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LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

1899.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

This volume comprises the Labor Chronology and the Industrial Chronology for the year 1899, each having formed a part of the Report on the Statistics of Labor and on the Annual Statistics of Manufactures of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bound together under the provisions of Chapter 225 of the Acts of 1900.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY.

1899.

HOURS OF LABOR.

TRADES UNIONS.

WAGES.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

[FROM THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OF LABOR, pp. 71-248.]

BY

HORACE G. WADLIN,

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

BOSTON :

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LABOR CHRONOLOGY.

1899.

HOURS OF LABOR.
WAGES.

TRADES UNIONS.
CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.
LABOR LEGISLATION.

HOURS OF LABOR.

HOURS OF LABOR.

JANUARY.

12th. — Bill introduced in the Legislature to have 8 hours constitute a day's work for city and town employes. It provides for a referendum on the part of cities or towns as to whether or not they shall accept the bill. Last year a similar bill was defeated by 8 votes on its third reading. [Became a law May 6, 1899. Chap. 344, Acts of 1899.]

13th. — Powers Paper Co. and the Lyman Mills, both of Holyoke, were each fined \$50 for working women overtime.

18th. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union 2, Haverhill, has taken the initiative in protesting against night work in the shoe shops of the city.

19th. — The proposed city ordinance for an 8-hour working-day in all city departments of Haverhill was defeated by the Common Council by a vote of 8 to 6.

27th. — Carpenters Union, Springfield, at general meeting, passed resolutions supporting the 8-hour working-day bill, pending before the Legislature.

30th. — The 8-hour law would affect the granite cutters in Barre and Quincy only 2 hours per week, as they now work but 50 hours per week by the arrangement of the Saturday half-holiday in summer.

FEBRUARY.

11th. — Mayor of Haverhill approved the bill constituting \$2 a day's pay for 9 hours' work for municipal street employes. — The question of granting the regular firemen of Lynn one day off in every 7 with pay, instead of one in every 14, is being greatly agitated and discussed by the City Council.

20th. — Allied Printing Trades Council, Springfield, discussed the 9½-hour day for printers and urged its adoption by all local employers.

22nd. — Consumers' League of Massachusetts held its annual meeting in Boston. Many prominent speakers addressed the meeting on industrial conditions and shorter hours of labor, and pledged their support for the 8-hour bill, pending before the Legislature. Overlong hours of labor were condemned as resulting in economic loss to the community besides being a source of injury to the health of the workers themselves.

23rd. — Clerks of Springfield made an appeal to the unions to urge the storekeepers to close their stores at 6 o'clock Saturdays during the summer months. — The winders of the print works at the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, have been working nights without additional compensation.

27th. — Mayor Lovering of Medford vetoed the order granting the Saturday half-holiday through July and August to employes of the Highway Department, on the ground that if half-holidays were to be granted to one municipal department they should be granted to all departments. — Foreman of Thayer, Maguire, & Field's shoe stitching department, Haverhill, was fined \$50 for working female employes over hours.

MARCH.

2nd. — At Clapp, Huckins, & Temple's shoe factory, Milford, all male employes in the various departments are working nights until 7 o'clock. — Middlesex Co., woollens, Lowell, reduced working time to the 40-hour schedule. Hours will be 8 to 12 and 1 to 5, for 5 days a week, closing entirely Saturday.

6th. — Young & Sampson, shoe stock manufacturers, Salem, have been running overtime. — Quarrymen at Gloucester employed by Rockport Granite Co. struck against 10-hour day with 9 hours on Saturday.

9th. — Working-day of shoe cutters at factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller, North Brookfield, increased to 10 hours.

13th. — Paying and granite stone cutters of the Rockport Granite Co., Gloucester, unanimously voted to strike, their grievance being an increase in the working-day to 10 hours.

17th. — Labor committee of State Legislature reported a bill to limit to 58 hours per week, except in December, the hours of women and minors in mercantile establishments, provided it shall not take effect in any place with less than 40,000 inhabitants. [Rejected in Senate at third reading, March 24.]

18th. — Teamsters and truckmen of Westfield have signed the agreement establishing the 9-hour working-day.

20th. — Middlesex Co., woollens, Lowell, increased working time to 52½ hours a week, running 10½ hours for 5 days and closing Saturday all day. — Faulkner and Stirling mills, woollens, Lowell, have resumed the 58-hour schedule, both mills having been run but 33 hours a week.

21st. — At meeting in Boston of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Senator Chamberlain of Brockton offered a resolution of the Brockton Board of Trade endorsing the proposed constitutional amendment giving Congress authority to establish uniform hours of labor in manufactories throughout the United States.

23rd. — In the Senate a bill was reported providing a weekly day of rest for employes of transportation companies. [Rejected at the third reading, March 28.]

26th. — Water Department Workers 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, declared in favor of an 8-hour day and a Saturday half-holiday; matter was referred to the joint municipal council of city employes.

27th. — The Boston Eight-Hour League adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That with unflinching confidence we shall be triumphantly sustained in our great claim that less hours for labor is the first step in labor reform.

That less hours means higher wages, less poverty, a more equal distribution of wealth, more wealth-producing machinery, and wealth far more rapidly produced.

. . . We, therefore, call once again, as we have and shall continue to call, for the concentration of the whole power and forces of the labor movement upon the single and simple issue of the legislation necessary to secure the eight-hour system first, for all labor employed at the public expense, whether by contract or by the day."

APRIL.

6th. — National Mule Spinners Association at semi-annual convention held in Boston discussed the shorter working-day and resolutions were submitted calling for a continuation of the agitation for shorter hours.

9th. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, strongly endorsed the 8-hour working-day for city and town employes and appointed a committee to work in interest of the bill.

10th. — The John Russell Cutlery Co., Montague, increased working-day to 9 hours, instead of 8, as previously run.

11th. — National Federation of Textile Operatives' Convention, held in Boston, unanimously endorsed the bill providing for a universal 8-hour working-day when the constitution shall have been so amended as to permit Congress to enact such legislation. Resolutions were adopted declaring for a reduction in hours of labor.

17th. — Beebe, Webber, & Co., woollens, Spencer, are running their weave room nights until 9 o'clock. — Strong, Hewat, & Co., woollens, Clarksburg, are running their mills nightly up to 10 o'clock.

19th. — Greylock Mills, cottons, North Adams, are running their mule room until 9 o'clock nights.

22nd. — The early closing Saturday night movement of the barber shops in Westfield went into effect. All the employing barbers except one complied with the agreement. — An 8-hour day for steam railroad employes has been inaugurated by the management of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R., all of the conductors, switchmen, and brakemen employed in the shifting and making up of trains in the Boston yards of said railroad being given the 8-hour working-day without a reduction of wages.

24th. — Wm. E. Tillotson, woollens, Pittsfield, is running nights. — D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, Pittsfield, are running only 5 days a week. — Machinists and boiler makers employed in the Boston and Albany shops in West Springfield struck for more money or shorter hours. Strike settled in favor of workmen who will return to the custom of a number of years past, that 8 hours constitute a day's work on Sundays and holidays. — Johnson Quarry, Rockport, commenced work on the 9-hour system the men to be paid in proportion.

26th. — Tremont Worsted Co., Methuen, running nights. — Draper Co., machines and machinery, Hopedale, running nights in some departments.

29th. — Newburyport Shoe Co. started on the Saturday half-holiday arrangement.

MAY.

1st. — O. W. Robbins Shoe Co., Pittsfield, commenced the system of beginning work each morning at 6.30 o'clock, in order to give the employés a half-holiday during the summer months. — The employés of the Fitchburg R.R. who are members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have submitted a bill of particulars to the management, dealing especially with a shorter working-day, an increase of compensation, and additional help. — Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co., Lowell, is running nights until 10 o'clock. — American Card Clothing Co., machines, Leicester, is running overtime.

2nd. — By the action of the street committee of the City Council, Lawrence, the 9-hour law will extend to the drivers of street sprinkling carts, who are paid by the hour and have been working overtime.

4th. — Spinners Union, Lowell, has resolved that no member should work in the mills more than 58 hours a week, and that all necessary overtime work should be given to the unemployed spinners.

6th. — Lasters Union, Lynn, decided upon the Saturday half-holiday, to extend from June 1 to November 1. — Plasterers Union, Boston, secured the Saturday half-holiday during the summer.

9th. — Merrimac Hat Co., Amesbury, is running nights. — At a meeting of the Boston School Board the following order was adopted regarding union wages and hours of labor on schoolhouse contracts:

"That a clause be inserted in future schoolhouse contracts requiring the contractors to pay the men employed on such work not less than the prevailing scale of wages, and to observe the standard hours of labor established in the various trades."

10th. — At a meeting of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Boston, it was reported that the employers had granted the request for an 8-hour day and \$16 per week. — At the seventh annual convention of the National Steel and Copper Plate Printers Association, held in Boston, a resolve was adopted committing the association to the 8-hour working-day.

13th. — Enos Co., manufacturers of windlasses and ship hardware, Peabody, is running nights.

15th. — The pattern makers of Boston, Hyde Park, Lynn, and Cambridge inaugurated a strike for a 9-hour working-day without reduction in wages. — Employés of the American Waltham Watch Co. voted to adopt the new time schedule for the summer months, whereby they are granted the Saturday half-holiday. — Central Labor Union of Brockton petitioned the Board of Aldermen that an 8-hour working-day (made possible by recent legislation) be granted the city employés.

16th. — P. Lennox & Co., morocco and sheepskins, Peabody, are running nights in some departments. — Pattern makers of Readville Machine Co., Hyde Park, made settlement, firm agreeing to 9-hour day, time and one-half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

18th. — A. B. Lovering, Lynn, has granted demands of pattern makers for a 9-hour day; firm pays by the hour.

20th. — Strong, Hewat, & Co., woollens, North Adams, are running almost their entire mill all night. — Dighton Furnace Co., Taunton, is running 4 days a week. — Dighton Paper Mill, Taunton, is running nights.

22nd. — Journeymen horseshoers of Lawrence have been granted a 9-hour day by all but one firm.

27th. — O'Rourke Bros., granite works, Salem, are running nights.

JUNE.

1st. — West Boylston Manufacturing Co., cottons, are running nights on government orders.

3rd. — Journeymen horseshoers of North Andover are granted the 9-hour working-day without reduction of wages. — The employés at the Draper Co., machines and machinery, Hopedale, have begun the customary Saturday half-holiday.

5th. — Aldermen of Brockton voted in favor of an order granting the Saturday half-holiday to all city employés, to extend from June 12 to October 1. The Common Council did not concur and the order was rejected June 22.

8th. — Journeymen horseshoers of Andover are granted the 9-hour working-day without reduction of wages.

9th. — Plumbers of Salem have agreed to the Saturday half-holiday arrangement during the summer. — By a decision of the Brewery Workers Union, Springfield, the

employés of the breweries in Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee have struck for a reduction in hours. The difficulty began about May 1, when an effort was made by the union to frame a new wage contract, in which they demanded a 9-hour working-day for the 4 winter months. The syndicate will grant the shorter day for 2 months, but the employés will not compromise.

12th. — Demand of the striking employés (including the bottlers and drivers) in the breweries in Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee for 9-hour days 4 months in the year has been granted, at the cost of giving up 9-hour days on Saturday for 2 other months of the year. — The new Horseshoers Union, Haverhill, has been the means of having the 9-hour schedule without reduction in wages adopted by all local employing blacksmiths. — Hargraves and Parker mills, cottons, Fall River, continue running nights.

15th. — Bricklayers Union, Adams, received agreement of the contractor of the new Berkshire Mill that he would work the men but 9 hours a day and pay the union scale of wages until completion of mill.

17th. — Weaving department of Josiah Perry's Mill, woollens, Dudley, is running 5 days a week.

19th. — Worsteds looms in the Dunbar Mills, North Adams, are running overtime. — Jones & Sons foundry, Pittsfield, is running overtime.

20th. — About 30 employés of the E. L. Drisko printing firm, Boston, struck on account of an increase in the working-day from 9 to 10 hours without an advance in wages. — Employés of the Rockport Granite Co. resumed work, their demands for a 9-hour day for 5 days in the week with 8 hours on Saturday and time and a half for all overtime being granted by the company. — Aldermen of Haverhill passed an order granting Saturday half-holidays to the street employés during the summer.

23rd. — Master Painters of Cambridge granted the 8-hour working-day demanded by their employés.

24th. — Clerks of the dry goods and millinery stores in Lawrence will be given a half-holiday Fridays during July and August. — Barbers of Lawrence will be given a half-holiday Thursdays during the summer. — Jas. E. Blake & Co., jewelry, Attleborough, are running nights.

26th. — The special committee appointed by the Aldermen of Newton to consider the granting of a Saturday half-holiday to city laborers during July and August reported adversely. — Richard Sayles & Co., woollens, Uxbridge, have resumed full time schedule. — North Adams Manufacturing Co., woollens, are running overtime.

27th. — Aldermen of Lowell voted in favor of the measure granting half-holidays to city employés. — The Boott, Massachusetts, and Merrimack mills, with the Tremont and Suffolk, are running overtime in some departments.

JULY.

3rd. — The Helliwell Co. and the Pomeroy Woollen Co., Pittsfield, are running their carding and spinning departments nights. — F. M. Whiting & Co., jewelry, North Attleborough, are running but 4 days each week during July. — Newton Board of Aldermen accepted recommendation of Mayor in granting city laborers a half-holiday on Saturdays during July and August.

6th. — Saranac Worsted Mill, Blackstone, is running overtime in some departments. — Central Labor Union, Boston, has advocated the adoption of a 6-hour working-day.

8th. — Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co., Palmer, is running nights.

9th. — Freight handlers employed in the Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. met and considered grievances relating to their wages and hours of labor.

10th. — American Watch Tool Co., Waltham, resumed work on former time schedule, thus dispensing with the Saturday half-holiday. — M. T. Stevens & Sons, woollens, North Andover, are running overtime. — E. Frank Lewis, woollens, Lawrence, is running nights.

11th. — Building laborers of Brockton are to move for an 8-hour working-day, the same having been granted the masons and bricklayers of the city.

14th. — Waltham Clock Co. is running nights.

15th. — Through the action of the Firemen's Protective Union, Boston, the working-day of the firemen of the North Packing and Provision Co., Somerville, was reduced from 12 to 8 hours.

16th. — Paper Makers Union, Holyoke, held meeting and protested against Sunday work in a number of the local paper mills. — Central Labor Union, Boston, met and unanimously accepted the following resolutions on the 8-hour working-day:

“Resolved, That a special committee of ten be chosen to act with the president of the Central Labor Union to secure the eight-hour work day for the city employees, said committee to be authorized to have the question of the eight-hour work day submitted to the voters of Boston at the next municipal election, the committee to be still authorized to wait upon the city committees of the various political parties for the purpose of securing their endorsements and assistance in favor of an affirmative vote upon the question.”

18th. — Workingmen's Labor Club, Lowell, passed a resolution of thanks to the City Council for the Saturday half-holiday recently voted for city employés.

19th. — J. H. Horne & Sons Co., machinery, Lawrence, is running nights.

20th. — The system of arbitration between the Master Builders Association of Boston and vicinity and the Bricklayers Unions, Nos. 3 and 27, of Boston and vicinity was established 8 years ago, having been instituted after a strike. The following are the rules adopted for hours of labor for 1899:

“Hours of Labor — During the year not more than eight (8) hours' labor shall be required in the limits of the day, except it be as overtime, with payment of same as provided for.

Working Hours — The working hours shall be from 8 A.M. to 12 M. (one hour for dinner), and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Night Gangs — Eight hours shall constitute a night's labor when two gangs are employed, working hours to be from 8 P.M. to 12 P.M. and from 1 A.M. to 5 A.M.

Overtime — Except in cases of emergency no work shall be done between the hours of five (5) and eight (8) A.M. and five (5) and eight (8) P.M., and all overtime to be paid for as time and one-half. But this section as to overtime is not to be taken advantage of to secure a practical operation of a nine-hour day.

Holiday Time — Sundays, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas Day are to be considered as holidays, and work done on any of these days is to be paid for as double time.”

24th. — About 150 employés in Lowell of the Boston Paving Co. struck on being informed that they would be obliged to work 10 hours per day instead of 9, without increase in wages. — Six waiters employed in a Boston restaurant were ordered out by the Waiters Alliance, because the proprietors refused to sign an agreement establishing 10 hours as a day's work, 25 cents per hour overtime pay for all holidays, and 3 full meals daily. — Mayo Woollen Co., Millbury, is running nights.

25th. — Beaver and Union mills, cottons, North Adams, are running overtime.

27th. — Dalton Shoe Co. is running some departments nights.

29th. — Brakemen on the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. have asked for an increase in wages and a new adjustment of the hours of service. The through brakemen from Boston to Fall River ask that their working-day be reduced to 10 hours from the 15 and 18 hours they now work at times, and that the present wages, \$2 per day, be paid for 10 hours, and 20 cents an hour overtime. — H. L. Bowden, feltings, Millbury, has been running nights for some weeks.

AUGUST.

1st. — The laborers of the various Waltham city departments have been granted a half-holiday on Saturdays through August and September without loss of pay. — Hargraves Mills are running nights until 10 o'clock. — By the aid of the State Board of Arbitration the strike of the boys of the Boston District Messenger Co. ended, the boys returning to work pending a conference to be held later. — Both branches of the city government, Lynn, met and passed the order granting a Saturday half-holiday to all city employés from August 5 to October 1. — Board of Aldermen, Haverhill, passed the following order on the 8-hour question for municipal employés:

“Resolved, That in the preparation of the notice of the next municipal election there be inserted an article whereby the voters of Haverhill vote 'yes' or 'no' upon the acceptance of the provisions of Chapter 344, Acts of 1899.”

4th. — S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., woollens, Pittsfield, running its carding and spinning departments nights until 9 o'clock. — Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co., woollens, Warren, running overtime.

5th. — Weaving and finishing departments of the Brightwood Manufacturing Co., worsteds, North Andover, are running overtime.

9th. — Striking freight handlers of the Fall River Line held meeting at which it was proposed to accept the offer of 17½ cents an hour providing 11 hours constitute a day's work. This price would give them \$1.92 a day, whereas they now receive \$1.75 for 12 hours.

12th. — Osborn Mill No. 2, cottons, Fall River, is running its spinning department nights until 10 o'clock.

15th. — Conference held between the superintendent of the Boston District Messenger Co. and a committee of the boys, in the presence of the State Board of Arbitration, at which the company conceded every demand of the boys. The agreement made in settlement of the strike is to take effect August 21, and to continue for one year.* — The plumbers of Adams have asked the master plumbers for a 9-hour day, with 8 hours for Saturday.

17th. — George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., woollens, Hardwick, is running overtime.

19th. — Barre Shoe Co. starts work at 6.30 A.M. daily in order to give the employés a half-holiday Saturdays. — Employés of Draper Co., machines and machinery, Hopedale, are working nights until 10 o'clock.

26th. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co., Pittsfield, is running nights. — Wm. E. Tillotson, woollens, Pittsfield, continues the night force.

31st. — Pierce Manufacturing Co., cottons, New Bedford, is running some departments nights.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. — Lowell Hosiery Co. is running nights in some departments.

2nd. — G. K. Webster, jewelry, North Attleborough, is running overtime. — Dighton Paper Mill is running a night force.

4th. — Johnson Manufacturing Co., cottons, North Adams, is running overtime.

6th. — Ramshorn Woollen Mills, West Millbury, are running their carding and spinning departments overtime, and are preparing to run their entire plant nights. — Strong, Hewat, & Co., woollens, Clarksburg, are running nights in some departments. — Windsor Co., print works, North Adams, is running overtime in some departments.

9th. — Cashin Card and Glazed Paper Co., Chicopee, is running its plant nights.

11th. — Mason Box Co., North Attleborough, is running nights until 7 o'clock.

14th. — Jefferson Manufacturing Co., woollens, and Eagle Lake Woollen Co., both in Holden, returned to the old time schedule — from 6.30 A.M. to 12 M. and from 12.45 to 5.45 P.M., closing Saturdays at 2.45 P.M.

16th. — Mann & Sprague, garment manufacturers, Orange, are running their factory nights. — Hirsh & Park, straw and felt goods, Medway, are running nights. — Tilton & Cook and Newton & Merriam, comb manufacturers, Leominster, are running overtime.

19th. — Order introduced in the Board of Aldermen, Worcester, for the insertion in the warrant for the municipal election of an article relative to the adoption of the 8-hour day for city employés was defeated.

21st. — Executive committee of Weavers Union, New Bedford, is making every effort to prevent the weavers from working overtime in the Pierce Manufacturing Co. — Special committee of the Boston trades unions has been appointed to make arrangements for a public agitation in favor of the 8-hour movement.

22nd. — Eight-hour committee of the Central Labor Union, Boston, reported that workmen from various parts of the city are desirous of having the 8-hour Act, as adopted by the Legislature, voted upon at the coming municipal election.

23rd. — Clinton Worsted Co. is running its weave rooms nights.

25th. — Edward M. Rockwell, woollens, Leominster, is running his factory from 6.30 A.M. until 9 P.M. 4 days a week. — Damon, Howe & Co., comb manufacturers, Leominster, are running overtime.

29th. — Trouble between Lynn Carpenters Union and a Beverly contractor who had contract in Lynn was settled by contractor working his men only 8 hours per day, instead of 9. Carpenters Union and Lynn contractors have an agreement of an 8-hour day for carpenters that has been in force for the past few years, and has been strictly adhered to both by the employers and men.

30th. — Journeymen plumbers of Adams have been granted the 9-hour working-day, with 8 hours on Saturday. — American Card Clothing Co., machinery, North Andover, has entered on the 9-hour schedule.

OCTOBER.

2nd. — Quincy was the first city in the State to take advantage of the law which allows cities and towns to vote on the question whether 8 hours shall constitute a day's work for municipal employés.

* For full terms of agreement, see under Wages, page 107, *post*.

4th. — At the convention of the National Union of Steam Engineers, held in Boston, it was decided that an aggressive stand be made for an 8-hour day with a minimum daily wage of \$3 for steam engineers after May 1, 1900. — The decision of the Court in the Pontotoc Mill case (suit having been brought against the company for alleged violation of the law regulating hours of labor) was that it is not illegal to run mills overtime to make up for reasonable voluntary stoppage.

6th. — Order passed in Common Council, Boston, requesting Board of Election Commissioners to have the question of the 8-hour law placed upon the ballots at the coming election.

8th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, unanimously endorsed the demand of the gas-fitters and carpenters for an 8-hour working-day at \$15 per week.

11th. — Manufacturers of jewelry in North Attleborough are looking forward to the exemption of such manufacturers from the prohibitions of the 58-hour law, in so far as it relates to the employment of women and minors. The law as it now reads is considered a great injustice to manufacturers of jewelry, inasmuch as it prohibits what no one complains of and at the same time tends to cripple a great industry.

13th. — Journeymen house painters and employers of Fitchburg have agreed that 9 hours shall constitute a day's work after Jan. 1, 1900.

14th. — Labor leaders of Worcester are agitating a public meeting to discuss the 8-hour law for city employes, and the presentation of the question for popular vote at the next municipal election.

16th. — Over 2,000 carpenters and woodworkers in Boston have been granted the 8-hour working-day with the minimum wage of \$15 per week.

23rd. — Employes at Salem car shops commenced on the 9-hour schedule for the winter season.

31st. — Agawam Co., woollens, is running its weave room only 3 nights a week instead of 4, as for some time past.

NOVEMBER.

3rd. — Granite Cutters National Union is making every effort to establish the 8-hour working-day in the granite industry throughout the United States, to go into effect May 1, 1900. — J. E. Blake Co., jewelry, Attleborough, has been running continuously from 12 to 13 hours a day for the past 18 months, and expects to continue overtime work up to Jan. 1, 1900.

4th. — Mason Machine Works, Taunton, are running overtime.

6th. — Thorndike Co., cottons, Warren, is running its No. 2 Mill nights.

9th. — Hatch & Grinnell, boots and shoes, Easton, are running overtime.

11th. — Pierce Manufacturing Co., cottons, New Bedford, has commenced night work.

15th. — Cutters at shoe factory of J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Co., Grafton, are working on the 10-hour schedule. — The spooling, warping, and dyeing departments of the Renfrew Co.'s Broadley Mill, cottons, Adams, are running overtime.

16th. — Boott Cotton Mills, Lowell, are running their mule spinning department overtime.

19th. — Formal complaint was made against Chick Bros., shoes, Haverhill, for working employes at their factory Sundays.

20th. — J. L. Thompson Manufacturing Co., metallic goods, Waltham, is running nights.

21st. — Typographical Union of North Adams had its 9-hour schedule go into effect; the 9½-day had been in force one year.

23rd. — Stanley Instrument Co., Great Barrington, is running overtime.

24th. — Thistle Wire Works, Lee, are running overtime.

27th. — Ramshorn Mills, woollens, Millbury, are running nights. — Adams Bros. Manufacturing Co., cottons, Adams, has been running overtime in some departments.

28th. — Wm. E. Tillotson, woollens, Pittsfield, is running the weaving room nights.

29th. — Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. is running nights.

30th. — Boston and Albany machine shops, West Springfield, are running nights until 10 o'clock.

DECEMBER.

2nd. — Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Springfield, is running overtime. — Elektron Manufacturing Co., machinery, Springfield, is running overtime. — A strike of the engineers and firemen is threatened at the Hanley & Casey brewery, Boston, because it is alleged the men employed in steam generation are required to work more than the 8 hours per day required by their organization. — The question of the 8-hour law, in Lowell, is to be placed upon the ballots for the city election.

4th. — Watson & Newell, jewelry, Attleborough, are running overtime. — The Board of Aldermen, Worcester, again voted not to put the question regarding the 8-hour day for city employes on the official ballot for the city election.

5th. — International Paper Co., Montague, is running overtime. — Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., New Bedford, has ceased running nights owing to lack of stock. — The following cities voted in favor of the 8-hour day for city and town employes at the municipal election: Brockton, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Marlborough, New Bedford, Northampton, and Quincy.

6th. — The request of the Citizens' Party of Chelsea to the Board of Aldermen that the question of the 8-hour day be placed on the ballots and submitted to the vote of the people was denied. — Central Labor Union, North Adams, petitioned the City Council to have the 8-hour law for city employes presented to the people on the ballots at the coming municipal election.

7th. — H. H. Brown & Co., shoes, North Brookfield, are running nights in several departments. — Rice & Hutchins, shoes, Braintree, have started on the 10-hour daily schedule. — E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, North Brookfield, are running overtime in some departments.

8th. — Granite Manufacturers Association of New England held meeting in Boston to consider the demands of the Granite Cutters National Union for 1900. The demands for an 8-hour working-day and a minimum daily wage of \$3 were rejected.

9th. — Merrick Thread Co. and the Lyman Mills, cottons, Holyoke, are running nights.

11th. — Roofers Protective Union, Boston, strikes for an 8-hour day without reduction of pay. — Resolutions passed by the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives relative to a proposed constitutional amendment giving Congress authority to establish uniform hours of labor in manufactories were presented to Congress. — Greylock Mills, cottons, North Adams, are running their carding and spinning departments overtime.

12th. — Westfield Braid Co. is running nights. — Massachusetts Glove Co., Danvers, is running nights. — Danvers Iron Works are running overtime. — Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. is running nights. — The 8-hour working-day went into effect for the city employes of Fall River, Springfield, and Brockton. — The question of the 8-hour day was voted upon at the municipal elections and accepted by a large majority in the following cities: Boston, Cambridge, Chicopee, Everett, Holyoke, Lowell, Lynn, Melrose, and Woburn.

13th. — The Cornell, Osborn, and Davol mills, cottons, Fall River, have signified their intention of running overtime, in addition to the following cotton mills in Fall River (including about 4,500 operatives therein) that are already running overtime: Arkwright, Parker, Hargraves, Granite, Chace, Merchants, Metacomet, Seaconnet, Robeson, and the Kerr Thread Co. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co., Pittsfield, is running its weaving department evenings. — The strike of the roofers in Boston for an 8-hour day is practically ended, as all the largest master roofers but one have acceded to the demand.

14th. — Corr Manufacturing Co., cottons, Taunton, is running overtime in the carding and weaving rooms.

18th. — The 8-hour law for city employes went into effect in Lawrence. — Helliwell & Co., woollens, Pittsfield, are running their carding and spinning departments overtime. — By the agreement of the grocers and marketmen of Centralville to close their stores at 6.45 on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, the early closing movement on these nights throughout the city of Lowell is general. — Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, adopted resolutions that the Textile Council request Chief Wade of the District Police to render assistance for the proper enforcement of the laws in relation to women and minors, alleging the violation of the 58-hour law by overtime work in the various Fall River mills.

19th. — The Western Massachusetts Typothetae held meeting and voted to grant the printers a 9½-hour day for a trial period of 6 months, beginning Jan. 1, 1900. The new rule affects the printers of Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee. By the vote the employing printers "agree to operate their plants 57 hours a week for 6 months, as specified, and thereafter to run 54 hours a week, provided all the other concerns doing printing and binding in Springfield, Chicopee, and Holyoke should have previously adopted the same plan."

20th. — The 8-hour day for municipal employes went into effect in Holyoke, Haverhill, and North Adams. — Russell Paper Co., Great Barrington, is running nights.

21st. — A movement is on foot for the early closing on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of all the bakeries in Lowell and vicinity.

22nd. — Davis & Furber Machine Co., Lawrence, is running overtime.

23rd. — Chace Mills, cottons, Fall River, fined \$50 for one case of violation of the 58-

hour labor law. — Tremont & Suffolk Mills, cottons, Lowell, will furnish night work to 400 additional operatives.

26th. — The factory inspectors have received orders to inform the mills in Fall River now running overtime that the practice must stop, under penalty of legal proceedings, the Attorney-General having rendered the decision that "the employment of women and minors both day and night, whether in the same factory or different mills, is a violation of the 58-hour law." All of the mills operating nights, except the Parker and Hargraves, have notified the inspectors that they will stop overtime work.

27th. — The 8-hour day law (for city employés) went into effect in Lowell.

28th. — Massachusetts Glove Co., Danvers, is running overtime.

29th. — Building Laborers Union, Lowell, held meeting and discussed the 8-hour day project for building laborers.

30th. — Perryville and Chase mills of Dudley are obliged to resort to night work on account of low water. — No. 2 Mill of the Thorndike Co., cottons, Warren, is employing a night force. — S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., Pittsfield, is running its carding and spinning departments evenings. — There has been agitation among the clerks of the Pittsfield dry goods stores to have all the said stores close every night except Saturday throughout the winter months at 6 o'clock. Two of the largest stores failing to agree to the early closing and the clerks having no organization rendered the attempt for the present futile. — The Milford branch of the Granite Cutters National Union has notified the employers that it will demand an 8-hour day and a minimum wage rate of \$3 per day on March 1, 1900.

31st. — Cornell Mills, Fall River, having posted a notice announcing that overtime work would be resumed Saturday afternoons, the employés held meeting and unanimously voted not to work overtime.

ANALYSIS.

The arrangement of the information relating to Hours of Labor given in fine type just preceding is similar to that followed in the Chronology for the year 1898. This arrangement, it will be seen, is by months and days of the month, the items being specifically credited to particular cities or towns.

The analysis which follows varies somewhat in form from that presented in 1898. By an Act of the Legislature, Chapter 225, Acts of 1900, it is provided that the Labor Chronology, presented in the regular report of the Bureau, and the Industrial Chronology, which forms part of the Annual Statistics of Manufactures, should be bound together in one volume under the title, "Labor and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." In the Industrial Chronology, the points of information are presented under the names of the different cities and towns, and to conform to that arrangement, in the analysis which follows, the information presented in regard to hours of labor in the chronological arrangement has been classified under the names of the different cities and towns.

The second form of analysis which is presented requires some explanation in order that it may be fully understood. In the analysis for 1898, the items were grouped under the

names of trades unions, industries, or other designations which seemed appropriate and explicit. It was not deemed essential to present in full detail in this form the items already presented under the names of each city and town, but there is shown under the names of trades unions, industries, or other explicit headings, the names of the cities and towns in which events occurred or action was taken in connection with the subject of Hours of Labor. Besides specifying the name of the town, the month is also mentioned, and by means of this index the reader can refer either to the chronological arrangement by months and days or to the analytical arrangement by cities and towns. To fully explain the use of this second form of analysis, we supply an illustration. For instance, under Brewery Workers, page 93, *post*, we find, "In *June*, Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee." This means that some action was taken by the Brewery Workers in the three cities mentioned in the month specified in relation to the question of hours of labor. To ascertain the nature of that action, reference may be made to the chronological arrangement under hours of labor for the month of June, page 79, or to the analysis for cities and towns, as follows: Springfield, page 91; Holyoke, page 89; and Chicopee, page 87.

ANALYSIS: BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Adams. In June, bricklayers' work on Berkshire Mill done on union wages and hours of labor. *August.* Journeymen plumbers asked for 9-hour day with 8-hour Saturday; in September, demands granted. *November.* Renfrew Co.'s Broadley Mill, cottons, ran overtime in spooling, warping, and dyeing rooms. — Adams Bros. Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran overtime.

Agawam. In October, Agawam Co., woollens, ran weave room 3 nights a week.

Amesbury. In May, Merrimac Hat Co. ran nights.

Andover. In June, 9-hour day without reduction of wages granted to journeymen horseshoers.

Attleborough. In June, Jas. E. Blake & Co., jewelry, ran nights; in November, continued running overtime. *December.* Watson & Newell, jewelry, ran overtime.

Barre. In August, Barre Shoe Co. granted Saturday half-holiday, the time to be made up.

Blackstone. In July, Saranac Worsted Mill ran overtime.

BOSTON. In February, Consumers' League of Massachusetts pledged its support for the 8-hour bill. *March.* Water Department Workers 6356, A. F. of L., favored 8-hour day and Saturday half-holiday. — Eight-hour

League adopted resolutions endorsing 8-hour system. *April.* Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers 6064, A. F. of L., endorsed 8-hour system. — Eight-hour day without reduction of wages adopted in yards of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. *May.* Plasterers Union secured Saturday half-holiday during the summer. — School Board established union wages and hours of labor on schoolhouse contracts. — Hoisting and portable engineers obtained 8-hour day with \$16 per week. — Pattern makers struck for 9-hour day without reduction of wages. *June.* Employés of E. L. Drisko printing firm struck against increase of working-day without increased wages. *July.* Central Labor Union advocated 6-hour working-day. — Freight handlers in N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. sheds discussed grievances regarding hours of labor and wages. — Central Labor Union adopted resolutions on 8-hour working-day. — Rules for hours of labor for 1899 adopted by Master Builders Association and Bricklayers Unions; system of arbitration in force 8 years; established after a strike. — Waiters Alliance ordered strike in a restaurant over hours of labor and wages. *August.* State Board of Arbitration ended strike of boys of Boston District Messenger Co., the boys returning to work pending a conference; conference held and all demands of the boys granted. *September.* Special committee of trades unions appointed to agitate 8-hour movement. *October.* Common Council requested that the 8-hour law be voted upon at coming municipal election. — Building Trades Council endorsed gasfitters' and carpenters' demand for 8-hour day and \$15 per week; over 2,000 carpenters and woodworkers granted 8-hour day and \$15 per week minimum. *December.* Engineers and firemen at Hanley & Casey's brewery threatened to strike for shorter working-day. — Roofers Protective Union struck for 8-hour day without reduction of wages. — Eight-hour law accepted at municipal election. — Strike of roofers practically ended in favor of strikers.

Braintree. In December, Rice & Hutchins, shoes, started on 10-hour schedule.

BROCKTON. In March, Board of Trade endorsed proposed constitutional amendment upon uniform working-day. *May.* Central Labor Union petitioned Board of Aldermen for 8-hour day for city employés. *June.* Common Council rejected city employés Saturday half-holiday bill. *July.* Building laborers moved for 8-hour working-day, this being granted to masons and bricklayers. *December.* Eight-hour day voted favorably upon at municipal election, Dec. 5; law went into effect Dec. 12.

CAMBRIDGE. In May, pattern makers struck for 9-hour day without reduction of wages. *June.* Journeymen painters granted 8-hour working-day. *December.* Eight-hour law voted upon favorably at municipal election.

CHELSEA. In December, request for popular vote on 8-hour law denied by Board of Aldermen.

CHICOPEE. In June, brewery employés struck for 9-hour day; demand granted. *September.* Cashin Card & Glazed Paper Co. ran nights. *December.* Eight-hour day for city employés accepted at municipal election. — Western Massachusetts Typothetae to make 6 months' trial of 9½-hour day beginning Jan. 1, 1900.

Clarksburg. In April, Strong, Hewat, & Co., woollens, ran overtime; in September, ran nights.

Clinton. In September, Clinton Worsted Co. ran weave rooms nights.

Dalton. In July, Dalton Shoe Co. ran nights.

Danvers. In December, Danvers Iron Works ran overtime. — Massachusetts Glove Co. ran overtime.

Dudley. In June, weaving department of Josiah Perry's mill, woollens, ran 5 days a week. *December.* Perryville and Chase mills ran nights.

Easton. In November, Hatch & Grinnell, boots and shoes, ran overtime.

EVERETT. In December, 8-hour day for city employés accepted at municipal election.

FALL RIVER. In June, Hargraves and Parker mills ran nights. *August.* Hargraves Mills ran nights. — Strike of freight handlers of Fall River Line for hours of labor and wages settled. — Osborn Mill No. 2, cottons, ran spinning room nights. *December.* At municipal election Dec. 5, the 8-hour day for city employés accepted; law went into effect Dec. 12. — Arkwright, Parker, Hargraves, Granite, Chace, Merchants, Metacomet, Seaconnet, and Robeson mills and Kerr Thread Co. ran overtime; Cornell, Osborn, and Davol mills, cottons, will run overtime. — Slasher Tenders Union adopted resolutions regarding local enforcement of 58-hour law. — Chace Mills fined \$50 for violation of 58-hour law. — Attorney-General decided that working women and minors both night and day violates, in every case, the 58-hour law; all offending mills, except Parker and Hargraves, signify intention of stopping overtime work. — Employés of Cornell Mills voted to oppose decision of company to work overtime.

FITCHBURG. In October, journeymen house painters and employers agreed upon 9-hour day.

GLOUCESTER. In March, quarrymen of Rockport Granite Co., at Bay View struck against 10 hours per day with 9 hours on Saturday; a week later, granite and paving stone cutters struck against increased working-day; in May, company obtained injunction against strikers; in June, company conceded all demands of men. *December.* At municipal election, 8-hour day for city and town employés accepted.

Grafton. In November, cutters for J. S. Nelson & Son Shoe Co. started on 10-hour schedule.

Great Barrington. In November, Stanley Instrument Co. ran overtime. *December.* Russell Paper Co. ran nights.

Hardwick. In August, George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran overtime.

HAVERHILL. In January, Boot and Shoe Workers Union 2 took initiative in protesting against night work in local shoe shops. — Proposed ordinance for 8-hour working-day in all city departments defeated in Common Council. *February.* Mayor approved bill constituting \$2 a day's pay for 9 hours' work for municipal street employés. — Foreman of Thayer, Maguire, & Field's shoe stitching department was fined \$50 for working female employés overtime. *June.* Journeymen horseshoers granted 9-hour day without reduction of wages. — Saturday half-holiday granted to street employés. *August.* Board of Aldermen passed order

on 8-hour question. *November.* Formal complaint against Chick Bros., shoes, for working employés Sundays. *December.* At municipal election, Dec. 5, the 8-hour day for city and town employés was accepted; law went into effect Dec. 20.

Holden. In September, Jefferson Manufacturing Co., woollens, and Eagle Lake Woollen Co. resumed former time schedule.

HOLYOKE. In January, Powers Paper Co. and Lyman Mills were each fined \$50 for working women overtime. *June.* Brewery employés struck for 9-hour day; demand granted. *July.* Paper Makers Union protested against Sunday work in local mills. *December.* Merrick Thread Co. and Lyman Mills, cottons, ran nights. — At municipal election, Dec. 12, the 8-hour day for city and town employés was accepted; went into effect Dec. 20. — Western Massachusetts Typothetae to make 6 months' trial of 9½-hour day beginning Jan. 1, 1900.

Hopedale. In April, Draper Co., machinery, ran nights; in June, commenced Saturday half-holiday; in August, continued night work.

Hyde Park. In May, pattern makers struck for 9-hour day without reduction of wages; Readville Machine Co. granted demands with extra pay for overtime.

LAWRENCE. In May, City Council extended 9-hour law to drivers of street sprinkling carts. — Journeymen horseshoers were granted 9-hour day. *June.* Dry goods and millinery clerks were granted Friday half-holiday during July and August. — Barbers granted Thursday half-holiday during summer. *July.* E. Frank Lewis, woollens, ran nights. — J. H. Horne & Sons Co., machinery, ran nights. *December.* At municipal election, Dec. 5, the 8-hour day for city employés accepted; law went into effect Dec. 18. — Davis & Furber Machine Co. ran overtime.

Lee. In November, Thistle Wire Works ran overtime.

Leicester. In May, American Card Clothing Co., machines, ran overtime.

Leominster. In September, Tilton & Cook, Newton & Merriam, and Damon, Howe, & Co., comb manufacturers, ran overtime. — Edward M. Rockwell, woollens, ran from 6.30 A.M. to 9 P.M. 4 days a week.

LOWELL. In February, winders of print works at Merrimack Manufacturing Co. worked nights without additional compensation. *March.* Middlesex Co., woollens, ran 8 hours a day and 5 days a week, closing entirely Saturday; later, daily time increased to 10½ hours. — Faulkner and Stirling mills, woollens, resumed 58-hour schedule. *May.* Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co. ran overtime. — Spinners Union resolved to maintain 58-hour system. *June.* Aldermen favored granting half-holidays to city employés. — Boott, Massachusetts, Merrimack, and Tremont & Suffolk mills ran overtime. *July.* Workingmen's Labor Club tendered thanks to City Council for Saturday half-holiday. — Employés of Boston Paving Co. struck against increased hours without higher wages. *September.* Lowell Hosiery Co. ran nights. *November.* Boott Cotton Mills ran mule spinning rooms overtime. *December.* Eight-hour day for city employés accepted by popular vote at municipal election Dec. 12; law went into effect Dec. 27. — Grocers and marketmen of Centralville agreed to close early on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; the move-

ment thus became general throughout Lowell. — Movement to close bakeries on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. — Tremont & Suffolk Mills to have additional night force. — Building Laborers Union discussed 8-hour project.

LYNN. In February, agitation in the City Council on question of granting regular firemen one day off in every 7 with pay, instead of one in every 14. *May.* Lasters Union decided upon Saturday half-holiday during the summer. — Pattern makers struck for 9-hour day without reduction of wages; A. B. Lovering granted demands. *August.* City government granted Saturday half-holiday to all city employés. *September.* Trouble between Carpenters Union and Beverly contractor settled. *December.* At municipal election, 8-hour day for city employés accepted.

MARLBOROUGH. In December, at municipal election, 8-hour day for city employés accepted.

MEDFORD. In February, Mayor vetoed order granting Saturday half-holiday during July and August to employés of the Highway Department.

Medway. In September, Hirsh & Park, straw and felt goods, ran nights.

MELROSE. In December, at municipal election, 8-hour day for city employés accepted.

Methuen. In April, Tremont Worsted Co. ran nights.

Millbury. In July, Mayo Woollen Co. ran nights. — H. L. Bowden, feltings, has been running nights. *November.* Ramshorn Mills, woollens, ran nights.

Milford. In March, all male employés at Clapp, Huckins, & Temple's shoe factory worked overtime. *December.* Local branch of Granite Cutters National Union will demand 8-hour day and \$3 minimum daily wage.

Montague. In April, John Russell Cutlery Co. increased working-day to 9 hours. *December.* International Paper Co. ran overtime.

NEW BEDFORD. In August, Pierce Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran overtime; in September, executive committee of Weavers Union took measures to prevent weavers of this company working overtime; in November, the company continued night work. *December.* Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. discontinued night work. — At municipal election, 8-hour day for city employés accepted.

NEWBURYPORT. In April, Newburyport Shoe Co. started Saturday half-holiday arrangement.

NEWTON. In June, bill for Saturday half-holiday for city laborers reported adversely; in July, bill endorsed by Aldermen.

NORTH ADAMS. In April, Greylock Mills, cottons, ran mule room overtime. *May.* Strong, Hewat, & Co. ran nights. *June.* Worsted looms in Dunbar Mills ran overtime. — North Adams Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran overtime. *July.* Beaver and Union mills, cottons, ran overtime. *September.* Johnson Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran overtime. — Windsor Co., print works, ran overtime. *November.* Typographical Union secured adoption of 9-hour schedule. *December.* Central Labor Union petitioned the City Council that the 8-hour law for city employés be submitted to popular vote; accepted at municipal election; went into effect. — Greylock Mills ran carding and spinning rooms overtime.

NORTHAMPTON. In December, at municipal election 8-hour day for city employés accepted.

North Andover. In June, 9-hour day, without reduction of wages, granted to journeymen horseshoers. *July.* M. T. Stevens & Sons, woollens, ran overtime. *August.* Brightwood Manufacturing Co., worsteds, ran weaving and finishing rooms overtime. *September.* American Card Clothing Co., machinery, entered on 9-hour schedule.

North Attleborough. In July, F. M. Whiting & Co., jewelry, ran 4 days a week. *September.* G. K. Webster, jewelry, ran overtime. — Mason Box Co. ran overtime. *October.* Jewelry manufacturers desire modification of 58-hour law.

North Brookfield. In March, E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. increased working-day of shoe cutters; in December, ran overtime. — H. H. Brown & Co., shoes, ran nights.

Orange. In September, Mann & Sprague, garment manufacturers, ran nights.

Palmer. In July, Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co. ran nights.

Peabody. In May, Enos Co., manufacturers of windlasses and ship hardware, ran nights. — P. Lennox & Co., morocco and sheepskins, ran nights.

PITTSFIELD. In April, Wm. E. Tillotson, woollens and worsteds, ran nights. — D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, ran 5 days a week. *May.* O. W. Robbins Shoe Co. started Saturday half-holiday system. *June.* E. D. Jones & Sons Co. ran foundry overtime. *July.* Helliwell Co. and Pomeroy Woollen Co. ran carding and spinning rooms nights. *August.* S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran card and spinning rooms nights. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. ran nights. — Wm. E. Tillotson continued night work. *October.* Court decided case of Pontoosuc Mill in favor of the company. *November.* Wm. E. Tillotson ran weave rooms nights. *December.* Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. ran weave rooms overtime. — Carding and spinning departments of Helliwell & Co. ran overtime. — S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co. ran carding and spinning departments overtime. — Movement to close dry goods store early; at present unsuccessful.

QUINCY. In December, at municipal election 8-hour day for city and town employés accepted.

Rockport. In April, Johnson quarry employés began work on 9-hour system.

SALEM. In March, Young & Sampson, shoe stock manufacturers, ran overtime. *May.* O'Rourke Bros., granite works, ran nights. *June.* Plumbers agreed to Saturday half-holiday arrangement. *October.* Car shops started on 9-hour schedule.

SOMERVILLE. In July, firemen of North Packing & Provision Co. granted shorter working-day.

Spencer. In April, Beebe, Webber, & Co., woollens, ran weave room overtime.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, Carpenters Union passed resolutions supporting the 8-hour bill, pending before Legislature. *February.* Allied Printing Trades Council urged adoption of 9½-hour day by all local employers. — Clerks appealed to local unions to influence the storekeep-

ers to close at 6 o'clock Saturdays during the summer. *June.* Brewery employes struck for a 9-hour day; compromised. *December.* Metallic Drawing Roll Co. ran overtime. — Elektron Manufacturing Co., electrical machinery, running overtime. — The 8-hour law went into effect for city employes. — Western Massachusetts Typothetae to make 6 months' trial of 9½-hour day beginning Jan. 1, 1900.

TAUNTON. In May, Dighton Furnace Co. ran 4 days a week. — Dighton Paper Mill ran nights; in September, night work continued. *November.* Mason Machine Works ran overtime. — Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. ran nights; in December, continued night work. — *December.* Corr Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran carding and weaving rooms overtime.

Uxbridge. In June, Richard Sayles & Co., woollens, resumed full time schedule.

WALTHAM. In May, new time schedule adopted at American Waltham Watch Co. *July.* American Watch Tool Co. resumed former time schedule. — Waltham Clock Co. ran nights. *August.* City laborers granted Saturday half-holiday. *November.* J. L. Thompson Manufacturing Co., metallic goods, ran nights.

Warren. In August, Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co., woollens, ran overtime. *November.* Thorndike Co., cottons, ran No. 2 Mill nights; in December, continued night work.

West Boylston. In June, West Boylston Manufacturing Co., cottons, ran nights.

Westfield. In March, teamsters and truckmen agreed upon 9-hour working-day. *April.* Barber shops began closing early Saturday nights. *December.* Westfield Braid Co. ran nights.

West Millbury. In September, Ramshorn Woollen Mills ran overtime; will run nights.

West Springfield. In April, machinists and boiler makers in the Boston & Albany R.R. shops struck for shorter hours or more money; demands granted. *November.* Boston & Albany R.R. shops ran overtime.

WOBURN. In December, 8-hour day for city employes accepted at municipal election.

WORCESTER. In September, order proposing 8-hour day for city employes defeated in Board of Aldermen; in October, popular vote on 8-hour day agitated; in December, Board of Aldermen decided against popular vote on 8-hour day.

In General. In January, bill introduced in Legislature to have 8 hours constitute a day's work for city and town employes. [With referendum amendment became a law May 6. Chap. 344, Acts of 1899.] *March.* Bill providing weekly holiday for employes of transportation companies rejected in Senate. *April.* National Mule Spinners Association agitated shorter working-day. — National Federation of Textile Operatives endorsed proposed constitutional amendment concerning uniform working-day. *May.* National Steel and Copper Plate Printers Association endorsed 8-hour day. *October.* National Union of Steam Engineers decided to demand 8-hour day with \$3 minimum daily wage. *November.* Granite Cutters National Union trying to establish 8-hour working-day

throughout United States. *December.* Granite Manufacturers Association of New England refused demands of Granite Cutters National Union. — Resolutions passed by the Massachusetts General Court on proposed constitutional amendment relating to hours of labor were presented to Congress.

ANALYSIS: BY INDUSTRIES, ETC.

BARBERS. In *April*, Westfield. *June*, Lawrence.

BOARDS OF TRADE. In *March*, Brockton.

BOOTS AND SHOES. In *January*, Haverhill. *February*, Haverhill. *March*, Milford, Salem, and North Brookfield. *April*, Newburyport. *May*, Pittsfield and Lynn. *July*, Dalton. *August*, Barre. *November*, Easton, Grafton, and Haverhill. *December*, North Brookfield and Braintree.

BOSTON DISTRICT MESSENGER CO. In *August*, Boston.

BOSTON EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE. In *March*, Boston.

BOXES. In *September*, North Attleborough.

BRAID. In *December*, Westfield.

BREWERY WORKERS. In *June*, Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee. *December*, Boston.

BUILDING TRADES. In *January*, Springfield. *May*, Boston. *June*, Salem, Adams, and Cambridge. *July*, Brockton, Boston, and Lowell. *August*, Adams. *September*, Lynn and Adams. *October*, Boston and Fitchburg. *December*, Boston and Lowell.

CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS. In *May*, Brockton. *July*, Boston. *September*, Boston. *December*, North Adams.

CLOTHING. In *May*, Amesbury. *September*, Orange. *December*, Danvers.

COMBS. In *September*, Leominster.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE. In *February*, Boston.

COTTON GOODS. In *April*, Boston and North Adams. *May*, Lowell. *June*, West Boylston, Fall River, and Lowell. *July*, North Adams. *August*, Fall River and New Bedford. *September*, North Adams and New Bedford. *November*, Warren, New Bedford, Adams, and Lowell. *December*, Holyoke, North Adams, Fall River, Taunton, Warren, and Lowell.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE. In *April*, Montague. *May*, Peabody.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES. In *December*, Springfield.

FOOD PREPARATIONS. In *July*, Somerville (provisions). *December*, Lowell (bakeries).

FOUNDRIES. In *June*, Pittsfield.

FURNACES. In *May*, Taunton.

GRANITE WORKERS. In *January*, Barre and Quincy. *March*, Gloucester. *April*, Rockport. *May*, Salem. *June*, Gloucester. *November*, Granite Cutters National Union. *December*, Boston and Milford.

HORSESHOERS. In *May*, Lawrence. *June*, North Andover, Andover, and Haverhill.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS. In *April*, Pittsfield. *September*, Lowell.

INSTRUMENTS. In *November*, Great Barrington.

LEATHER. In *May*, Peabody.

MACHINES AND MACHINERY. In *April*, Hopedale. *May*, Leicester. *June*, Hopedale. *July*, Lawrence. *August*, Hopedale. *September*, North

Andover. *November*, Taunton. *December*, Springfield, New Bedford, Danvers, and Lawrence.

METALLIC GOODS. In *November*, Waltham.

MOHAIRS AND PLUSH. In *May*, Lowell.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYÉS. In *January*, Haverhill. *February*, Haverhill, Lynn, and Medford. *March*, Boston. *April*, Boston. *May*, Lawrence and Boston (School Board). *June*, Brockton, Haverhill, Newton, and Lowell. *July*, Newton and Lowell. *August*, Waltham, Lynn, and Haverhill. *September*, Worcester. *October*, Quincy, Boston, and Worcester. *December*, Lowell, Worcester, Brockton, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Marlborough, New Bedford, Northampton, Quincy, Chelsea, Springfield, Cambridge, Chicopee, Everett, Holyoke, Lynn, Melrose, Woburn, Boston, and North Adams.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEXTILE OPERATIVES. In *April*, Boston.

PAPER. In *January*, Holyoke. *May*, Taunton. *July*, Holyoke. *September*, Taunton and Chicopee. *December*, Montague and Great Barrington.

PATTERN MAKERS. In *May*, Boston, Hyde Park, Lynn, and Cambridge.

PRINTING TRADES. In *February*, Springfield. *May*, Boston. *June*, Boston. *November*, North Adams. *December*, Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee.

PRINT WORKS. In *February*, Lowell. *September*, North Adams.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT. In *April*, West Springfield. *October*, Salem. *November*, Taunton and West Springfield.

RETAIL CLERKS. In *February*, Springfield. *June*, Lawrence. *December*, Lowell and Pittsfield.

STATE LEGISLATURE. In *January*, *March*, and *December*, Boston.

STRAW AND FELT GOODS. In *July*, Millbury. *September*, Medway.

TEAMSTERS AND TRUCKMEN. In *March*, Westfield.

TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYÉS. In *April*, Boston. *May*, Fitchburg Railroad. *July*, Boston. *August*, Fall River.

WAITERS ALLIANCE. In *July*, Boston.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. In *May*, Waltham. *June*, Attleborough. *July*, North Attleborough and Waltham. *September*, North Attleborough. *October*, North Attleborough. *November*, Attleborough. *December*, Attleborough.

WIRE AND WIRE GOODS. In *July*, Palmer. *November*, Lee.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS. In *March*, Lowell. *April*, Spencer, Clarksburg, Pittsfield, and Methuen. *May*, North Adams. *June*, Dudley, North Adams, and Uxbridge. *July*, Pittsfield, Blackstone, North Andover, Lawrence, and Millbury. *August*, Pittsfield, Warren, North Andover, and Hardwick. *September*, Millbury, Clarksburg, Holden, Clinton, and Leominster. *October*, Pittsfield and Agawam. *November*, Millbury and Pittsfield. *December*, Pittsfield and Dudley.

W A G E S.

WAGES.

JANUARY.

2nd. — New price list agreed upon between W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton and Lasters Union went into effect. — Machine lasters at shoe factory of A. E. Little & Co., Lynn, were granted an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pair. Thirty-two pullers-on struck because of refusal of firm to grant $\frac{1}{2}$ cent increase, and to deliver the goods to them.

7th. — In the joint application of Bailey, Curtis, & Co., shoes, Lynn, and their employés in the stitching department, the State Board of Arbitration decided that there was no good reason for any reduction, and recommended payment of same prices as paid heretofore. — Decision rendered in the Municipal Civil Court, Boston, was in favor of the street laborers, who sued the city for breach of contract pay; decision established the fact for the first time that a laboring man has a lien against a city or town for work done on the streets, it being maintained that the building of a public street was a public work according to Chap. 270, Acts of 1892.

18th. — At meeting of Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, committee appointed to consider a basis of wages for slasher tenders reported 21 cents per hour a fair wage. — Loom Fixers' executive committee of Fall River appointed a committee of 3 to make a revision of the standard price list.

21st. — E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, North Brookfield, reduced prices of treers on certain quality of grain shoes.

24th. — At Merrimack Mills, Lowell, 30 weavers struck when informed that wages would not be advanced Feb. 1, as per agreement.

25th. — The decision of the State Board of Arbitration in the matter of the joint application (petition filed November 21, 1898) of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., of Whitman, and the lasters in its employ was rendered as follows:

"This case comes to the Board upon the application of the employer for a reduction in the prices of lasting, and also its desire to fix prices for lasting Goodyear boots on the Chase machine, the last-described work now being done by hand.

After hearing the parties concerned and upon much careful consideration, the Board recommends that the following prices be paid in the company's factory at Whitman:

Lasting Shoes by Chase Machine: — Goodyear Work, First Grade.

Black or colored goods: Calf, Kangaroo, Coltskin, Kangaroo Calf, Russia Calf, Russia Kip, Vici, Titan, Caribou, Box Calf and Cordovan:

	Per Pair
Plain toes, flat leather, shellac, canvas or rubber box toes,	\$0.05 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cap toes, flat leather, shellac, canvas or rubber box toes, . . . . .	.06

<i>Extras.</i>	Per Pair
Moulded box,	\$0.00 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samples, . . . . .	.02
Single pairs (5 pairs or less), . . . . .	.01
Enamel, . . . . .	.01
Patent grain, . . . . .	.02
Patent Wallaby, . . . . .	.02
Patent calf, . . . . .	.03
Patent tips, . . . . .	.01
Patent quarters, . . . . .	.01
For leather-lined shoes, and right and left wipers, no extra.	

Goodyear Work, Second Grade.

Black or colored goods: Glove Grain, Satin, Buff, Split, Kangaretta, Young Horse, Devon, Monarch, Levant, Indian Dongola, Bright Wallaby, Dongola Kip, Russia Veal, and similar stocks:

	Per Pair
Plain toes, flat leather, shellac, canvas or rubber box toes, . . .	\$0.05½
Cap toes, flat leather, shellac, canvas or rubber box toes, . . .	.05¾

Extras.

Extras, the same as for first grade.

All McKay Work.

Black or colored goods — all kinds of stock hereinbefore specified:

	Per Pair
Plain toes, flat leather, shellac, canvas or rubber box toes, . . .	\$0.04½
Cap toes, flat leather, shellac, canvas or rubber box toes, . . .	.04¾

Extras.

Extras, the same as for Goodyear work.

The above prices are intended to cover the work of pulling lasts and tacking in shanks; but when such pulling and tacking are not done by the laster, a deduction should be made from the prices here recommended of one-quarter of a cent per pair for each part.

In the matter of lasting Goodyear boots on the Chase machine, said work now being done by hand, the Board is unable to make any recommendation, for the reason that we have no actual experience of the new method in this factory, and have not found any other factory in which this kind of work is done on the machine named.

Lasting Boots by Hand: — McKay Work.

Including machine sewed work, standard nailed and pegged work, including pulling lasts and tacking in shanks:

	Per 12 Pairs
Men's plain toes,	\$0.55
Boys' plain toes, . . . . .	.53
Men's N. O. box, St. Louis box and Miller box, . . . . .	.80
Boys' N. O. box, St. Louis box and Miller box, . . . . .	.78
Men's hunter boots, plain toes, . . . . .	.55
Men's hunter boots, cap or box, . . . . .	.72

Extras.

Double vamps, per 12 pairs,	\$0.12
Samples, 50 per cent.	

It is agreed by the parties that this decision shall take effect from Nov. 21, 1898."

26th. — Textile Council of Fall River decided to request a conference with the Cotton Manufacturers Association in regard to a restoration of wages that were paid previous to the last reduction in 1898. — Smith Shirt Co. of Pittsfield advanced wages for operatives on shirt waists 25 per cent.

27th. — New price list for turned workmen presented by the Shoe Council was posted in the shoe factory of Thayer, Maguire, & Field, Haverhill. — Weavers of New Bedford held meeting and adopted resolutions asking for a restoration of the prices and wages paid previous to the reduction of 1898, to take effect March 1. — Executive committee of the plate department held conference with the president of the American Waltham Watch factory in regard to their demand of a 20 per cent increase in wages in their department; reply of the president that the management intended to equalize wages accepted.

28th. — Mule spinners of Hargraves Mills, No. 2, cottons, Fall River, appointed a delegation to confer with the superintendent and overseer in regard to condition in which the mules are left by the night force, making it impossible for the day men to make regular wages, they having dropped from \$14 a week to \$12.50.

29th. — National Executive Council of Loom Fixers met in Fall River, and decided to make general in New England a request for an increase of wages.

30th. — Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River declines to confer with Textile Council on wages, as conditions do not yet warrant an increase; Textile Council met and referred reply to each organization, recommending that they request the manufacturers to restore wages, to take effect on and after March 1. — Parkhill Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, made small increase in wages of weavers on certain lines of goods. — Girls employed at factory of Quaboag Corset Co., Springfield, received a reduction in wages amounting in many cases to over 20 per cent. — Lasters employed by Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co., Whitman, appealed to the Governor against the decision of the State Board of Arbitration given in the joint application made by the lasters and the firm.

31st. — Bill introduced in the Legislature providing that whenever a dispute in relation to wages arises between a corporation and its employes the State Board of Arbitration shall employ an accountant to examine the books, etc., of the corporation. If it appears that the corporation is earning 6 per cent upon its capital stock then the wages asked for by the employes shall be paid under the penalty of the forfeiture of the charter of the corporation. — Price list, affecting machine men, was posted in shoe factory of F. E. Hutchinson, Haverhill, by Shoe Council; accepted by firm. — Order providing for an increase in pay of the city laborers, Springfield, was defeated by the Aldermen.

FEBRUARY.

1st. — Mayor of Boston ordered a reduction in salaries of employes of the city. Those who receive \$1,000 a year or more, and those who receive \$3.25 per day to be reduced $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while those receiving from \$700 to \$1,000, and those receiving wages of \$2.50 per day to be reduced 5 per cent.

2nd. — French, Shriner, & Urner, shoes, Rockland, voluntarily increased wages of their lasters, amounting to about 10 per cent, or 25 cents per day for each workman.

6th. — City Council of Chicopee, under suspension of rules, passed ordinance fixing the pay of city laborers at \$1.75 per day instead of \$1.50.

10th. — Turned workmen employed by P. N. Wadleigh, shoes, Haverhill, struck because of refusal of firm to accept price list submitted by Shoe Council.

11th. — Mayor of Haverhill signed ordinance making \$2 per day the rate of wages of employes of Street Department, instead of \$1.75.

13th. — Fall River Manufacturers Association was officially notified that the textile operatives of the city requested that wages be restored to what was paid previous to Jan. 3, 1898, a restoration of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and the old schedule of 18 cents for weaving.

16th. — The salaries of members of Boston Fire Department restored to the original rate by order of the Mayor.

17th. — At slipper factory of Joseph Dickinson, Lynn, lasters struck on account of prices.

21st. — Manufacturers' Board of Trade of Fall River discussed the communication of the Textile Union asking for a restoration of wages to the price paid before the cutdown in Jan., 1898, and appointed the executive committee to meet the labor representatives with a view to the settlement of a basis of wages.

22nd. — Strikes at shoe factories of P. N. Wadleigh and Chesley & Rugg, Haverhill, were settled, firms accepting price lists submitted by Shoe Council. — Unions 96 and 177 of Carpenters and Joiners of America have prepared a circular letter which they propose to send to the contractors and builders of Springfield asking for an increase of pay to \$2.50 a day, 9 hours to constitute a day's work, to take effect April 17.

23rd. — Winders in the white room of the print works of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, struck on refusal of firm to restore cutdown of last year; operatives claim a special right to the increase, they having recently worked overtime without extra pay.

25th. — Central Labor Union, New Bedford, sent letter to mill treasurers asking conference on wages.

27th. — Committees of Manufacturers Association and the Textile Association, Fall River, held conference, and former agreed to restore schedule of wages in force previous to Jan. 1, 1898, to go into effect April 3, provided the different unions agree to accept the proposition of the manufacturers. It was also agreed to consider the adoption of a sliding scale. — Strikers at sorting shop of Thomas E. Burke, Hadley, granted increase.

28th. — Notices posted at Shaw Stocking Co., Lowell, of a cutdown of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per dozen on coarse and medium grade work, to go into effect March 6, also a slight advance in the highest grade work to take effect on the same date. — Treasurers of all the cotton mills of New Bedford announced decision to raise wages in the mills on Monday, April 3, 1899, to the schedule existing in the cloth mills previous to Jan. 1, 1898. — Quincy granite cutters struck for 30 cents per hour, minimum; manufacturers offered 25 cents; compromised in March.

MARCH.

1st.—Harvey & Kempton of the Farnumville Cotton Mills, Grafton, notified their employés that on and after March 6 wages will be increased on a basis of 10 per cent.

2nd.—Carders, Spinners, and Weavers unions, Fall River, agreed to accept manufacturers' proposition of a 12½ per cent increase in wages, to take effect April 3; also instructed delegates to the Textile Council to endeavor to bring about a sliding scale of wages.

3rd.—Order introduced in City Council, Boston, to re-establish the old rates of wages and salaries of municipal employés in all departments who have not already had wages restored. — Loom Fixers and Slasher Tenders unions, Fall River, accepted proposition of the manufacturers to restore wages April 3.

5th.—Textile Council of Fall River decided to accept 12½ per cent increase in wages offered by the manufacturers, to take effect April 3. Committee was appointed to confer with the manufacturers in regard to the adoption of a sliding scale of wages.

6th.—Thirty turned workmen struck at factory of S. B. McNamara, shoes, Haverhill, on refusal of firm to accept price list submitted by Shoe Council.

9th.—Strike ended at W. S. Hill Electric Co.'s works, New Bedford, by the satisfactory adjustment of the wage question. — Spencer Wire Co. notified employés of a raise in wages varying from 5 to 20 per cent, according to the different grades of work.

10th.—S. B. McNamara, shoes, Haverhill, accepted price list submitted by Shoe Council.

11th.—Twenty-four girls employed as skein winders at Saranac Worsted Mill, Blackstone, struck for higher wages. — Wages increased 10 per cent of all employés of the American Steel & Wire Co., Worcester, receiving less than \$1,500 per annum.

13th.—Bottomers, edge trimmers, lasters, and McKay stitchers at shoe factory of McIntosh & Co., West Brookfield, struck, demanding a restoration of the wages of 1898, and the promise that no more cuts should be made during the season; returned to work on the understanding that they should receive the average price paid at the factories in North Brookfield and Spencer.

14th.—Strike of skein winders at Saranac Worsted Mill, Blackstone, settled, operatives being guaranteed \$5 per week. — W. W. Spaulding & Co., shoes, Haverhill, voluntarily posted new price list granting turned workmen an increase in wages. — Loom Fixers Union, New Bedford, voted to accept the advance in wages and also the 30 days' notification clause of the manufacturers.

20th.—Standard Rubber Co. of Campello, Brockton, submitted a proposition asking for concessions of 5 per cent on the wage scale to a portion of the employés; proposition was declined.

24th.—Eleven hand lasters struck at shoe factory of W. J. Creighton & Co., Lynn, on refusal of firm to restore wages of 1898.

27th.—New price list submitted by Shoe Council to W. H. Gould, shoes, Haverhill, was accepted. — Heel scourers employed at shoe factory of J. W. Russ & Co., Haverhill, struck on refusal of firm to grant an increase in wages. — The restoration of wages at the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, went into effect; increase is about 10 per cent, identical with the cutdown made more than a year ago. — Restoration of wages at the Atlantic Mills, Lawrence, went into effect.

29th.—Boys employed in card room at Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Co., woollens and worsteds, Fall River, struck for 10 per cent increase in wages.

31st.—Delegation from Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, met representatives of the Manufacturers Association in regard to more favorable wage basis; decision was unfavorable to slasher tenders. — Decision rendered in favor of 2 former employés of city of Lawrence, and wages awarded, in their suit brought under civil service law against the city because of illegal discharge.

APRIL.

1st.—New wage schedule went into effect on the Consolidated R.R. (combining the former New York, New Haven, and Hartford, the Old Colony, and New England railroads) and was in the nature of a readjustment, the road desiring to place all its employés upon a uniform basis, the increases or decreases being as follows: Conductors on the western district decreased from 15 to 40 cents a day, on the eastern district increased 25 to 70 cents a day; baggagemen decreased 15 cents a day on the eastern district and increased the same amount on the western district; freight flagmen decreased 15 cents on the eastern district, and increased that amount on western district; overtime is allowed in fractions

of twelfth-days, instead of tenths, as heretofore, this being a slight reduction; extra crews are allowed a full day on whole system instead of for the actual hours employed. — At Stevens Linen Works, Dudley, employing about 800 people, a raise of wages averaging about 10 per cent was made, being a restoration of a reduction made in 1894.

2nd. — Two hundred weavers from Mill C of the Parkhill Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, struck because of dissatisfaction with the new wage schedule, which is not, as claimed, a restoration of the last cut made.

3rd. — Increases in wages in many places, as shown in the following tabular statement :

NAME OF FIRM.	City or Town	Classification of Business	Percentages of Increase	Number of Employes Benefited
Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co., .	Adams	Cotton	10*	1,500
Hamilton Woollen Co.,	Amesbury	Cotton and woollen	About 12½*	800
Hebron Manufacturing Co., . . .	Attleborough	Cotton	—*	—
Chicopee Manufacturing Co., . . .	Chicopee	Cotton	Average 5*	—
Lancaster Mills,	Clinton	Cotton	Between 6 and 7	1,400
Fall River cotton mills,	Fall River	Cotton	7 to 10*	30,000
Parkhill Manufacturing Co., . . .	Fitchburg	Cotton	5 to 8	1,400
Fisher Manufacturing Co., . . .	Grafton	Cotton	10 to 12*	500
Saundersville Cotton Mills, . . .	Grafton	Cotton	10*	150
Readville Cotton Mills,	Hyde Park	Cotton	—*	—
Lowell cotton mills,	Lowell	Cotton	7 to 10*	20,000
Pevey Bros.,	Lowell	Iron Foundry	10	—
New Bedford cotton mills, . . .	New Bedford	Cotton	7 to 10*	9,000
Greylock Mills,	North Adams	Cotton	10	300
Linwood Mill,	Northbridge	Cotton	10*	500
Paul Whittin Manufacturing Co., .	Northbridge	Cotton	10*	600
Whitinsville Cotton Mills, . . .	Northbridge	Cotton	10*	200
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., . . .	Salem	Cotton	About 10*	1,500
Springfield Foundry Co.,	Springfield	Iron Foundry	5	32
Taunton cotton mills,	Taunton	Cotton	10 to 12½*	600
Isaac Sheppard & Co.,	Taunton	Iron Foundry	5 to 10	200
Thorndike Co.,	Warren	Cotton	—*	—
H. N. Slater Manufacturing Co., .	Webster	Cotton	About 10	—
West Boylston Manufacturing Co., .	West Boylston	Cotton	—*	300
Williamstown Manufacturing Co., .	Williamstown	Cotton	10†	—
Worcester cotton mills,	Worcester	Cotton	7 to 10*	2,000

* Restoration of cutdown made in Jan., 1898.

† Restoration of cutdown made in May, 1898.

— More than 20 operatives of No. 2, Lancaster Mills, cottons, Clinton, struck because of differences with the management over the new wage schedule; satisfactorily adjusted after one day's strike. — Twenty weavers at the Acushnet Mills Corp., New Bedford, struck owing to dissatisfaction over the new wage schedule.

4th. — New price list giving an increase of 11 per cent in wages to 20 workmen was posted by Shoe Council in factory of Jennings & Hayes, Haverhill, and accepted by the firm.

5th. — Wage schedule at Acushnet Mills Corp., New Bedford, adjusted.

6th. — At semi-annual convention of National Mule Spinners Association held in Boston, delegates from different parts of New England report dissatisfaction with the alleged restoration of wages of mill operatives; manufacturers will be urged to grant a more satisfactory advance.

7th. — Weavers and loom fixers at the Dodgeville mill of the Hebron Manufacturing Co., cotton, Attleborough, struck for increased wages, to 47 cents "a cut" for material woven; April 3, the company advanced wages from 42 to 45 cents. — Loom fixers of Lowell held meeting and discussed the dissatisfaction which exists in regard to the increase in wages, claiming it has brought a material addition to their work.

9th. — Freight handlers employed in the Boston sheds of the New Haven road decided to petition the officers of the railroad requesting an advance in wages and extra pay for overtime. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, endorsed new schedule of wages submitted by book and job compositors, and appointed a committee to present it to the employers. — Lasters in factory of the Brennan Boot & Shoe Co., Natick, struck, demanding \$1 for 24 pairs, instead of 80 cents.

10th. — Eighteen spooler girls of the Saranac Worsted Mill, Blackstone, struck for higher wages. — New price list averaging an increase of about 20 per cent over the old one was posted by the Shoe Council in the shoe factory of E. G. Morrison & Co., Haverhill, with the consent of the firm.

11th. — Trustees of the public library, Lawrence, voted to increase salaries of female employes from \$8.40 to \$10 a week.

12th. — At a conference between the owners and a committee of the striking weavers of the Dodgeville Mill of the Hebron Manufacturing Co., Attleborough, a proposition was made to the operatives of one cent more per cut if they will return to work, also the promise of an increase if the strike at Natick, R. I., terminates favorably to the strikers. — Forty-five men of the coloring and finishing departments of the Saranac Worsted Mill, Blackstone, struck for higher wages; receive \$1.10 per day and demand \$1.25. — Men employed as pearl cutters in factory of Newell Bros. Manufacturing Co., Springfield, struck for higher wages, asking for 10 cents per gross instead of 6 cents.

13th. — Striking lasters in factory of Brennan Boot & Shoe Co., Natick, returned to work on old rate of wages.

14th. — Methuen Co., cottons, announces a 10 per cent increase in wages to take effect April 17, being a restoration of the wages paid previous to the last cutdown. — Molders of Springfield propose to strike May 1 unless a considerable advance is made in wages; they now receive from \$2 to \$2.25 a day, and have been promised an advance of 10 cents a day.

17th. — Journeymen horseshoers of Boston and vicinity propose to strike May 1 unless their demands for higher wages are granted; they ask for \$19 per week for fitters, and \$17 for shoers, and time and a half for overtime. — Striking weavers of Mill C of the Parkhill Manufacturing Co., Fitchburg, returned to work at old rate of wages. — Three hundred weavers of the Middlesex Co., woollens, Lowell, struck for higher wages. — Reductions of about 5 per cent in wages went into effect at factory of North Adams Shoe Co.; affected for the most part the stitching room, where a new schedule for piece work was inaugurated.

18th. — Strike among the 45 dyehouse hands and the 18 spooler girls of the Saranac Worsted Mill, Blackstone, ended; 30 of the dyehouse hands advanced from \$1.10 to \$1.25, and the others, known as web finishers, return at the old figures, \$1.10 per day; spooler girls receive an advance from \$4.50 a week to \$5.

21st. — Fifty cutters in the granite quarry of F. A. McCauliff, Fitchburg, struck on refusal of demand for increase in wages of one cent a foot. — With the consent of the firm, Shoe Council posted a new price list in the shoe factory of Leslie K. Morse & Co., Haverhill, giving employes an increase of 15 per cent. — In Holyoke, Springfield, and Worcester, the iron molders are agitating the subject of higher wages. In Springfield, the Molders Union has given the Springfield Foundry Co. until April 28 to increase wages to \$2.50 per day; wages increased. In Worcester, the molders have given notice that after May 1 they will expect a minimum wage of \$3 per day; strike ensued. — Strike of the weavers and other operatives of the Middlesex Co., woollens, Lowell, settled by the restoration of the price list in force prior to the reduction of 1898. — Seven hand lasters employed at shoe factory of Eckhardt & Ford, Lynn, struck because of dissatisfaction with prices paid for certain work.

22nd. — Conductors, switchmen, and brakemen employed in the shifting and making up of trains in the Boston yards of the Consolidated R.R. (N. Y., N. H., & H. branch) were given the 8-hour work-day without reduction of wages; in many cases there was a restoration of wages.

23rd. — At meeting of Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, it was reported that the recent cut in wages of water works employes would be fully restored. — Boiler makers, helpers, and machinists employed in the B. & A. shops in West Springfield struck, demanding either \$3 a day with the present number of hours (10), or their present wages (\$2.50) with an 8-hour day; also more Sunday and holiday privileges.

24th. — Men employed at Parmenter Manufacturing Co., bricks, Brookfield, struck on account of reduced wages. — Stone cutters in 7 yards of Quincy left their work on account of alleged failure of the firms to pay every week; manufacturers met and decided to pay weekly. — At quarries of Gustaf Johnson, Rockport, work was commenced on 9-hour system, the men being paid by the hour.

25th. — New price list for turned work, increase averaging about 10 per cent, posted by Shoe Council in factory of H. H. Hoyt Shoe Co., Haverhill, with consent of firm. — Strike of the boiler makers, helpers, and machinists employed in the B. & A. shops at West Springfield settled by the company acceding to all the demands of the men including a return to the custom of 8 hours for a day's work on Sundays and holidays. — Molders and core makers employed at the foundry of William Allen & Sons, Worcester, struck, demanding a uniform minimum wage of \$3 per day.

26th. — Box Makers Union of Haverhill submitted first new price list through the Shoe Council to the firm of Morse & Hoyt.

28th. — Board of Arbitration held informal meeting in Boston at which were present committees from journeymen and employing horseshoers of Boston; demands of the journeymen were heard, and the board suggested that committees be appointed from the journeymen and employers with full authority to act, and so avert the threatened strike. — Kimball Bros., shoes, Lawrence, announced the restoration of the 5 per cent cutdown which went into effect in June, 1897, to take effect at once and which will benefit 360 employés.

29th. — A new price list, increase averaging about 10 per cent, was posted in factory of W. P. Bradford, Haverhill, by Shoe Council, with consent of firm.

MAY.

1st. — Horseshoers of Boston, whose employers did not grant demands for an increase of wages to \$19 per week for fitters, \$17 for drivers, and $\frac{1}{2}$ extra for overtime work, struck. — Work started at Parmenter Manufacturing Co., bricks, Brookfield; few of the strikers have returned to work; wages are reduced to \$1.40 per day from \$1.65. — Employés of the Fitchburg R.R. who are members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have submitted a bill of particulars to the management dealing especially with a shorter working-day, an increase of wages, and additional help. — Shoe Council submitted a new price list to Charles H. Hayes, box manufacturer, Haverhill, which was accepted; the increase, about 10 per cent, affects 40 persons. — Whittenton Manufacturing Co., cottons, Taunton, increased wages, all employés being on same schedule as in force before the reduction of Feb. 7, 1898.

2nd. — Many employers have granted the demands of the striking horseshoers, Boston; about 21 journeymen are still out. — Shoe Council submitted new price list which was accepted in box factory of John Owens, Haverhill.

3rd. — About 30 grinders at Douglas branch of the American Axe & Tool Co.'s works struck for an increase of 20 cents per 100 implements worked on. — Freight Handlers Union 6357, Boston, petitioned freight department of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. for an advance of wages from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per day. The freight clerks also sent in a petition.

5th. — Twenty-two pullers-on at shoe factory of C. M. Lee's Sons, Athol, struck, demanding \$1.10 per case for work paying 80 cents, and \$1 for work paying 90 cents. — Richardson Piano Case Co., Leominster, reduced wages, averaging 15 per cent, in the finishing department.

6th. — According to agreement, the plasterers of Boston are to sacrifice their wages for Saturday half-holiday beginning on even date until June 1, 1900, after which time they are to receive the full day's pay.

8th. — Strike ended at shoe factory of C. M. Lee's Sons, Athol, the firm granting the demands of the pullers-on. — Twenty-three employés of O. S. Currier, paper box manufacturer, Haverhill, struck on refusal of firm to accept new price list; increase 20 per cent. — About 75 molders of Lowell are on strike for a minimum wage rate of \$2.50 per day, the abolition of piece work, and the recognition of the union card; affects Pevey Bros., Albert F. Nichols, Union Iron Foundry, and the Eagle Foundry Co.; Doherty Bros., employing about 30 men, granted the demands of their employés. — George M. Burnham, contractor, Springfield, granted carpenters a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day, to take effect July 1. — Wages advanced 11 per cent at the works of the Tremont Nail Co., Wareham.

9th. — Spinners at woollen mill of Millers River Manufacturing Co., Athol, struck because of dissatisfaction over wages; they have been engaged in piece work, but the management abolished this and offered them \$1.50 per day, and afterwards increased it to \$1.75, but it was not accepted. — Committee on new buildings of the Boston School

Board reported an order referred from last year relative to the insertion of a clause in schoolhouse contracts in regard to wages and hours of labor as follows:

"That a clause be inserted in future schoolhouse contracts requiring contractors to pay the men employed on such work not less than the prevailing scale of wages, and to observe the standard hours of labor established in the several trades."

— E. L. Wood & Co., boxes, Haverhill, accepted price list submitted by Shoe Council; 30 employés affected.

10th.—Hoisting and portable engineers, Boston, have been granted 8-hour day and \$16 per week. — Postmaster of Boston has been authorized to spend \$25,000 in increasing the salaries of the clerks of the Boston Postal District, the low-salaried men to be benefited first.

11th.—Strike of spinners at the Millers River Manufacturing Co., woollens, Athol, ended, a general wage revision satisfactory to the help to go into effect June 30.

12th.—Readjustment of wages of the tack pullers employed in the gang room of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, is the cause of dissatisfaction. — About 300 girls employed in the mending room of the Washington Mills Co., woollens and worsteds, Lawrence, struck over wages, the cloth having so many defects that not so much money can be made as formerly, wages having dropped from \$7 and \$9 to \$4 and \$6 per week. — At the shoe factory of N. L. Millard & Co., North Adams, about 40 men struck, the lasters being obliged to strike with the pullers-on; disagreement over wages and work; men ask to have wages restored as before the reduction of last fall, and ask for an increase on account of being obliged to do their own shellacing; demands granted following day.

15th.—Table cutters at factory of Massachusetts Glove Co., Danvers, have struck because of refusal of firm to increase pay. — Forty weavers employed by Mayo Woollen Co., Millbury, struck because of refusal of an advance of one cent a yard for weaving.

16th.—Seven trimmers at the shoe shops of the Chas M. Lee's Sons, Athol, struck for increase in wages amounting to 10 cents per case in heels and 20 cents in spring-heel shoes. — Mayor of Boston authorized heads of departments working under the reduced scale of salaries instituted in February to return to the old scale after June 1, if their departments can be brought to the close of the financial year without a deficit. — Employés of Newburyport Shoe Co., having struck on account of wages, resumed work, the strike being settled in favor of the workmen. — Twenty-five men who run the glazing machines at factory of P. Lennox & Co., morocco, Peabody, struck on refusal of firm to increase wages from \$8 to \$9 a week.

17th.—In response to a demand made upon the master builders, the Lowell lathers will receive \$1.75 instead of \$1.25 per thousand this summer.

18th.—Employés of Holyoke Machine Co., Worcester, received increase of 25 cents per day.

19th.—Owing to decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Sewer Rental Tax Act unconstitutional, work was suspended in the sewer department, and the employés will be obliged to wait for last week's pay until the Legislature acts. — Management of the Washington Mills Co., woollens and worsteds, Lawrence, notified the striking employés of the mending room that their demand for an increase of wages would be granted, that is, 35 cents per cut of 63 yards, in place of 25 cents.

22nd.—Twenty-five shoe cutters of Woodbury Bros., Beverly, struck on refusal of firm to grant increase in wages of outside cutters to \$2, and lining and trimming cutters to \$1.50, or that the established piece system of the Cutters Union be accepted.

23rd.—City Solicitor of Cambridge notified Board of Aldermen that in his opinion, except as otherwise provided in the charter, the city government has no right to fix salaries of employés in any of the city departments. Said salaries are to be fixed by the heads of the respective departments, with the approval of the Mayor. — With approval of firm, the Shoe Council posted new price list in the factory of E. Bottomley & Co., Haverhill; list gives the employés an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pair. — At Grinnell Mill No. 2, New Bedford, weavers report an apparent cutdown of 15 per cent by a change in style. — Two committees representing the C. L. U., the Brewery Workers Union of Springfield and Holyoke, and the Bottlers Union of Springfield held a conference with the vice-president of the brewery syndicate relative to the disagreement over the annual wage scale now existing between the local brewers' union and the syndicate; no settlement was reached.

25th.—Weavers of the Farr Alpaca Co., Holyoke, struck for a 10 per cent increase in wages, or the modification or abolition of the system of fines. — On account of a cutdown in the shoe factory of Francis C. Stickney, Lynn, several workmen have left their positions; there is no strike, as it is a non-union shop.

26th.—Strike of the Worcester molders was settled at a conference between a committee of molders and a committee of union founders; a minimum wage of \$2.75 per day was

settled upon, this being a concession on the part of the molders who had demanded \$3 per day; the \$2.75 rate was conceded to the union founders, who had been paying \$3 per day since May 1.

29th. — Town of Westborough voted to instruct the Sewer Commissioners to have all the contemplated work done by the day, and that residents of the town be given preference, and fixed the standard of wages at \$2 per day.

30th. — Striking weavers of Farr Alpaca Co., Holyoke, have adjusted their differences with the company on the following wage basis: First, or standard grade, shall be a cut with 4 ends out over 3 inches each, or 3 ends out over 4 inches each, or 2 ends out over 5 inches each, or one end out over 10 inches each. Standard price will be paid for this grade. Second grade shall be a cut with 4 ends out over 6 inches each, or 3 ends out over 7 inches each, or 2 ends out over 8 inches each, or one end out over 12 inches each. Third grade shall be a cut with 4 ends out over 9 inches each, or 3 ends out over 10 inches each, or 2 ends out over 11 inches each, or one end out over 14 inches each. For weaving the second grade 10 per cent below the standard price will be paid. For weaving the third grade 15 cents per cut will be paid. If for any cause a weaver has a poor warp on which more than the ordinary number of ends break per day, a special price shall be paid. For brown or tan warps run with machine, 10 per cent extra will be paid, and for black or slate warps run with machine 5 per cent extra. Three per cent extra will be paid for all classes taking black filling. Five per cent increase in wages as a whole is granted.

JUNE.

5th. — Nine carpenters employed by Contractor Beals, North Adams, struck on account of wages which they claimed were due them; satisfactory settlement.

9th. — Sixty weavers employed at woollen mill of M. T. Stevens & Sons, North Andover, struck on refusal of firm to pay \$3.50 per cut instead of \$3.40. — Master Plumbers Association, Springfield, held meeting and voted on proposition, to become operative July 1, to give their journeymen an advance of 50 cents a day in consideration of the agreement of the latter not to work for outside plumbers.

12th. — Strike of weavers at woollen mill of M. T. Stevens & Sons, North Andover, ended, the operatives not having been granted increase in wages. — Brakemen, conductors, and towermen of the B. & M. R.R., Southern Division, have had their wages increased from 10 to 30 cents per day each, according to position.

13th. — Carpenters and laborers employed on new bicycle race track, Brockton, having struck for non-payment of wages, agreed to take back wages in stock of the association at \$10 per share. — Two hundred laborers employed by a contractor in the Metropolitan territory at Clinton struck for non-payment of one month's wages. — About 50 men employed at leather factory of the John B. Renton Co., Lynn, struck on refusal of firm to increase wages of 3 men \$1 per week.

14th. — About 80 doffers and ring spinners, mostly boys, employed in Lyman Mill No. 1, cottons, Holyoke, struck for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

15th. — Contractor in charge of new mill of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co., cottons, Adams, has agreed to work his men but 9 hours a day, and pay union scale of wages, until April 1, 1900.

19th. — Over 100 weavers and spinners employed by Chadwick Plush Co., Holyoke, struck on refusal of firm to restore wages to same basis as 2 years ago.

23rd. — Twenty mule spinners at Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lowell, struck because of refusal of increase in wages.

25th. — Rubbers at comb shop of Tilton & Cook, Leominster, struck on refusal of firm to increase wages from \$2 to \$2.25 per day. — Rubbers at comb shop of Newton & Merri-man, Leominster, struck for an increase from \$2 to \$2.25, the amount of a recent reduction. — Lasters of North Adams have requested shoe manufacturers to grant increased wages.

29th. — Striking employes of Chadwick Plush Co., Holyoke, returned to work without gaining increase in wages. — Canedy-Clark Shoe Co., North Adams, voluntarily raised wages of lasters 10 per cent; 75 men affected.

JULY.

3rd. — Strike of journeymen plumbers took place in Holyoke for a minimum wage of \$3 per day; several firms have conceded demands of strikers. — New scale of wages for lasters in the shoe factories of North Adams went into effect, being with few exceptions the rate demanded by the lasters.

5th. — Lyman Mills, cottons, Holyoke, resumed operations; no concessions were made to strikers. — Cigar Makers Union, Milford, presented new bill of prices to manufacturers to go into effect July 17.

6th. — About 50 folders of the Arnold Print Works, North Adams, struck on being required to do additional work without extra pay; about 25 tackers were obliged to leave, their work being dependent on the folders; satisfactory settlement.

9th. — Freight handlers of the Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. met and considered grievances in regard to wages and hours of labor.

11th. — Thirty glaziers employed by Thomas A. Kelley & Co., morocco, Lynn, struck for increase in wages from \$10 to \$11 per week and time and one-half for overtime. — Eleven bal-trimmers employed at shoe factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., North Brookfield, struck for increased wages; after one day's strike, returned on old rates.

13th. — Mill treasurers of Fall River met and discussed the request of mill firemen for a uniform wage rate of 17 cents per hour, and decided it would be inexpedient to raise wages at this time. — Weavers at Wampanoag Mill No. 3, cottons, Fall River, struck for increase on certain kind of goods; increase granted following day.

13th. — Mill Firemen's Union, Fall River, modified original demands, and now demand 17 cents per hour for all hours worked, and have decided to strike July 15. — American Printing Co., Fall River, has advanced day firemen to 17 cents per hour for 11¼ hours, and 12 hours for night firemen.

15th. — Mill firemen of Fall River struck for higher wages; after a time striking firemen declared strike unsuccessful, although concessions were made by some manufacturers; firemen sought their old or new places which had been filled by non-union and unlicensed men. — Firemen in employ of North Packing & Provision Co., Somerville, began work on 8-hour system with an increase of \$2 per week; former schedule, 12 hours a day for \$14 a week.

17th. — Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co., woollens, Warren, increased wages. — Strike of shaving machine operators at morocco factory of P. Lennox & Co., Peabody, settled; firm did not grant demand of \$11 a week, but hereafter the men are to be employed on the piece-work schedule, by which they will be able to earn the extra dollar for which they asked. — About 50 weavers and 6 spinners employed by Helliwell & Co., woollens, Pittsfield, struck for increase in pay, and against being compelled to carry their cloth from one part of mill to another; they are also compelled to number their cloth, yard by yard, without extra pay.

18th. — Glaziers at morocco factory of A. B. Hoffman, Lynn, are out on strike for \$11 a week, a raise of \$1. — At morocco factory of Thomas H. Bresnahan, Lynn, 11 glaziers have struck on refusal of firm to increase wages \$1 per week. — At Haydenville Manufacturing Co., Williamsburg, the molders' wages were restored one-half the cut made a month ago. The strappers who struck about a week ago because of a cut in wages have made a satisfactory agreement with the company and returned.

19th. — A shutdown was recently made in the stitching room of the Pentucket Shoe Co., Georgetown, and a number of the operatives left; remainder in that room struck this morning, and that department is closed.

20th. — Eight glaziers in the morocco factory of the Weber Leather Co., Lynn, struck on refusal of firm to raise wages from \$10 to \$11 weekly. — Women and girls in the sewing room of the Blackinton Co., woollens, North Adams, struck because of dissatisfaction with the change from day to piece work.

22nd. — Seventeen glaziers in morocco factory of Bernard, Friedman, & Co., Danvers, struck for \$1 per week increase in wages. — Strike of freight handlers and truckers of the Fall River Line steamers occurred at Fall River, and also at the Boston Freight Department; these men receive \$30 and ask for \$35 a month, and also that for more than 10 hours a day extra time be paid for at the rate of 20 cents an hour.

24th. — Strike of glaziers in morocco factory of Bernard, Friedman, & Co., Danvers, settled, the firm granting the \$1 increase. — About 50 weavers of the Davol Mills, cottons, Fall River, struck as their wages are low on account of having too much machinery to look after. — Employés of the Frank G. Bailey brick yard, Harvard, struck on account of trouble about their pay. — Strike ended at morocco factory of Thomas H. Bresnahan, Lynn, the firm agreeing to grant the \$1 increase. — Employés of the making room of the Newburyport Shoe Co. struck for increase in wages; not granted. — Striking employés of the sewing room of the Blackinton Co., woollens, North Adams, returned to work, no change having been effected in the scale of wages. — Strikers at the woollen mill of Helliwell & Co., Pittsfield, returned to work, no concessions being made by the company except that the women will not be obliged to carry the cloth hereafter.

25th. — Forty machine hands in the morocco shop of A. B. Clark, Peabody, struck for an increase of \$1 per week.

26th. — An advance of 15 per cent to the weavers of the Mayo Woollen Co., Millbury, is announced.

27th. — Rand cleaners in shoe factory of the E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., North Brookfield, are to receive 2 cents less per case of 24 pairs than formerly; at the same time they will not be obliged to pound up the counter, and more work can be done in the same time, so it is not considered a cutdown.

28th. — Thirty girls employed as pasters at shoe factory of J. S. Crehore & Co., Peabody, struck for a readjustment of wages.

29th. — Freight handlers and clerks employed in Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. have submitted a petition to the general manager asking for an advance of wages on and after Aug. 1. Some time ago the freight handlers requested the freight agent to raise their wages from \$1.75 to \$1.85 a day, and the freight clerks also asked for an increase; no attention was paid to the request. The present petition asks that freight clerks shall be paid \$2.25 per day; that freight handlers shall be paid \$2 per day, and that for all overtime the pay shall be 25 cents per hour. — Brakemen on the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. ask for an increase in wages and a new adjustment of the hours of service. Through brakemen from Boston to Fall River ask for a 10-hour working-day, and that the present wages, \$2 per day, be paid for 10 hours, and 20 cents an hour for overtime. The rear end brakemen ask for an increase from \$2 to \$2.25.

31st. — Boys employed by Boston District Messenger Co. struck to enforce a demand for an increase in the rate paid per message. — About 154 boys employed as creelers at the Lowell Manufacturing Co., carpets, struck for a raise of pay from 67 to 70 cents; not granted.

AUGUST.

1st. — Reel boys of Chemical Paper Co., Holyoke, struck for an increase of wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day; increase granted.

2nd. — Petition to the superintendent of the Lowell and Suburban Street Railway Co. is being prepared, asking that the pay be raised to 20 cents an hour for regular men, relief men, and spare men.

7th. — About 15 young men of the spinning and carding rooms of the Eclipse Mill, cottons, North Adams, struck to secure more pay for overtime work at night.

10th. — Die cutters at shoe factory of Crooks, Root, & Co., Hopkinton, struck for an advance of 10 cents a case. — Iron Molders Union, Lawrence, has made a demand for a 10 per cent increase in wages to take effect Aug. 14; about 100 men receiving \$2.25 per day are affected.

11th. — Strike settled at morocco factory of Thomas A. Kelley & Co., Lynn, the men returning at the old rate of wages; the firm agrees to pay 25 cents per hour for overtime and to give the glaziers enough work so they can earn \$11 a week or over. To-night the glaziers employed at this factory have again struck for their original demand of \$11 a week, and they also demand that the men employed during the strike be discharged; firm refuses to comply. — Fifteen boys employed as second-class handle finishers at the John Russell Cutlery Co., Montague, struck on account of dissatisfaction over wages.

13th. — Male employés of North End baths, Boston Bath Department, struck on account of reduction in wages without reduction in working hours; men returned to work at old rate of wages.

15th. — Conference between the superintendent of the Boston District Messenger Co. and the boys who struck for increased wages and other demands was held before the State Board of Arbitration and the terms of agreement were as follows:

1. That 2 cents be paid for the delivery of each telegram.
2. That 40 per cent be paid on messenger service.
- 2a. That 2 cents be paid for the collection of each telegram.
3. Boys paid on weekly salary as follows: \$4 per week for first 6 months, \$4.50 per week for second 6 months, \$5 per week thereafter; this to be computed at 7 days a week, boys to be credited with a day on their regular Sunday off.
4. That they be paid weekly, according to law.
5. Uniforms to be pressed every 2 weeks without cost to the messengers.
6. All time after 10 P.M. to be paid for at rate of 10 cents an hour. This does not include those boys whose regular day's work is not finished until after 10 P.M.

This agreement to take effect beginning Monday, Aug. 21, 1899, and to continue for one year.

— About 35 weavers of the Flint Mills, cottons, Fall River, struck because of inability to make usual wages on present work, the cuts being longer than usual.

16th. — A reduction in wages affecting operatives who work on the Goodyear welt shoes was made at the factory of E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., North Brookfield.

17th. — Striking weavers of the Flint Mills, cottons, Fall River, returned to work; satisfactory settlement. — State Board of Arbitration has brought about an agreement with the local shops whereby the iron molders of Lawrence are to have their wages advanced to \$16 per week according to their request, the advance taking effect Aug. 21. — Luther S. Johnson & Co., Lynn, locked out 39 hand-turn workmen pending a settlement of the new price list which calls for an increase over present prices of 20 per cent; list, submitted by Shoe Council, was later accepted with some modifications; it is supposed to mean an increase of \$2 to \$3 a week in the wages of the men.

18th. — Cutters at shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., Lynn, struck on refusal of firm to grant an increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pair.

19th. — Strike of cutters at shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., Lynn, settled; cutters return to work on a new price list. — Premium of one cent per yard on perfectly woven goods, making a difference of about 10 per cent to those making perfect cloth, was voluntarily restored to the weavers of the Blackinton Co., woollens, North Adams.

23rd. — Lasters employed at shoe factory of the Downs & Watson Co., Lynn, receive cutdown in wages, amounting to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pair for all patterns, and $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pair for patent leather tip shoes. — About 15 girls employed as sewers at the bindery of the Norwood Press, struck, because they allege \$2.25 was deducted from their wages to pay their helpers, the firm having paid for this work in the past. — Ten whiteners at tannery of the M. Robson Leather Co., Salem, struck for increased wages; strikers' places filled.

24th. — New price list submitted by Shoe Council accepted by firm of H. P. Williams, Haverhill; increase on lasting and beating out will average $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and on seaming 50 per cent.

25th. — Nailers in morocco factory of A. B. Clark, Peabody, struck for an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a dozen, as the skins are running unusually large.

29th. — Lasters employed in shoe shop of Joshua M. Stover, Lowell, struck for increase in wages.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. — New scale of wages went into effect at Lowell Hosiery Co., by which the former rate of $15\frac{10}{100}$ cents a dozen paid to folders is reduced to one cent. — Clement Manufacturing Co., cutlery, Northampton, raised wages in response to demands of National union.

5th. — Steamfitters' helpers of Boston struck for minimum wage of \$2 for 8-hour day; after conference with State Board of Arbitration, employers and workmen agreed upon satisfactory settlement.

8th. — W. W. Spaulding & Co., shoes, Haverhill, restored wages to former schedule, the increase affecting 125 operatives.

11th. — At brass foundry of John Ryan & Co., Lowell, the union wage schedule of \$2.50 per day went into effect.

13th. — Trouble at new manual training school, Haverhill, because of refusal of contractors having in charge the steamfitting to pay the union wage demanded, \$3 per day. — At Springfield, steamfitters and helpers have received an increase of 25 cents per day, iron molders, 25 cents; furniture workers an increase of 10 per cent; bookbinders now receive \$18 per week, the plumbers have gained an increase of 50 cents per day; wages of brewers raised from \$9 to \$14 per week.

14th. — Directors of Worcester and Suburban Street Railway voted to increase wages 10 cents a day after Oct. 1 of all men entitled to wear 5-year service stripes; all employes of every line will be placed on increased pay list after 5 years of service.

18th. — Strike of glaziers at morocco factory of Thomas A. Kelley & Co., Lynn, settled; compromise made; the bower-glazing machine employes have been increased to \$10.

20th. — Plumbers Union presented new price list to firm having in charge work on the new manual training school, Haverhill; general wage of \$3 asked for, with \$2.50 for juniors.

23rd. — Polishers and forgers employed by the Clement Manufacturing Co., cutlery, Northampton, were given voluntary increase of 25 cents a day.

25th. — Weavers of Palmer Carpet Manufacturing Co., working on certain grades of goods, have been increased to $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents a yard.

26th. — Trouble settled at new manual training school, Haverhill, the contractors furnishing the city with the materials to finish the contracts, and the city paying the firms for the labor performed, etc.; the city will complete the work, hiring union plumbers at \$3 per day, the contractors allowing the city the use of their tools.

27th. — About 15 sewers of the American Woollen Co., Dracut, struck on refusal of request for an increase from 85 cents to \$1 per day.

28th. — Freight handlers at the Boston freight house, Fall River, struck for an increase to $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour; they have been working 10 hours for \$1.60; demands granted fol-

lowing day. — About 65 weavers of the Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Co., Lowell, struck for an increase from \$1.05 to \$1.15 a cut; management offered to compromise at \$1.10, which was refused.

29th. — Holyoke Bricklayers Union has demanded weekly payments of the contractors.

OCTOBER.

4th. — At convention of the National Union of Steam Engineers held at Boston, it was determined to demand an 8-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3 per day after May 1, 1900.

5th. — Strike of weavers at Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Co., Lowell, settled, the company granting the demands of the men for increased wages.

9th. — A. E. Little & Co., shoes, Lynn, considered price list submitted by the lasters, and agreed to pay an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pair; agreement is binding for 2 years on both sides. — Wm. E. Tillotson, woollens, Pittsfield, advanced wages of women in sewing department 10 per cent.

11th. — A. & A. D. Fisher, slippers, Lynn, accepted new price list for hand-turn workmen, submitted by Hand Turn Workmen's Union, B. & S. W.; increase averages 15 per cent.

13th. — New rule is made allowing new and extra men on the L., L., & H. R. R. 18 cents per hour during first year's work.

15th. — Newsboys of Fall River receive $\frac{1}{4}$ cent for selling New York papers, and they struck against selling them less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, which the newsdealers receive.

16th. — Over 2,000 carpenters and woodworkers, Boston, went to work on 8-hour basis and a minimum wage of \$15. — Freight handlers on Pier 3 of the Consolidated, Fall River, struck on account of a disagreement about pay for overtime; matter was arranged satisfactory to the men, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour for 10 hours' work, all time after 8 P.M. to be considered overtime at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.

18th. — Gloucester sailmakers struck for increase of wages to \$3 for 9-hour day.

19th. — New Bedford spinners appointed committee of 3 to confer with committees of other labor organizations to consider the advisability of seeking an advance in wages.

21st. — Hand-turn workmen employed at slipper factory of Joseph Caunt & Co., Lynn, struck because of dispute over newly accepted price list, the manufacturer claiming that he had made 25 per cent increase in wages, and expected the workmen to turn out a shoe 25 per cent better.

25th. — Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River has received request of the Textile Council that wages in the Fall River cotton mills be advanced 10 per cent; committee has been appointed to confer with the operatives.

30th. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co., Pittsfield, has increased wages of operatives 5 per cent.

31st. — Warren Thread Co., Ashland, purchased by American Thread Co., shut down permanently; employes were notified that wages would be paid until Jan. 1, 1900, and that employment will be given, so far as possible, in the different factories of the American Thread Co.

NOVEMBER.

3rd. — Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River held meeting and voted not to grant the increase in wages which the operatives had asked. — New wage schedule posted in 4 bakeries, Haverhill, the list calling for continuance of the wages now paid.

6th. — Hinsdale Woollen Co. gave voluntary increase of 5 per cent to operatives. — About 45 lasters employed by Walton & Logan Co., boots and shoes, Lynn, were granted an increase in wages, according to the new price list.

9th. — Strike of employes of White Bros. branch of the American Hide & Leather Co., Lowell, which was undertaken against a reduction in wages, was settled, the firm agreeing to restore old scale of wages.

10th. — Gloucester sailmakers who recently struck for \$3 for the 9-hour day had demands granted.

11th. — Some of the weavers on the finer grades employed at the Bigelow Carpet Co., Clinton, received reduction in wages.

12th. — Textile Council, Fall River, adopted resolution demanding an increase of 10 per cent in wages to take effect Dec. 11.

14th. — Striking lasters at shoe factory of C. W. Varney & Co., Lynn, were granted increase in wages and returned to work; the increase is about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pair and brings the price up to the average for piece work paid previous to the introduction of the lasting machines. — New price list increasing wages was accepted by Jonathan Brown & Sons, shoes, Salem.

18th. — Textile Council, Lowell, sent request to mill agents asking for 10 per cent increase in wages.

20th. — Committee from Cotton Manufacturers Association conferred with committee from Textile Council, Fall River, and offered 5 per cent increase in wages, providing a sliding scale should be adopted. — Committee from the labor unions, New Bedford, met a committee of mill treasurers, and discussed an advance and a standard scale of wages.

22nd. — Striking tobacco strippers employed by Henry Traiser & Co., Boston, returned to work, the bill of prices and more satisfactory system of weighing for which they struck being granted. — Junior pressmen, press feeders, and helpers of Boston and vicinity submitted request to their employers of increase in wages from \$10 to \$12 per week.

23rd. — Employés of the carding and picking rooms of the M. Collins Manufacturing Co., Dracont, have been granted advance of 10 to 15 per cent in wages. — Sixteen McKay lasters employed at factory of Henry S. Sprague, shoes and slippers, Haverhill, struck because of refusal of firm to accept new price list. — About 100 operatives of weave room of the Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co., woollens, Warren, struck because of cutdown in certain grades of goods of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a yard, making about 10 per cent; also grievance because the weavers have had to pay out of their wages the sewers in the finishing rooms; differences adjusted later. — Piece workers employed by George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., woollens, Hardwick and Ware, received increase in wages.

27th. — Several vamps employed at shoe factory of L. M. Reynolds, Brockton, struck because of decrease in wages which also affects the whole stitching room; later settled by compromise.

28th. — Massasoit Woollen Mills, Huntington, have increased weavers and spinners 10 per cent, other departments 7 per cent. — Quincy branches of the Granite Cutters National Union have notified the Granite Manufacturers Association that they shall demand an 8-hour day at a minimum price of \$3 and a general advance of 35 to 40 per cent on the present price list, to go into effect March 1, 1900.

29th. — M. C. D. Borden of the Fall River Iron Works Co., cottons, gave notice of a 10 per cent increase in wages, to go into effect Dec. 4.

30th. — Geo. E. Keith Co., shoes, Brockton, has made its annual agreement with its lasters as to prices, for one year beginning Dec. 1.

DECEMBER.

1st. — Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River decided to grant 10 per cent increase in wages beginning Monday, Dec. 11. Weavers, Carders, Spinners, and Loom Fixers unions held meetings and agreed to accept the proposition. — Executive committee of the Spinners Union, Lowell, discussed wage question, and agreed that in view of the action of the Fall River cotton manufacturers in raising wages 10 per cent, nothing short of 10 per cent advance would be satisfactory to them. — Central Textile Council, New Bedford, voted to instruct representatives to the coming conference with the manufacturers to ask for 10 per cent advance in wages. — Since Sept. 1, electrical workers of Springfield have gained increase in wages from \$2.50 and \$2.75 to \$3 per day, and coal handlers from \$9 per week to \$10 for single and \$11 for double teams.

2nd. — Slasher Tenders of Fall River voted to accept the manufacturers' offer of increase in wages. — Germania Mills, woollens, Holyoke, increased wages 5 per cent.

4th. — Secretary of Textile Council, Fall River, notified Manufacturers Association of the formal acceptance by the mill operatives of the 10 per cent advance in wages, and also that the members of the council are ready to discuss the sliding scale of wages. — At Fall River Iron Works Co., cottons, 10 per cent advance in wages went into effect benefitting 2,700 employés.

6th. — George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., woollens, Hardwick and Ware, advanced wages, the schedule now being restored to practically the level of 1893, although some employés receive more than at that time. — Pemberton Co., cottons, Lawrence, announced increase in wages to go into effect Jan. 1, 1900.

7th. — Granite Manufacturers Association of New England considered demands of Granite Cutters National Union for 1900 and decided to resist demands for an 8-hour day with a minimum wage of \$3.

9th. — Shoe Council submitted a price list for stitchers of O. S. Hubbard, Haverhill, which was accepted, and which will increase wages about 10 per cent. — The girls employed on the 500-yard winders at No. 2 mill of the Merrick Thread Co., Holyoke, received reduction from 15 to 25 per cent in wages.

11th. — Increases in wages in many places, as shown in the following tabular statement:

NAME OF FIRM.	City or Town	Classification of Business	Percent- ages of Increase	Number of Em- ployés Ben- efited
Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co., . . .	Adams	Cotton	10	1,600
Blackstone Manufacturing Co., . . .	Blackstone	Cotton	10	440
Fall River cotton mills,	Fall River	Cotton	10	28,000
Farnumsville Cotton Mills,	Grafton	Cotton	10	-
Fisher Manufacturing Co.,	Grafton	Cotton	10	-
Saundersville Cotton Mills,	Grafton	Cotton	10	-
Readville Cotton Mills,	Hyde Park	Cotton	10	200
Turners Falls Cotton Manufacturing Co., .	Montague	Cotton	8 to 10	250
New Bedford cotton mills,	New Bedford	Cotton	10	13,000
Beaver Mill,	North Adams	Print works	10	} 1,000
Eclipse Mill,	North Adams	Print works	10	
Eagle Mill,	North Adams	Print works	10	200
Greylock Mills,	North Adams	Cotton	10	400
Dunbar Mills (weaving department), . .	North Adams	Cotton and woollen	7 to 25	-
Johnson Manufacturing Co. (weaving de- partment),	North Adams	Cotton and woollen	7 to 25	-
Linwood Mill,	Northbridge	Cotton	-	} *-
Whitinsville Cotton Mills,	Northbridge	Cotton	-	
Corr Manufacturing Co.,	Taunton	Cotton	10	400
West Boylston Manufacturing Co., . . .	West Boyl- ston	Cotton	10	-
Williamstown Manufacturing Co., . . .	Williamstown	Cotton	10	300

* Including Saundersville Cotton Mills, Grafton, 1,000 are benefited.

— Spinners and carders of the Kerr Thread Mills, cottons, Fall River, asked for 10 per cent advance in wages; compromise made. — Hunter Machine Co., North Adams, acceded to request of delegates from National Molders Association and made their shop a union shop, and made the minimum wage \$2.50 per day instead of \$2.25.

12th. — Twenty-four carders and weavers at woollen and worsted mill of Wm. E. Tiltonson, Pittsfield, employed on night work struck because of refusal of request for increase in wages. — Increase of 10 per cent in wages, benefiting 700 hands, went into effect at cotton mill of H. N. Slater, Webster.

13th. — About 50 doffer boys employed at Lyman Mills, cottons, Holyoke, struck because of refusal of their request for an increase of 15 per cent; compromise effected. — Boston Manufacturing Co., cottons, Waltham, announced increase in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900; increase is to equal the sum deducted from the schedule March 1, 1898; about 2,500 employés will be benefited.

14th. — Fourteen firms in Boston and vicinity granted demands of junior pressmen, press feeders, and helpers for increase of wages from \$10 to \$12 per week. — Strike of rubber workers of Co-operative Rubber Co., Boston, settled in favor of the strikers, the company agreeing to pay the girls extra wages for sewing the hooks and eyes on garments, also to discontinue the practice of deducting $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the wages of employés in payment for power. — Cutters employed at factory of Gale Shoe Manufacturing Co., Haverhill, who had been working on a stint for \$11.50 to \$15 a week, accepted proposition of the firm to work in future without a stint, all to receive \$15 per week regardless of capacity.

15th. — Junior pressmen, press feeders, and helpers of Boston and vicinity who have not been granted the increase of wages from \$10 to \$12 a week for which they made request, went on strike; 6 more firms to-day conceded the demands of their employés; about 152 men quit work. — At the Parker Mills, cottons, Fall River, it is alleged that the general advance in wages on some goods is less than 5 per cent, instead of 10 per cent as stipulated. — Ninety lasters at shoe factory of the Thos. G. Plant Co., Boston, struck because of dissatisfaction with wages, and the discharge of 2 men.

16th.—Forty welters employed at shoe factory of the Thos. G. Plant Co., Boston, struck and joined the striking lasters. — Voluntary increase of 5 per cent to all employes granted by the University Press, Cambridge; above 400 benefited. — Spinners and card-room help of Barnaby Manufacturing Co., Fall River, had wages raised. — Farr Alpaca Co., worsteds, Holyoke, increased wages of employes about 10 per cent.

18th.—Increases in wages in many places, as shown in the following tabular statement:

NAME OF FIRM.	City or Town	Classification of Business	Percentages of Increase	Number of Employes Benefited
Hamilton Woollen Co.,	Amesbury	Cotton and woollen	10	700
Hebron Manufacturing Co.,	Attleborough	Cotton	10	-
Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,	Chicopee	Cotton	10	1,000
Dwight Manufacturing Co.,	Chicopee	Cotton	10	1,600
Lyman Mills,	Holyoke	Cotton	10	1,300
Arlington Mills,	Lawrence	Cotton, worsted	-	12,000
Atlantic Cotton Mills,	Lawrence	Cotton	-	
Everett Mills,	Lawrence	Cotton	-	
Pacific Mills,	Lawrence	Cotton, worsted	-	
Columbia Manufacturing Co.,	Leicester	Woollen	-	-
Appleton Co.,	Lowell	Cotton	10	about 20,000
Boott Cotton Mills,	Lowell	Cotton	10	
Hamilton Manufacturing Co.,	Lowell	Cotton	10	
Lawrence Manufacturing Co.,	Lowell	Knit and cotton	5*	
Massachusetts Cotton Mills,	Lowell	Cotton	10	
Merrimack Manufacturing Co.,	Lowell	Cotton	10	
Tremont & Suffolk Mills,	Lowell	Cotton	10	
Boston Duck Co.,†	Palmer	Cotton	10	3,800
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.,	Salem	Cotton	-	1,500
Manchaug Co.,	Sutton	Cotton	10	-
Cohannet Mills,	Taunton	Cotton	10‡	-

* Increase of 10 per cent in yarn department.

† Includes all the mills of the Boston Duck Co. in the various towns.

‡ Excepting bosses and superintendents.

— Striking lasters at the shoe shop of C. M. Lee's Sons, Athol, returned; differences over wages adjusted. — Strike which was threatened in cutting room of shoe factory of Hatch & Grinnell, Easton, averted, the firm granting the men an increase from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day. — Webster & Tabor, shoes, Haverhill, accepted union price list; about 22 men operating lasting machines will benefit, those on women's work receiving about 10 per cent increase, while those on misses' and children's grades will benefit by 20 per cent increase. — Union price list also accepted at shoe factory of Perley Weeks, Haverhill, but changes in wages are not material. — United States Bunting Co., worsteds, Lowell, announces 10 per cent increase in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. — Norwood Press notified striking feeders that their demands for increase in wages had been granted, and the men returned to work.

19th.—Strike of junior pressmen, press feeders, and helpers of Boston and vicinity declared off, every firm except University Press of Cambridge having granted the demand of increase in wages from \$10 to \$12 per week. — Threatened strike at Parker Mills, cotton, Fall River, averted, it being agreed that sateen weavers shall receive the full advance of 10 per cent. — Employes of the Peabody Mills, cottons, Newburyport, increased 10 to 12 per cent in wages. — Employes of Hook & Hastings, church organs, Weston, received 10 per cent increase in wages, it being the amount of a reduction made over a year ago.

21st.—Employes of packing room of Sanford Spinning Co., cottons, Fall River, struck on account of not receiving advance in wages.

22nd. — Delegation of operatives of the Kerr Thread Co., cottons, Fall River, who had made a request for increased wages, received reply that beginning the first of the year an increase of 10 per cent will be made; dyers will receive as high as 12½ per cent.

23rd. — Roxbury Carpet Co., woollens, Boston, announced that the 10 per cent reduction made several years ago will be restored after Jan. 1, 1900. — Card-room help of No. 3 mill of the Globe Yarn Mills, cottons, Fall River, struck on refusal of 10 per cent advance in wages.

25th. — Employés of Griswoldville Manufacturing Co., cottons, Colrain, received increase of 8 to 10 per cent in wages; this increase is on the old rate of wages before the cut, which had been already restored.

26th. — Murray, Cone, & Co., shoes, Beverly, voluntarily advanced wages of cutters. — Firm of Thompson Bros., shoes, Brockton, has made agreement with lasters for the year, and price list was adopted. — Weavers of Fisher Manufacturing Co., cottons, Grafton, struck because of dissatisfaction with recent increase in wages of 5 per cent. — Whittenton Manufacturing Co., cottons, Taunton, increased wages.

27th. — New union price list affecting over 25 cutters was accepted by P. A. Field & Co., shoes, Salem; list is on the basis of \$15 per week.

28th. — Employés of the Talbot Mills, woollens, Billerica, were notified of a 10 per cent increase in wages, to take effect Jan. 1, 1900; about 400 operatives will be benefited. — Faulkner Manufacturing Co., woollens, Billerica, has announced a 10 per cent increase of wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900; about 150 operatives will benefit. — Increase of 10 per cent in wages, benefiting 2,500 employés, went into effect at Lancaster Mills, gingham, Clinton. — Leominster Worsted Co. gave notice of 10 per cent increase in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900.

29th. — Middlesex Co., woollens, Lowell, gave notice of 10 per cent increase in wages to go into effect Jan. 1, 1900; out of 800 operatives 750 will receive the increase. — The standard wage earners, who are a majority of the operatives of the Elizabeth Poole Mill, cottons, Taunton, have received increase in wages; no material change in wages of piece workers.

30th. — An increase of 10 to 12 per cent has been granted employés of Kitson Machine Co., Lowell. — Milford branch of Granite Cutters National Union has notified the employers that it will demand an 8-hour day with minimum rate of \$3 on March 1.

ANALYSIS.

As in the presentation for Hours of Labor, we classify under the different cities and towns in the following analysis the preceding chronological arrangement of the data for wages.

This change in the classification of the data from that presented in the analysis for 1898 has been made in order that the arrangement of the Labor Chronology might conform in part to the Industrial Chronology, which forms part of the Annual Statistics of Manufactures and is issued in pamphlet form. Under Chapter 225, Acts of 1900, these two reports are to be bound together, thus bringing all information pertaining to the industries of the State into one volume entitled "Labor and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The second form of analysis is in effect an analytical index, the items of the main presentation being classified under the names of the industries, trades unions, etc. The cities and towns wherein events occurred, as well as the months in which

they occurred, are mentioned. To fully explain the use of this index, we supply the following illustration: Under Boots and Shoes, page 126, *post*, we note, "In *January*, Brockton, Lynn, North Brookfield, Whitman, and Haverhill." This means that some action was taken regarding Wages in the boot and shoe industry in the five places mentioned in the month specified. To ascertain the nature of that action, the reader is referred to the chronological arrangement under Wages for the month of January, page 97, *ante*; also, to the analysis for cities and towns, as follows: Brockton, page 116; Lynn, page 121; North Brookfield, page 123; Whitman, page 125; and Haverhill, page 119.

ANALYSIS: BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Adams. In April, Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. increased wages 10 per cent; in December, increased wages. *June.* Contractor in charge of the construction of new mill of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. agreed to pay union scale of wages until April 1, 1900.

Amesbury. In April and December, Hamilton Woollen Co. increased wages about 12½ per cent.

Ashland. In October, Warren Thread Co., purchased by American Thread Co., shut down permanently; employes were notified that wages would be paid until Jan. 1, 1900, and that employment would be given to as many operatives as possible in the different factories of the American Thread Co.

Athol. In May, pullers-on at shoe factory of C. M. Lee's Sons struck for increase in wages—demands granted; later, trimmers struck for increase. — Spinners at woollen mill of Millers River Manufacturing Co. struck because of dissatisfaction over wages; strike ended by satisfactory wage revision. *December.* Lasters at the shoe shop of C. M. Lee's Sons struck on account of wage dissatisfaction; adjusted.

Attleborough. In April and December, Hebron Manufacturing Co. increased wages. — Weavers and loom fixers of Dodgeville Mill of the Hebron Manufacturing Co. struck for increased wages to 47 cents a "cut;" settled favorably to strikers.

BEVERLY. In May, shoe cutters of Woodbury Bros. struck for increase in wages. *December.* Murray, Cone, & Co. increased wages of cutters.

Billerica. In December, employes of the Talbot Mills and the Faulkner Manufacturing Co. were notified of a 10 per cent increase in wages, to take effect Jan. 1, 1900.

Blackstone. In March, skein winders at Saranac Worsted Mill struck for increased wages; satisfactory settlement; in April, spooler girls, web finishers, and dyehouse hands struck for higher wages; demands granted and work resumed. *December.* Blackstone Manufacturing Co. increased wages about 10 per cent.

BOSTON. In January, decision was rendered in Municipal Civil Court in favor of street laborers who sued the city for breach of contract pay; fact established that a laboring man has a lien against a city or town for work done on the streets, it being maintained that the building of a public street was a public work according to Chap. 270, Acts of 1892. — Bill was introduced in Legislature relative to disputes over wages between employers and employés. *February.* Mayor ordered reduction in salaries of city employés; those receiving \$1,000 or over per annum, and those receiving \$3.25 per day reduced $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; those receiving from \$700 to \$1,000 per annum, and those receiving \$2.50 per day reduced 5 per cent. — Salaries of employés of Boston Fire Department restored to original rate by order of Mayor. *March.* Order introduced in City Council to restore old rates of wages and salaries of municipal employés. *April.* At convention of National Mule Spinners Association, delegates reported dissatisfaction with alleged restoration of wages of mill operatives; manufacturers were urged to grant a more satisfactory increase. — Freight handlers employed in the Boston sheds of the New Haven road petitioned for an increase in wages and extra pay for overtime. — Typographical Union 13 appointed committee to present new wage schedule of book and job compositors to employers. — Journeymen horseshoers discussed proposition to strike May 1 unless demands for increased wages were granted. — Restoration of wages of employés in shifting and making up of trains in the Boston yards of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. *May.* Horseshoers whose employers did not grant demands for increase in wages struck; demands generally granted. — Freight Handlers Union 6357 petitioned freight department of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. for increase in wages from \$1.75 to \$1.85 per day. — Plasterers sacrificed their wages for Saturday half-holiday from May 6 to June 1. — Hoisting and portable engineers have been granted 8-hour day and \$16 per week. — Postmaster has been authorized to spend \$25,000 in increasing salaries of clerks of the Boston Postal District. — Mayor authorized municipal departments working under reduced scale of salaries to return to old scale after June 1, if departments can be brought to close of financial year without a deficit. — Employés of sewer department had wages held pending action of Legislature, owing to decision of Supreme Court in declaring the Sewer Rental Tax Act unconstitutional. *July.* Freight handlers and clerks of Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. petitioned management for an advance in wages. — Boys employed by Boston District Messenger Co. struck for increase in message rates. *August.* Male employés of North End Baths struck on account of reduction in wages; returned on old rates. — Striking messenger boys held conference with superintendent of Boston District Messenger Co. before State Board of Arbitration, and agreed upon terms of settlement.* *September.* Steamfitters' helpers struck for minimum wage of \$2 for 8-hour day; satisfactory settlement. *October.* At convention held in Boston, National Union of Steam Engineers demanded a minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day, to take effect May 1, 1900. — Minimum wage of \$15 for an 8-hour day went into effect for carpenters and woodworkers. *November.*

* See under August 15th, page 107, *ante*.

Tobacco strippers employed at factory of Henry Traiser & Co. struck for higher wages and more satisfactory system of weighing; demands granted. — Junior pressmen, press feeders, and helpers of Boston and vicinity petitioned employers for increase in wages; in December, demands were granted by 14 Boston firms; later, employes of firms not granting increase struck; in less than a week strike was declared off, firms granting increase. *December.* Rubber workers of Co-operative Rubber Co. struck, owing to dissatisfaction over wages; settled in favor of strikers. — Lasters at shoe factory of the Thos. G. Plant Co. struck because of dissatisfaction over wages; the day following, welters joined the striking lasters; strike was not settled until Jan., 1900, when men returned to work without any guarantee of increase, the company practically winning the strike. — Roxbury Carpet Co. announced that the 10 per cent reduction made several years ago would be restored Jan. 1, 1900.

BROCKTON. In January, new price list agreed upon between Lasters Union and W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. went into effect. *March.* Standard Rubber Co. of Campello submitted proposition for concession of 5 per cent on wage scale; refused. *May.* Readjustment of wages of tack pullers employed in gang room of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. caused dissatisfaction. *June.* Employes on new bicycle race track, having struck against non-payment of wages, agreed to take back wages in stock of the association at \$10 per share. *November.* Vampers and stitching-room operatives employed at shoe factory of L. M. Reynolds struck against reduction of wages; settled by compromise. — Geo. E. Keith Co., shoes, made its annual agreement with its lasters as to prices. *December.* Thompson Bros. adopted price list and signed annual agreement with lasters.

Brookfield. In April, employes of Parmenter Manufacturing Co., bricks, struck on account of reduced wages; in May, a few of the strikers returned to work.

CAMBRIDGE. In December, University Press granted increase of 5 per cent to employes.

CHICOPEE. In February, City Council, under suspension of rules, passed ordinance increasing wages of city laborers from \$1.50 to \$1.75. *April.* Chicopee Manufacturing Co. increased wages. *December.* Dwight Manufacturing Co. and Chicopee Manufacturing Co. increased wages about 10 per cent.

Clinton. In April, Lancaster Mills, cottons, increased wages. — More than 20 operatives of Lancaster Mill No. 2 struck because of differences over new wage schedule; satisfactory adjustment. *June.* Laborers employed in the Metropolitan territory struck against non-payment of wages. *November.* Weavers on fine grade goods at the Bigelow Carpet Co. received reduction in wages. *December.* Lancaster Mills increased wages of 2,500 employes about 10 per cent.

Colrain. In December, Griswoldville Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages about 10 per cent.

Danvers. In May, table cutters at factory of Massachusetts Glove Co. struck on refusal of firm to grant increase. *July.* Glaziers in morocco factory of Bernard, Friedman, & Co. struck for increase in wages; granted.

Douglas. In May, grinders at the Douglas branch of the American Axe & Tool Co. struck for increase of 20 cents per 100 implements worked on.

Dracut. In September, sewers of the American Woollen Co struck on refusal of company to grant increase in wages; in November, card and picking room employes received increase.

Dudley. In April, at Stevens Linen Works, wages increased about 10 per cent.

Easton. In December, threatened strike in cutting room of shoe factory of Hatch & Grinnell averted, the firm granting men an increase from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day.

FALL RIVER. In January, committee appointed by Slasher Tenders Union to consider basis of wages reported 21 cents per hour a fair wage. — Loom Fixers' executive committee appointed committee of 3 to revise standard price list. — Textile Council requested conference with Cotton Manufacturers Association in regard to restoration of wages paid previous to last reduction in 1898. — Mule spinners of Hargraves Mill No. 2 appointed committee to confer with superintendent and overseer in regard to condition in which the mules are left by the night force, it being alleged impossible for day men to make regular wages; wages decreased from \$14 to \$12.50 per week. — National Executive Council of Loom Fixers decided to make demand for increased wages general throughout New England. — Cotton Manufacturers Association declined to confer with Textile Council on wages, claiming that conditions did not warrant an increase. *February.* Cotton Manufacturers Association was officially notified of the demand of local textile operatives for a restoration of wages paid previous to Jan., 1898, about 11½ per cent, and the old schedule of 18 cents for weaving; committee from the association held conference with committee from Textile Association and agreed to restore former wage schedule, to go into effect April 3; it was also agreed to consider adoption of a sliding scale of wages. *March.* Carders, Spinners, Loom Fixers, Slasher Tenders, and Weavers unions agreed to accept manufacturers' proposition of 12½ per cent increase in wages, to take effect April 3; instructed delegates to take action on the sliding scale. — Textile Council accepted wage proposition of manufacturers; appointed committee to confer with manufacturers in regard to sliding scale. — Card-room boys at Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Co. struck for 10 per cent increase. — Wage decision of Cotton Manufacturers Association unfavorable to slasher tenders. *April.* Increase in wages throughout the Fall River cotton mills. *July.* Mill treasurers decided not to grant request of mill firemen for a uniform wage rate of 17 cents per hour; later, firemen modified original demands to 17 cents per hour for all hours worked; this being also refused, a strike ensued, which was after a time declared off as being unsuccessful; concessions were made by some manufacturers, and firemen sought their former positions which had been filled by non-union and unlicensed men. — Weavers at Wampanoag Mill No. 3 struck for increase on certain kinds of goods; granted. — Freight handlers and truckers of the Fall River Line struck for increase in wages. — Weavers of Davol Mills struck on account of dissatisfaction over wages. *August.* Weavers of the Flint Mills struck, owing to dissatisfaction over wages; sat-

isfactory settlement. *September.* Freight handlers at the Boston freight house struck for increase to 17½ cents per hour; granted. *October.* Newsboys struck against receiving ¼ cent less for selling New York papers than newsdealers receive. — Freight handlers on Pier 3 of the Consolidated R.R. struck on account of disagreement about overtime pay; satisfactory settlement. — Cotton Manufacturers Association received request of the Textile Council that wages in local mills be increased 10 per cent, and appointed committee to confer with operatives; in November, association voted not to grant increase. *November.* Textile Council adopted resolution demanding an increase of 10 per cent in wages, to take effect Dec. 11; later, at conference between committee of Textile Council and committee of Cotton Manufacturers Association, the latter offered 5 per cent increase, providing a sliding scale be adopted. — M. C. D. Borden of the Fall River Iron Works Co. notified operatives of a 10 per cent increase in wages, to take effect Dec. 4. *December.* Cotton Manufacturers Association decided to grant 10 per cent increase, to take effect Dec. 11; trades unions accepted manufacturers' proposition; increase went into effect. — Spinners and carders of the Kerr Thread Mills requested 10 per cent increase in wages; compromised. — Operatives of the Parker Mills were dissatisfied with increase, alleging advance on some lines of goods to be less than 5 per cent. — Barnaby Manufacturing Co. granted increase to spinners and carders. — Threatened strike at the Parker Mills averted, sateen weavers receiving full advance of 10 per cent. — Packing-room employés of Sanford Spinning Co. struck on account of refusal of company to increase wages. — Operatives of Kerr Thread Co. were notified of an increase in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. — Card-room help of Mill No. 3 of the Globe Yarn Mills struck for increase in wages.

FITCHBURG. In January, Parkhill Manufacturing Co. increased wages of weavers on certain lines of goods. *April.* Weavers from Mill C of the Parkhill Manufacturing Co. struck because of dissatisfaction with new wage scale; later, accepted scale and returned to work. — Parkhill Manufacturing Co. increased wages. — Cutters in granite quarry of F. A. McCauliff struck for increase in wages.

Georgetown. In July, operatives of stitching room of the Pentucket Shoe Co. struck on account of reduction in wages.

GLOUCESTER. In October, sailmakers struck for an increase of wages to \$3 for a 9-hour day; in November, demands granted.

Grafton. In March, Harvey & Kempton of the Farnumsville Cotton Mills notified employés that after March 6 wages would be increased on 10 per cent basis. *April.* Fisher Manufacturing Co. and Saundersville Cotton Mills increased wages. *December.* Farnumsville Cotton Mills, Fisher Manufacturing Co., and Saundersville Cotton Mills granted operatives 10 per cent increase. — Weavers of Fisher Manufacturing Co. struck because of dissatisfaction over increase in wages.

Hadley. In February, strikers at sorting shop of Thomas E. Burke were granted increase.

Hardwick. In November, piece workers employed by the Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. were granted increase in wages; in December, general advance made in wages of employés, the schedule of 1893 being

practically restored, although some employés receive more than at that time.

Harvard. In July, employés of the Frank G. Bailey brick yard struck on account of trouble about their pay.

HAVERHILL. In January, Shoe Council's new price list for turned workmen accepted in factory of Thayer, Maguire, & Field; price list for machine men accepted in shoe factory of F. E. Hutchinson. *February.* Turned workmen employed by P. N. Wadleigh struck on refusal of firm to accept price list submitted by Shoe Council. — Mayor signed ordinance increasing wages of Street Department employés from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. — Strikes at shoe factories of P. N. Wadleigh and Chesley & Rugg settled, firms accepting price lists submitted by Shoe Council. *March.* Turned workmen struck at factory of S. B. McNamara on refusal of firm to accept price list submitted by Shoe Council; price list accepted after 4 days' strike. — W. W. Spaulding & Co. accepted turned-work price list. — W. H. Gould accepted price list of Shoe Council. — Heel scourers at shoe factory of J. W. Russ & Co. struck for increase in wages. *April.* Jennings & Hayes, E. G. Morrison & Co., Leslie K. Morse & Co., H. H. Hoyt Shoe Co., and W. P. Bradford, shoes, accepted new price lists. — Box Makers Union submitted new price list to the firm of Morse & Hoyt. *May.* Charles H. Hayes, John Owens, and E. L. Wood & Co., box manufacturers, accepted new price lists. — Employés of O. S. Currier, paper box manufacturer, struck on refusal of firm to accept new price list. — E. Bottomley & Co., shoe and slipper manufacturers, accepted new price list. *August.* H. P. Williams accepted new price list submitted by Shoe Council. *September.* Restoration of wages at shoe factory of W. W. Spaulding & Co. — Trouble at new manual training school on refusal of steamfitting contractors to pay \$3 per day, the union wage demanded; Plumbers Union submitted new price list; trouble settled by city completing the work. *October.* New wage schedule went into effect on the L., L., & H. R.R. *November.* New wage schedule accepted in 4 bakeries. — McKay lasters employed at factory of Henry S. Sprague struck on refusal of firm to accept new price list. *December.* Wages of stitchers employed in shoe factory of O. S. Hubbard increased by firm accepting new price list. — Gale Shoe Manufacturing Co. increased wages of cutters. — Webster & Tabor increased wages by accepting union price list. — Perley Weeks accepted union price list.

Hinsdale. In November, Hinsdale Woollen Co. voluntarily increased wages 5 per cent.

HOLYOKE. In April, iron molders agitated subject of higher wages. *May.* Weavers of Farr Alpaca Co. struck for 10 per cent increase; compromised. *June.* Doffers and ring spinners of Lyman Mill No. 1, cottons, struck for 15 per cent increase in wages; not granted. — Weavers and spinners of the Chadwick Plush Co. struck on refusal of firm to restore wages to same basis as 2 years ago; not granted. *July.* Journeymen plumbers struck for a minimum wage of \$3 per day; several firms conceded demand. *August.* Reel boys of Chemical Paper Co. struck for increase from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per day; granted. *September.* Bricklayers Union demanded that contractors make weekly payments. *De-*

cember. Germania Mills increased wages of operatives 5 per cent. — Wages of girls employed on the 500-yard winders at No. 2 mill of the Merrick Thread Co. were reduced from 15 to 25 per cent. — Doffer boys employed at Lyman Mills struck on refusal of firm to grant increase of 15 per cent; compromised. — Farr Alpaca Co. increased wages about 10 per cent. — Lyman Mills increased wages about 10 per cent.

Hopkinton. In August, die cutters at shoe factory of Crooks, Root, & Co. struck for increase.

Huntington. In November, wages of operatives at Massasoit Woollen Mills were increased, varying from 7 to 10 per cent.

Hyde Park. In April and December, Readville Cotton Mills increased wages.

LAWRENCE. In March, restoration of wages went into effect at Pacific and Atlantic mills. — Decision rendered in favor of 2 former municipal employes and wages awarded in their suit brought because of illegal discharge. *April.* Trustees of the public library increased salaries of female employes from \$8.40 to \$10 per week. — Kimball Bros., shoes, restored 5 per cent cutdown of 1897. *May.* Girls employed in mending room of the Washington Mills Co. struck for increase; demand granted. *August.* Iron Molders Union demanded 10 per cent increase in wages; granted. *December.* Pemberton Co. announced increase in wages, to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. — Wages increased at the Atlantic Cotton Mills, the Arlington, Everett, and Pacific mills.

Leicester. In December, Columbia Manufacturing Co., woollens, increased wages.

Leominster. In May, Richardson Piano Case Co. reduced wages about 15 per cent in finishing department. *June.* Rubbers at comb shop of Tilton & Cook struck for higher wages. — Rubbers at comb shop of Newton & Merriam struck for restoration of recent cutdown. *December.* Leominster Worsted Co. notified employes of a 10 per cent increase to take effect Jan. 1, 1900.

LOWELL. In January, 30 weavers of Merrimack Manufacturing Co. struck when notified that wages would not be increased Feb. 1, as per agreement. *February.* Winders in white room of print works of Merrimack Manufacturing Co. struck on refusal of firm to restore cutdown of last year. — Shaw Stocking Co. cut down wages $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per dozen on coarse and medium grade goods and advanced slightly on highest grade. *April.* General increase in wages in Lowell cotton mills. — Pevey Bros., iron founders, increased wages 10 per cent. — Loom fixers expressed dissatisfaction over wages, alleging increase brought additional work. — Weavers of the Middlesex Co., woollens, struck for increase in wages; settled by restoration of price list in force prior to reduction of 1898. *May.* Doherty Bros. granted demand of molders for minimum wage rate of \$2.50 per day, etc.; molders at Pevey Bros., Albert F. Nichols, Union Iron Foundry, and Eagle Foundry Co. were refused demands and struck. — Master builders granted local lathers increase in wages. *June.* Mule spinners at Massachusetts Cotton Mills struck for higher wages. *July.* Boys employed as creelers at the Lowell Manufacturing Co., carpets, struck for increase in wages; not granted. *August.* Employes of

the Lowell & Suburban Street Railway Co. petitioned for increase in wages. — Lasters in shoe shop of Joshua M. Stover struck for increase. *September.* Reduction in wages of folders at the Lowell Hosiery Co. — Union wage schedule of \$2.50 per day went into effect at brass foundry of John Ryan & Co. — Weavers of the Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Co. struck for increase — management's offer to compromise was refused; in October, demands were granted. *November.* Leather workers in beaming department of White Bros. branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. struck against reduction in wages; returned to work on old scale of wages. — Textile Council requested 10 per cent increase in local mills. *December.* Increase in wages of about 10 per cent at the following mills: Appleton Co., Boott Cotton Mills, Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Lawrence Manufacturing Co., Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Merrimack Manufacturing Co., and Tremont & Suffolk Mills. — United States Bunting Co. and Middlesex Co. notified employés of 10 per cent increase in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. — Kitson Machine Co. granted employés increase of 10 to 12 per cent.

LYNN. In January, machine lasters at shoe factory of A. E. Little & Co. granted increase of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pair; pullers-on struck on refusal of firm to grant $\frac{1}{2}$ cent increase, and deliver goods. — In joint application of Bailey, Curtis, & Co. and their stitching-department employés, State Board of Arbitration stated there was no reason for reduction in prices. *February.* Lasters at slipper factory of Joseph Dickinson struck on account of prices. *March.* Hand lasters at factory of W. J. Creighton & Co. struck for restoration of wages of 1898. *April.* Hand lasters at shoe factory of Eckhardt & Ford struck because of dissatisfaction over prices on certain work. *May.* Wages reduced in shoe factory of Francis C. Stickney and several workmen left their positions. *June.* Employés at leather factory of the John B. Renton Co. struck on refusal of firm to increase wages. *July.* Glaziers of Thomas A. Kelley & Co. struck for increase in wages and time and one-half for overtime; in August, compromised; later, struck for original demand; in September, settled by compromise. — Glaziers employed by A. B. Hoffman, Thomas H. Bresnahan, and the Weber Leather Co. struck for increase in wages; Thomas H. Bresnahan granted demands of men. *August.* Luther S. Johnson & Co. locked out 39 hand-turn workmen pending settlement of new price list which calls for 20 per cent increase; later, price list accepted with some modifications. — Cutters at shoe factory of D. A. Donovan & Co. struck on refusal of firm to increase wages; compromised. — Wages of lasters at shoe factory of the Downs & Watson Co. were reduced. *September.* Thomas A. Kelley & Co. have granted bower-glazing machine employés increase to \$10 per week. *October.* A. E. Little & Co., shoes, accepted price list submitted by lasters. — A. & A. D. Fisher, slippers, accepted new price list for hand-turn workmen. — Hand-turn workmen employed at slipper factory of Joseph Caunt & Co. struck because of a disagreement over newly accepted price list. *November.* Walton & Logan Co. granted lasters increase in wages. — Lasters at shoe factory of C. W. Varney & Co. struck for increase in wages; on modification of demands, increase was granted and men returned to work.

Methuen. In April, Methuen Co., cottons, increased wages 10 per cent.

Milford. In July, Cigar Makers Union presented new bill of prices to manufacturers. *December.* Milford branch of Granite Cutters National Union notified employers that it will demand a minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day on March 1, 1900.

Millbury. In May, weavers at Mayo Woollen Co. struck on refusal of company to grant increase of one cent per yard for weaving; in July, weavers were notified of 15 per cent advance.

Montague. In August, second-class handle finishers at the John Russell Cutlery Co. struck, owing to dissatisfaction over wages. *December.* Turners Falls Cotton Manufacturing Co. increased wages.

Natick. In April, lasters in factory of Brennan Boot & Shoe Co. struck for increase in wages; returned on old rate.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, weavers adopted resolutions for a restoration of prices and wages paid previous to reduction of 1898, to take effect March 1. *February.* Central Labor Union requested conference with mill treasurers on wages; treasurers subsequently announced decision to raise wages in mills April 3 to the schedule existing previous to Jan., 1898. *March.* Strike ended at W. S. Hill Electric Co.'s works by satisfactory adjustment of wages. — Loom Fixers Union voted to accept advance in wages. *April.* Advance in wages of cotton mill operatives made general. — Weavers of Acushnet Mills Corp. struck owing to dissatisfaction over new wage schedule; adjusted. *May.* At Grinnell Mill No. 2, weavers reported an apparent cutdown of 15 per cent by a change in style. *October.* Spinners Union appointed a committee to confer with committees of other labor organizations regarding an increase in wages in local mills. *December.* Central Textile Council voted to instruct representatives to the coming conference with the manufacturers to ask for 10 per cent advance in wages. — General advance of 10 per cent in all local cotton mills.

NEWBURYPORT. In May, employes of Newburyport Shoe Co. struck on account of wages — demands granted; in July, employes of making room struck for increase in wages — not granted. *December.* Employes of the Peabody Mills, cottons, received increase in wages of about 10 per cent.

NORTH ADAMS. In April, Greylock Mills increased wages 10 per cent. — Reduction in wages at factory of North Adams Shoe Co. *May.* At shoe factory of N. L. Millard & Co. pullers-on and lasters struck on account of disagreement over wages and work; demands granted. *June.* Carpenters employed by Contractor Beals struck, owing to wage disagreement; satisfactory settlement. — Lasters requested shoe manufacturers to grant increase in wages. — Canedy-Clark Shoe Co. voluntarily increased wages of lasters 10 per cent. *July.* New scale of wages went into effect in the local shoe factories. — Folders of the Arnold Print Works struck for extra pay for additional work; satisfactory settlement. — Sewing-room operatives of the Blackinton Co., woollens, struck on account of change from day to piece work; returned to work on same scale of wages. — *August.* Spinning and carding room operatives of the

Eclipse Mill, cottons, struck for more pay for night overtime work. — Voluntary restoration of wages to weavers of the Blackinton Co. *December*. General increase of 10 per cent in wages to operatives of the Beaver, Eclipse, Eagle, and Greylock mills; increases ranging from 7 to 25 per cent in the weaving departments of the Dunbar Mills and the Johnson Manufacturing Co. — Hunter Machine Co., in accordance with request of National Molders Association, granted minimum wage of \$2.50 per day.

NORTHAMPTON. In September, Clement Manufacturing Co., cutlery, granted increase in wages.

North Andover. In June, weavers at woollen mill of M. T. Stevens & Sons struck for increase in wages; not granted.

Northbridge. In April, Linwood Mill, Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co., and Whitinsville Cotton Mills, cottons, increased wages; in December, Linwood Mill and Whitinsville Cotton Mills increased wages.

North Brookfield. In January, E. & A. H. Batcheller Co. reduced prices of treers on certain quality of grain shoes; in July, bal-trimmers struck for increased wages — not granted; wages of rand cleaners reduced 2 cents per 24 pairs, with a change in work which makes up for reduction; in August, wages of operatives on the Goodyear-welt shoes reduced.

Norwood. In August, sewers at Norwood Press bindery struck, owing to reduction of wages; in December, feeders at Norwood Press struck for increase in wages; granted.

Palmer. In September, Palmer Carpet Manufacturing Co. increased wages of weavers. *December*. Boston Duck Co. increased wages of all operatives about 10 per cent.

Peabody. In May, glazing-machine operatives at factory of P. Lennox & Co., morocco, struck on refusal of firm to increase wages; in July, shaving-machine operators struck for increase — satisfactory settlement. *July*. Machine hands in morocco shop of A. B. Clark struck for increase. — Pasters at shoe factory of J. S. Crehore & Co. struck for a readjustment of wages. *August*. Nailers in morocco factory of A. B. Clark struck for increase in wages.

Pittsfield. In January, Smith Shirt Co. advanced wages of shirt waist operatives 25 per cent. *July*. Weavers and spinners of Helliwell & Co., woollens, struck for increase in wages; returned to work with few concessions being made them. *October*. Wm. E. Tillotson advanced wages of women in sewing department 10 per cent. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. increased wages 5 per cent. *December*. Carders and weavers employed on night work at woollen and worsted mill of Wm. E. Tillotson struck on refusal of firm to grant increase.

QUINCY. In February, granite cutters struck for higher wages; demanded 30 cents per hour as minimum price and manufacturers offered 25 cents; in March, strike ended, minimum price of 28 cents per hour being fixed by State Board of Arbitration. *April*. Stone cutters in 7 yards left their work on account of non-payments weekly; manufacturers decided to pay weekly. *November*. Quincy branches of the Granite Cutters National Union notified the Granite Manufacturers Association of Quincy of their demand for a minimum wage rate of \$3 for an 8-hour day, to take effect March 1, 1900.

Rockland. In February, French, Shriner, & Urner voluntarily increased wages of lasters about 10 per cent.

SALEM. In April and December, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co. increased wages about 10 per cent. *August.* Whiteners at tannery of the M. Robson Leather Co. struck for increase in wages; strikers' places filled. *November.* New price list, increasing wages, accepted in shoe factory of Jonathan Brown & Sons. *December.* P. A. Field & Co., shoes, accepted new union price list.

SOMERVILLE. In July, firemen employed by the North Packing & Provision Co. received increase of \$2 per week.

Spencer. In March, Spencer Wire Co. increased wages, varying from 5 to 20 per cent.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, wages of girls at Quaboag Corset Co. reduced about 20 per cent. — Order providing for an increase in wages for city laborers defeated by the aldermen. *February.* Unions 96 and 177 of Carpenters and Joiners of America petitioned local contractors and builders for an increase in wages to \$2.50 per day of 9 hours, to take effect April 17. *April.* Springfield Foundry Co. increased wages 5 per cent. — Pearl cutters in factory of Newell Bros. Manufacturing Co. struck for increased wages. — Molders discussed proposition to strike May 1 unless advance in wages was granted. — Molders Union notified Springfield Foundry Co. that unless wages were advanced by April 28, a strike would ensue. *May.* George M. Burnham, contractor, granted carpenters minimum wage of \$2.50 per day, to take effect July 1. *September.* Increase in wages has been granted to local steamfitters and helpers, iron molders, furniture workers, bookbinders, plumbers, and brewers. *December.* Since Sept. 1, local electrical workers have had wages increased from \$2.50 and \$2.75 to \$3 per day.

Sutton. In December, Manchaug Co., cottons, increased wages about 10 per cent.

TAUNTON. In April, general increase in wages of cotton operatives. — Isaac Sheppard & Co., iron foundry, increased wages. *May.* Whittenton Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages, same schedule adopted as in force before reduction of 1898. *December.* — Corr Manufacturing Co., Cohannet Mills, and the Whittenton Manufacturing Co. increased wages. — Standard wage earners of the Elizabeth Poole Mill, cottons, have received increase in wages.

WALTHAM. In January, executive committee of the plate department of the American Waltham Watch factory held conference with the president of the company, in regard to demand of 20 per cent increase in wages; reply that wages would be equalized was accepted. *December.* Boston Manufacturing Co., cottons, notified operatives of an increase in wages, to take effect Jan. 1, 1900.

Ware. In November, piece workers employed by the Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. were granted increase in wages; in December, wages of employes were restored to practically the same level as the schedule of 1893, although some employes receive higher wages than at that time.

Wareham. In May, Tremont Nail Co. advanced wages 11 per cent.

Warren. In April, Thorndike Co., cottons, increased wages. *July.* Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co., woollens, increased wages; in Novem-

ber, operatives of weave room struck because of cutdown in certain grades of goods and on account of weavers having to pay out of their wages the sewers in the finishing rooms; later, differences adjusted.

Webster. In April and December, the H. N. Slater Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages about 10 per cent.

West Boylston. In April, West Boylston Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages; in December, increased wages 10 per cent.

West Brookfield. In March, bottomers, edge trimmers, lasters, and McKay stitchers at factory of McIntosh & Co. struck for restoration of wages of 1898; returned to work on the understanding that operatives would receive same wages as paid in shoe factories of North Brookfield and Spencer.

Weston. In December, employés of Hook & Hastings, church organs, received increase in wages equal to reduction of a year ago.

West Springfield. In April, boiler makers, helpers, and machinists employed in the B. & A. R.R. shops demanded \$3 per day of 10 hours or \$2.50 per day of 8 hours; demands granted.

Whitman. In January, State Board of Arbitration rendered decision on joint application of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. and lasters in its employ.* Lasters appealed to the Governor against the decision; the Governor would not interfere, maintaining that the law made no provision for an appeal from the decision of the State Board.

Williamsburg. In June, Haydenville Manufacturing Co. reduced wages of molders; in July, threatened strike of molders was averted by company restoring wages one-half the cutdown; strappers struck on account of reduction in wages — satisfactory settlement.

Williamstown. In April and December, Williamstown Manufacturing Co., cottons, increased wages 10 per cent.

WORCESTER. In March, wages of employés of American Steel & Wire Co. receiving less than \$1,500 per annum were increased 10 per cent. *April.* Wages of cotton mill operatives increased. — Molders requested employers to make \$3 a minimum wage by May 1; in May, concessions were made whereby \$2.75 was made the minimum wage. *May.* Holyoke Machine Co. granted employés increase of 25 cents per day. *September.* Directors of Worcester and Suburban Street Railway voted to increase wages of men entitled to wear 5-year service stripes 10 cents per day after Oct. 1; employés of every line will be granted increase in wages after 5 years of service.

In General. In April, new wage schedule went into effect on the Consolidated R.R.† *May.* Employés of the Fitchburg R.R. who are members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen petitioned management for increase in wages. *June.* Brakemen, conductors, and towermen of the B. & M. R.R., Southern Division, received increase in wages. *July.* Brakemen on the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. demanded increase in wages. *December.* Granite Manufacturers Association of New England decided to refuse demands of Granite Cutters National Union for a minimum wage of \$3 for an 8-hour day.

* See under Wages, page 97, *ante*.

† See under April 1st, page 100, *ante*.

ANALYSIS: BY INDUSTRIES, ETC.

ARTISANS' TOOLS. In *May*, Douglas.

BOOTS AND SHOES. In *January*, Brockton, Lynn, North Brookfield, Whitman, and Haverhill. *February*, Rockland, Haverhill, and Lynn. *March*, Haverhill, West Brookfield, and Lynn. *April*, Haverhill, Natick, North Adams, Lynn, and Lawrence. *May*, Athol, Brockton, North Adams, Newburyport, Beverly, Haverhill, and Lynn. *June*, North Adams. *July*, North Adams, North Brookfield, Georgetown, Newburyport, and Peabody. *August*, Hopkinton, North Brookfield, Lynn, Haverhill, and Lowell. *September*, Haverhill. *October*, Lynn. *November*, Lynn, Salem, Haverhill, and Brockton. *December*, Haverhill, Boston, Athol, Easton, Beverly, Brockton, and Salem.

BOSTON DISTRICT MESSENGER CO. In *July* and *August*, Boston.

BOXES. In *April* and *May*, Haverhill.

BRICK. In *April* and *May*, Brookfield. *July*, Harvard.

BUILDING TRADES. In *February*, Springfield. *May*, Boston, Springfield, and Lowell. *June*, North Adams, Springfield, Brockton, Clinton, and Adams. *July*, Holyoke. *September*, Boston, Haverhill, Springfield, and Holyoke. *October*, Boston.

BUTTONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS. In *April*, Springfield.

CARPETINGS. In *July*, Lowell. *September*, Palmer. *November*, Clinton. *December*, Boston.

CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS. In *February*, New Bedford.

CLOTHING. In *January*, Pittsfield and Springfield. *May*, Danvers.

COMBS. In *June*, Leominster.

COTTON GOODS. In *January*, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, and Fitchburg. *February*, Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford. *March*, Grafton, Fall River, New Bedford, and Lawrence. *April*, Fitchburg, Adams, Attleborough, Chicopee, Clinton, Fall River, Grafton, Hyde Park, Lowell, New Bedford, North Adams, Northbridge, Salem, Taunton, Warren, Webster, West Boylston, Williamstown, Worcester, and Methuen. *May*, Taunton and New Bedford. *June*, Holyoke and Lowell. *July*, Holyoke, North Adams, and Fall River. *August*, Holyoke and Fall River. *October*, New Bedford, Fall River, and Ashland. *November*, Fall River and Lowell. *December*, Fall River, Lowell, New Bedford, Lawrence, Holyoke, Adams, Blackstone, Grafton, Hyde Park, Montague, North Adams, Northbridge, Taunton, West Boylston, Williamstown, Webster, Waltham, Amesbury, Attleborough, Chicopee, Palmer, Salem, Sutton, Newburyport, Colrain, and Clinton.

CUTLERY. In *August*, Montague. *September*, Northampton.

ELECTRICAL WORKS. In *March*, New Bedford. *December*, Springfield.

FOOD PREPARATIONS. In *July*, Somerville. *November*, Haverhill.

GRANITE WORKS. In *February*, Quincy. *April*, Fitchburg, Quincy, and Rockport. *November*, Quincy. *December*, Milford.

HORSESHOERS. In *April*, Boston and vicinity. *May*, Boston.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS. In *February* and *September*, Lowell.

LEATHER. In *May*, Peabody. *June*, Lynn. *July*, Lynn, Peabody, and Danvers. *August*, Lynn, Salem, and Peabody. *September*, Lynn. *November*, Lowell.

LINEN GOODS. In *April*, Dudley.

MACHINES AND MACHINERY. In *May*, Worcester. *December*, North Adams and Lowell.

METALS AND METALLIC GOODS. In *April*, Lowell, Springfield, Taunton, Holyoke, and Worcester. *May*, Lowell, Wareham, and Worcester. *July*, Williamsburg. *August*, Lawrence. *September*, Lowell.

MOHAIRS AND PLUSH. In *June*, Holyoke.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYÉS. In *January*, Boston and Springfield. *February*, Boston, Chicopee, and Haverhill. *March*, Boston and Lawrence. *April*, Boston. *May*, Boston. *August*, Boston.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS. In *May*, Leominster. *December*, Weston.

NEWSBOYS. In *October*, Fall River.

PAPER. In *August*, Holyoke.

POST-OFFICE EMPLOYÉS. In *May*, Boston.

PRINTING TRADES. In *April*, Boston. *August*, Norwood. *November*, Boston. *December*, Boston, Cambridge, and Norwood.

PRINT WORKS. In *July* and *December*, North Adams.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES. In *April*, Lawrence.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION. In *April*, West Springfield.

RUBBER AND ELASTIC GOODS. In *March*, Brockton. *December*, Boston.

SAILMAKERS. In *November*, Gloucester.

STATE LEGISLATURE. In *January*, Boston.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGARS. In *July*, Milford. *November*, Boston.

TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYÉS. In *April*, Consolidated R.R. and New Haven Road (Boston sheds). *May*, Fitchburg R.R. and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. (Boston freight handlers). *June*, B. & M. R.R. *July*, N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. (Boston freight handlers), freight handlers and truckers of Fall River Line Steamers at Fall River, N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. (Boston freight handlers and clerks), and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. (brakemen). *August*, Lowell & Suburban Street Railway Co. *September*, Worcester & Suburban Street Railway Co. and Fall River (Boston freight house). *October*, L., L., & H. R.R. and Fall River (Pier 3 of the Consolidated R.R.).

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. In *January*, Waltham.

WIRE AND WIRE GOODS. In *March*, Spencer and Worcester.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS. In *March*, Blackstone and Fall River. *April*, Amesbury, Blackstone, and Lowell. *May*, Athol, Lawrence, Millbury, and Holyoke. *June*, North Andover. *July*, Warren, Pittsfield, North Adams, and Millbury. *August*, North Adams. *September*, Dracut and Lowell. *October*, Lowell and Pittsfield. *November*, Hinsdale, Dracut, Warren, Hardwick, Ware, and Huntington. *December*, Holyoke, Hardwick, Ware, Pittsfield, Amesbury, Lawrence, Leicester, Lowell, Billerica, and Leominster.

TRADES UNIONS.

TRADES UNIONS.

JANUARY.

1st.—Central Labor Union, Springfield, held its annual meeting at which reports showed that during 1898 the membership of the unions affiliated had increased about 200; that 7 unions had become affiliated, and 3 had severed their connection. Resolutions against imperialism offered by the Cigar Makers Union were passed. Union voted against the proposition to open its meetings to the public, or to newspaper reporters. Cigar Makers and Typographical unions stood firmly in favor of the change, as did other delegations. — Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting and discussed the pending labor troubles in Marlborough. Action of the Mayor and Aldermen of Marlborough in sending for the District police was severely criticized, and condemnatory resolutions thereon were presented and adopted without a dissenting vote. Bill providing for enclosed platforms on the street cars of the State was unanimously endorsed, and the legislative committee was directed to appear before the Legislature in support of the measure. By a vote of 65 to 6 the delegates decided not to request the city government to appropriate money for Labor Day. Grievance committee recommended that delegates from the Sheet and Metal Workers Union should not be admitted to the C. L. U. until they agreed not to infringe upon certain construction work claimed by the Roofers Protective Union.

2nd.—Stone Masons Union, Lynn, has appointed a committee to investigate the failure on the part of some employing contractors to pay their men. — The unionizing of the various factories in Brockton during the past few weeks has materially aided in increasing the membership of the various shoe workers unions. — Mass meeting of strikers of Marlborough held at which addresses were made by leaders of labor organizations including President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. Resolutions condemning the action of the city government in calling in the District police as unnecessary and unwarrantable were unanimously adopted. — Merchants Association, Marlborough, held meeting and adopted resolutions, which will be forwarded to the Rice & Hutchins Co., in which the company is solicited not to take the business of its Coting Avenue factory from the city.

3rd.—Central Trades Council, New Bedford, adopted set of resolutions, to be presented to the Governor and Council, asking for the appointment of a local factory inspector in every city and town having 10,000 employed in the community. It was voted to send copies of the resolutions to every trades council in the State. Weavers endorsed and presented a resolution to the Governor condemning Inspector Halley in conducting the Grinnell Mills particulars' case. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, recommended the appointment of a legislative committee to co-operate with the unions in New Bedford and Lowell for a better enforcement of factory laws.

4th.—Brockton shoemakers have contributed \$200 for the Marlborough strikers. — Central Labor Union, Worcester, discusses plans for a more thorough local organization of iron molders, every effort being made to strengthen this union since the strike at P. Pero's foundry last October, there being as yet no signs of conciliation between P. Pero and his men.

7th.—Brewery Workers Union 29, Boston, forwarded the sum of \$350 to aid the Marlborough strikers, and levied an assessment of 60 cents upon its membership; Bottlers and Drivers Union, Boston, sent \$50. — An appeal for money will be made by the Shoe Workers Union, Boston, to every local union in the United States, in order that sufficient money may be realized to keep the Marlborough strike on until concessions are granted the strikers. — Central Labor Union, Boston, has been requested to secure situations for a large number of women on strike in Marlborough; 12 of the women strikers have secured positions in Boston at general housework. — Secretary of Spinners Union, Fall River, reported that the following amounts were paid out during 1898 for the various benefits: Stoppage allowance, \$3,131; strike allowance, \$1,320; lockout allowance, \$1,153; accidents, \$337; death allowance for members, \$250; members' wives, \$125; aid to the New Bedford strikers, \$2,819; total, \$9,135.

8th.—National Union of Carders met in Boston. Requests were received from various districts for union organizers; committee of 3 was appointed. Delegates from all the districts reported trade good and employment steady. New Bedford and Fall River reported mills running overtime. Resolve following the discussion of the wage question was to the effect that should any local union become involved in a strike through a demand for an increase of wages, the whole support of the National union be given to the union involved. —Several labor organizations in Boston contributed to the sum of \$1,502, to be sent to assist the Marlborough strikers. —Building Trades Council, Boston, considered municipal matters affecting employment of union men. The Mayor, in reply to the request of the council that union men be employed in painting the ferryboats, stated that the administration was opposed to the employment of non-citizens or the non-observance of trade union conditions as to wages and hours, and that a circular had been sent to the heads of the various departments directing that all contracts for the municipality contain a clause embodying this idea. Resolutions were adopted asking the Common Council to pass an order establishing a separate and distinct department, to be known as the building construction department. Council decided that all wire workers now in the Housesmiths Union should join the Wire Workers Union, and vice versa. —Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, considered the subject of the amalgamation of all railroad freight handlers under one organization, and it was decided to hold a mass meeting to which all men employed in the freight department of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. would be invited. —Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, has formed evening classes in designing and practical loom fixing and loom construction at the textile school. —Trades and Labor Council, Lowell, severely censured the course of the Marlborough manufacturers. Communication from the Coopers Union relative to the action of a large Milwaukee mill in using non-union barrels was referred to the labor committee. —Fourteen representatives, including several women, have been appointed from the Marlborough shoe organizations, under the jurisdiction and authority of the executive committees of the Joint Council, to tour the various cities of the country; in addition to an appeal for financial assistance, the speakers will urge their brother members in the A. F. of L. and other National affiliated unions to refrain from purchasing goods made by the Marlborough concerns.

9th.—Watch Factory Mutual Relief Association, Waltham, reports membership of 1,033 on Jan. 1, 1899, an increase of 74 over the preceding year; financial report shows \$1,773 on hand, the sum of \$2,531 having been paid in benefits during the year 1898. —Barbers Union, North Adams, endorsed the idea of licensing barbers.

10th.—Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, has 82 names on the "out-of-work" list. —Weavers Association, Fall River, reports an income during 1898 of \$24,082, and an expenditure of \$20,725, a part of which is accounted for as follows: Strike pay, \$5,179; lockout pay, \$3,441; levies, \$2,350; funeral benefits, \$1,220; per capita tax federation, \$636. —Shoe Council, Haverhill, held special meeting and discussed the new price lists which are to be offered to the shoe manufacturers throughout the city.

11th.—Carders Union, Fall River, advocates an advance in wages, as it is the opinion that the present margin between cotton and cloth warrants an increase. —Spinners Union, Fall River, held meeting at which a gain of \$400 in the treasury over last month was reported; vote of thanks was extended to the Weavers' executive committee for the expulsion of one of their members who worked in the mule room of Hargraves Mill No. 2 during the last strike. —Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, was addressed by the superintendent of the Richard Borden Mills; this lecture is the first that has been delivered to an organized labor union in Fall River by a superintendent of a mill, seemingly indicating a better feeling between employer and employes. —Announcement of the introduction of a bill in the Legislature authorizing that body to appoint a committee to investigate the labor situation in Marlborough was received with pleasure, as tending, possibly, to a settlement of the strike. —Typographical Union, North Adams, has voted to appropriate money from the union's treasury to aid the Marlborough shoe strikers.

12th.—Stationary Engineers Union 16, Boston, donated \$100 to the Marlborough shoe strikers. —At meetings of Carpenters Union 33 and Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America 11, Boston, resolutions were adopted endorsing the proposition to establish a municipal building construction department. —Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, discussed a standard price list for their work, on the general lines laid down by the National union, but somewhat modified to meet the situation in Fall River. —Central Labor Union, North Adams, held banquet in connection with installation of officers, to which all labor men in the city were invited, it being expected that such procedure will bring into closer harmony the affiliated unions with the central body. Committee was appointed to see the Mayor in regard to the building of the new city barn, dissatisfaction being expressed that the work was not to be let by contract as the charter provides.

14th. — Meeting was held in Marlborough of persons interested in the proposition to start a co-operative shoe factory for the manufacture of shoes bearing the union label.

15th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting at which delegates from the Waiters Alliance of Boston reported that the Democrats were ignoring union labor by holding their banquet at a hotel not employing union labor. The announcement that the Park Department employes were to be obliged to buy uniforms was met with opposition. Delegates representing Bakers Union 4 stated that the boycott had been raised from T. F. Cotty and Jacob Berninger, East Boston, and the Wright Baking Co., Roxbury. Committee on funds for the Marlborough shoe strikers reports \$450 raised. Municipal committee was instructed to appear before the Aldermen in behalf of the theatrical stage employes. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, received communication from the A. F. of L. in regard to the 8-hour law on government works. The New Bedford C. L. U. asked for assistance in its efforts to have a law enacted giving all cities and towns having 10,000 or more working people a local factory inspector, under the State's control. Resolution favoring legislative investigation into the Marlborough strike was passed. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, instructed secretary to write to Senators Hoar and Lodge asking them to vote favorably on the measure calling for 8 hours' work on all government contracts. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the delegates of the Lawrence Central Labor Union henceforth refuse to purchase goods in clothing, furnishing, and boot and shoe stores from any but clerks holding cards of the Retail Clerks Protective Association.

Resolved, That the delegates be requested to bring this matter before their local unions, to the end that said unions may pass a resolution similar to the foregoing."

— Strikers of Marlborough held mass meeting (tenth week of strike) at which addresses were made by prominent labor and political men. Gift of \$100 from the brewers of Albany to the shoe strikers was acknowledged. — The agitation among the members of the Cigar Makers Union, Springfield, against the policy of expansion has resulted in a petition signed by 183 cigar makers of Springfield protesting against it. This petition was sent to Senator Lodge with a letter urging him to use his influence and vote against the threatening policy.

16th. — The controversy attendant upon the Democratic banquet at the American House where non-union waiters are employed, brought forth many opinions. P. T. Nickerson, member of the State Committee and a clerk in the American House, defended the hotel on the ground that its waiters were colored and that labor unions discriminated against colored men in not admitting them to membership. This statement was refuted by the business agent of the Waiters Alliance, Boston, who pointed to the fact that in one hotel where only colored waiters are employed all of them are members of his organization; attention was called to the following clause in the constitution of their National organization:

"Art. 2, Sec. 3 — All locals having a membership of hotel and restaurant employes and bartenders, or those occupied at kindred trades, regardless of race, color, nationality, or sex, are eligible to membership."

18th. — Subcommittee of Park Department Workers 7064, A. F. of L., Boston, entered protest to the officers of the C. L. U. against the laborers in the Park Department being obliged to purchase uniforms; the laborers have received notice that failing to comply with the order they would be discharged. — Spinners of Hargraves Mill No. 2, Fall River, held shop meeting and discussed alleged incompetency of their second hand who took too long to do his part of the work, and hence their wages suffered; committee was appointed to confer with the mill officials about the matter. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, reported a gain of \$250 in funds during the week; complaint entered by weavers of a certain mill that proper wages were not paid on a particular grade of goods, and the matter was referred to the secretary for investigation. — Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, held meeting at which delegates to the Textile Council reported the recommendations of that body on the wage question and it was voted to act in harmony with the ideas of the Textile Council. Special committee submitted a report that 21 cents per hour would be fair wages for slasher tenders. — Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, appointed a committee of 3 to make a revision of the standard price list with a view to making it accord with local conditions. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union 2, Haverhill, including the turned workmen in the shoe shops of the city, have taken the initiative in protesting against night work. — Weavers of New Bedford held mass meeting to consider the question of an advance in wages, on the ground that wages are lower than at any time since 1896; a restoration of 25 per cent was urged. Letter was received from Governor Wolcott in response to resolutions of the Weavers Union, relative to the alleged violation at the Grinnell Mills; the Governor refused to prosecute, having been informed by the District-Attorney that the violation was purely technical.

19th.—Central Labor Union, Fall River, received communication from the C. L. U. of New Bedford, in reference to the non-enforcement of the labor laws and the appointment of factory inspectors. The president was empowered to appoint a subcommittee to attend and represent the Fall River C. L. U. at the legislative hearing at the State House, on matters affecting working people's interests. — Shoe Council, Haverhill, received notice of the boycott on Marlborough shoes, as issued and endorsed by the A. F. of L., and unanimously accepted same. The protest of the turned workmen against night work was supported. — The recently organized union of carpenters in Lowell is to be known as Carpenters Union 49.

21st.—Shoe manufacturers of Marlborough held conference in Boston with the State Board of Arbitration and would not discuss or consider any propositions that were not in accordance with the following statements:

- "1. The notices now posted in the factories to remain.
2. The new price list to stand for one year.
3. The manufacturers to deal directly with their help.
4. None of the present employés will be discharged to make room for strikers.
5. Any differences that may arise not covered by posted notice or new price list, and that cannot be settled at Marlborough, shall be referred to the State Board for final adjustment."

—Engineers Union 16 met in Boston, and claim was made that nearly 1,000 engineers were waiting to be examined by the State inspector before going to work. It is affirmed that these men are unable to comply with the requirements of the license law because all of the inspectors are doing police duty in Marlborough. — Building Trades Council, Boston, held meeting at which delegates from the Granite Cutters Union claimed that the stone work on the Walkhill schoolhouse had been done in an imperfect manner; grievance committee of the council was instructed to investigate. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the building trades of Boston will not support any church where union labor is not employed in the work of construction and repairing. — Weavers Union, Fall River, has received complaints concerning the insufficiency of the light in several of the mills.

22nd.—Typographical Union 13, Boston, held meeting at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts General Court providing for the State supervision of telephones, and a further measure is proposed looking to similar control of the telegraph, and believing this agitation to be in line with the efforts made in recent years by organized labor, having in view the establishment of a government system of telephone and telegraph, be it

Resolved, That B. T. U. No. 13, in regular meeting assembled, endorses the movement for State control of telephones and telegraphs, and that a committee be appointed to urge the adoption of legislation toward this end before the General Court of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That this matter be brought to the attention of the Boston Central Labor Union, the Allied Printing Trades Council and Central bodies, with the request that like committees be appointed to represent organized workers in support of this progressive reform."

—Granite Cutters Union, Boston, endorsed the 8-hour bill pending before Congress. — Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, has assessed its members (1,500 in number) 25 cents apiece for the benefit of the Marlborough strikers. — Central Labor Union, Haverhill, discussed the 8-hour bill which was not passed by the Common Council, and the members who voted against the bill were denounced.

23rd.—Granite Workers Union, Lawrence, petitioned the high school commission to decide on granite trimmings instead of freestone on the new high school in order that some of the work in connection with furnishing that material may benefit local granite cutters. Union requested the Mayor that union wages be paid for all labor on the new building. — Carpenters Union 177, Springfield, opened its meeting to the public last evening, it being the first instance since trade unionism started in Springfield that the public have been invited to attend a meeting; addresses by able speakers who argued in favor of open meetings.

24th.—Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting at which complaint was received from the spinners employed in the Merchants Mill that spinners who run 1,568 spindles were only averaging from \$9.33 to \$10.76, this being about \$1.50 a week below the average pay of other spinners.

26th.—Employés of the Park Department, Boston, held special meeting at which the municipal committee of the C. L. U. reported that the order to uniform park employés had been temporarily suspended, as a result of a conference between the Mayor and the Park

Commissioners. — Textile Council, Fall River, discussed advance in wages and decided to request a conference with the manufacturers.

27th. — Heel cutters of Haverhill are discussing the feasibility of organization. — The North End weavers of New Bedford voted to demand a restoration of wages, to take effect March 6.

29th. — National Executive Council of Loom Fixers met in Fall River, discussed the wage question, and decided to make a request for increase of wages general in New England.

30th. — Insurance Commissioner, Boston, rendered decision that the insurance part of the trades unions' operations is illegal according to Chap. 474, Acts of 1898, and that the law must be complied with. — Lasters Union 39, Brockton, reorganized under the Boot and Shoe Workers Union with a membership of about 300. — Legislative committee of the C. L. U., Brockton, reported that the resolution in regard to factory inspectors had been referred to the State Branch of the A. F. of L. — Cotton Manufacturers Association, Fall River, replies to the Textile Council, refusing its request for a conference, as conditions do not warrant an increase in wages. Council committee refers the reply to individual unions with recommendation that they request a restoration of wages to the scale paid previous to Jan. 3, 1898, to take effect on and after the first Monday in March.

31st. — Report of the State Board of Arbitration in the case of the lasters at the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.'s factory at Whitman was received with much dissatisfaction. Petition to the Governor brought forth the reply that he could not interfere, inasmuch as the law made no provision for an appeal from the decision of the State Board.

FEBRUARY.

1st. — Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, considered report of the Textile Council delegates, and recommended that the Loom Fixers Union demand a restoration of wages, through the Textile Council, on or about March 1, 1899.

2nd. — Shoe Council and shop crews of the shoe factories in Haverhill held meetings and discussed the new price lists. In every instance it was voted to support the lists and endorse any action relative to their introduction into the factories. — New Barbers Union organized in Springfield. — Cigar Makers Union, Worcester, levied an assessment of 50 cents per week on its members for the benefit of the Marlborough strikers. — Legislative committee of the North Adams Central Labor Union prepared and sent the following memorial to the members of the United States Senate from Massachusetts (Messrs. Hoar and Lodge):

"Recognizing that the enormous productive capacity (and proportional displacement of human labor) of modern improved machinery and the crowding of that displaced labor into the already over-crowded labor market is causing untold misery to thousands of men, women, and children in the United States of America, as well as other civilized countries;

Resolve, That the only rational solution of this vital economic question is the lessening of the hours of labor of those who are at work, whereby the congested labor market may be to some extent relieved, and deserving men given employment instead of spending their time in useless and non-productive inactivity, we therefore ask you to vote for and do all in your power to secure the passage of the bill as promulgated by the American Federation of Labor, viz.:

An Act limiting the hours of daily services of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon the public works of, or work done by the United States or any Territory, or the District of Columbia."

3rd. — Central Labor Union, Fall River, held meeting at which a delegate from the Barbers Union reported that there were a number in the Weavers Union who were running barber shops nights and cutting prices; matter was referred to the Weavers Union. — Lafayette Union asks for an injunction to restrain the Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union, Springfield, from alleged interference with its members in securing employment.

5th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, discussed the decision of the Insurance Commissioner that labor organizations paying a sick and death benefit shall be governed by the insurance laws of this State; resolutions were adopted advocating the enactment of such a measure by the Legislature as will enable trades unions to continue their beneficiary features without violating the insurance laws. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of National and State ownership of telegraph and telephone lines. Bill preventing brewing corporations not chartered by the State from transacting business within the Commonwealth was denounced; the passage of such a law would close up all except 2 breweries in Massachusetts, and would deprive 3,000 workmen of their livelihood. —

Central Labor Union, Brockton, held meeting and discussed the decision of the Board of Arbitration in regard to the prices paid at the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., at Whitman, and declared arbitration a failure, as officially administered by the State. Committee was appointed to forward a set of resolutions with a petition to all labor unions throughout the State, asking for the abolishment of the State Board. — Central Labor Union, New Bedford, voted to recommend to the various labor unions the election of 2 delegates from each union to hold a conference with the manufacturers on wages.

6th. — Painters and Decorators Union 111, Lynn, calls the attention of the Committee on Public Property to the poor work being done on the Tracey School, it being alleged that inferior materials are used.

7th. — Lasters Protective Union asked Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., Whitman, to compromise by accepting the price lists now in operation in Brockton; company would not consider new list and will only pay prices submitted by State Board.

9th. — Central Labor Union, North Adams, held meeting at which the legislative committee was instructed to use all its efforts to have local representatives at Boston support the mechanics' lien bill and the barbers' license bill. Union voted to endorse the "Union Workman," published at Springfield.

10th. — Loom Fixers Textile School, Fall River, held meeting at which it was decided that the prizes awarded to pupils at the end of the courses would be a set of technical books, and a treatise on weaving calculations. — Shoe Council, Haverhill, held meeting at which the trouble at the Wadleigh factory was discussed; the strikers have secured sanction of National organization, and are unwilling to yield a point; trouble was the direct result of the introduction of a new price list for turned workmen, and the failure of manufacturer to sign list and authorize posting same in factory.

11th. — Subpœnas were served on 25 members of the Marlborough unions to appear in Boston, Feb. 14, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain them from interfering in any way with the business of Rice & Hutchins.

12th. — Park Department Workers Union 7064, Boston, adopted resolutions condemning the shoe manufacturers of Marlborough for refusing the services of the State Board of Arbitration, and calling for judicial restraint of the Marlborough strikers. — Journeymen barbers of Boston unanimously endorsed the barbers' license bill. — Musicians of Westfield are organizing a union.

14th. — Painters and Decorators Association was refused injunction against Building Trades Council, Boston.

15th. — Spinners employed at the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Lowell, presented a statement of their grievances against an overseer whose discharge they demand. — Iron molders of Worcester made formal request that the Pero strike be taken in hand by the State Federation of Labor; request complied with. Request received from the Clothing Cutters Union, New York, that the Worcester clothing firms give no patronage to Leary Bros., against which firm a strike is in progress, and which it is alleged manufactures their goods in sweat shops. — As a result of a conference with labor leaders, F. A. Easton of Worcester agrees to sell only union cigars. — Central Labor Union, Springfield, proposed and endorsed the following new contract labor ordinance:

"Be it ordered that after the passage of this order, in all contracts entered into by the city of Springfield for the performance of any work or labor to be done it shall be stipulated in such contracts that such work and labor shall be executed only by residents of said city of Springfield, except in cases where residents cannot be hired; and it is further ordered that hereafter all labor or work done for, or in behalf of said city of Springfield, shall be performed only by residents of said Springfield, except in cases where residents cannot be obtained; provided always that every workman who may be directly or indirectly employed by said city of Springfield shall receive therefor the prevailing rate of wages."

16th. — Central Labor Union, Northampton, has removed the boycott from George H. Abbott's liquor saloon, union men now being employed.

19th. — Massachusetts Barbers Association held convention in Boston and urged the passage of the bill requiring barbers to pass an examination and obtain a license, bill now in the hands of the legislative committee on health. — Central Labor Union, Marlborough, appointed a committee to urge churches and charitable organizations of the city to have the church calendars and all printing done at offices using the union label. Proprietors of shoe stores promised to purchase no more shoes at the local factories where strikes are in progress. Meeting was addressed by Messrs. George E. McNeill and Harry Lloyd of Boston.

20th. — Spinners Union, Lowell, held meeting at which the committee of spinners of the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. reported that the objectionable overseer had been dis-

charged, and that 16,000 ring spindles were to be substituted for mule-spinning machinery destroyed. — Cotton Manufacturers Association, Fall River, appointed a committee to confer with the representatives of the labor organizations relative to wages.

21st. — Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, held meeting at which financial report showed that \$31,407 had been collected and disbursed during 1898; of this amount, \$6,090 was expended in assisting other trades engaged in strikes and for advertising the blue label of the cigar makers. — Journeymen barbers of Northampton have organized a union. — Unions 96 and 177 of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, Springfield, have prepared a circular letter to be sent to local contractors and builders, asking for an increase of pay to \$2.50 for a 9-hour day to take place April 17; competition between nationalities is said to exist, French carpenters being willing to work for less money than American.

23rd. — Spinners Union, New Bedford, voted to make a final payment of \$1,000 with interest of money borrowed from the Fall River union during the last strike; also voted to create a benefit for the doffers. — Retail clerks of Springfield ask the unions' help to have the stores closed during the summer months at 6 P.M. Saturdays. — Committee of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Hartford held conference with a similar committee from the Springfield council, regarding the 9½-hour working-day; the contest for a shorter working-day is in accordance with an agreement between the International union and the Typothetae.

24th. — President of the International Brass and Iron Molders Union conferred with the officers of Molders Union 106, Boston, regarding hours of labor and condition of trade; it was stated that the molders in New England had to work longer hours for lower wages than in any other part of the country. — Engineers Union, Boston, contributed \$75 to the Marlborough strikers. — Musicians Union, Westfield, has received charter.

25th. — Central Labor Union, New Bedford, asked mill treasurers of city for a conference on wages. — Superior Court issued an injunction restraining the Baltimore faction of the Painters and Decorators Union, Springfield, from interfering with the Lafayette faction and with the employers of Lafayette men.

26th. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Association and the New England Grocery Association held meeting in Boston, and unanimously protested against the decision placing trades unions under the insurance laws of the Commonwealth, and endorsed the bill, now pending, relieving trades unions from the operations of such laws. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, adopted resolutions thanking Superintendent Wells for his treatment of them during the recent snow storm; also commended his stand in relation to the removal of garbage from the Back Bay. — Building Trades Council, Boston, appointed a committee to request John Wanamaker to employ only union labor in the construction, alterations, or repairs upon his proposed new establishment. — Boston labor organizations contributed \$200 for the Marlborough strikers; Cigar Makers Union 97 has agreed to cash all checks made out to the strikers, because of difficulty in cashing checks in Marlborough banks, due to the alleged bitterness of the bankers toward the strikers. — Journeymen Tailors Union 244, Lawrence, contributed \$20 for the Marlborough strikers.

27th. — Conference between the committees from the Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Textile Council, Fall River, resulted in an agreement to restore the schedule of wages in force previous to Jan. 1, 1898, equivalent to an increase of 12½ per cent; a sliding scale is to be arranged for future markets. — Shoe Council, Haverhill, held special meeting to consider the grievances of the turned workmen, who allege that since the strike the foremen have treated them in an unbearable manner.

28th. — Carders Union, Lowell, discussed an increase in wages similar to that of Fall River. — Legislative committee on labor gave the first of its hearings in Marlborough on the strike situation. — In reply to its request of the 25th, the mill treasurers of New Bedford notified the C. L. U. that the wages of the mill operatives would be advanced April 3 to the standing schedule existing in the cloth mills previous to Jan. 1, 1898; also that hereafter when any change is contemplated in the schedule of wages, the manufacturers will give notice of 30 days and expect a like notice from their employés.

MARCH.

1st. — Striking granite cutters of Quincy held mass meeting at which a communication was received from several of the granite manufacturers asking that a committee be appointed to call upon them, and stating that the 30 cent minimum scale would be signed and men put to work at once.

2nd. — Spinners, Carders, and Weavers unions, Fall River, held special meetings to act on the proposition of the manufacturers to increase wages April 3 instead of March 6; it

was voted to accept the 12½ per cent on the date named. Delegates to the Textile Council were empowered to confer with the manufacturers in regard to the construction of a sliding scale of wages. — Central Labor Union, New Bedford, held special meeting and accepted the letter from the mill treasurers and referred it to the local unions for further action.

3rd. — Slasher Tenders and Loom Fixers unions, Fall River, held special meeting and acted favorably on the wage proposition of the manufacturers; all textile unions of Fall River have now accepted the wage advance for April 3.

4th. — State Board of Arbitration held conference with committees representing the Quincy Granite Manufacturers Association and the Quincy branch of the Granite Cutters National Union to bring about settlement of strike. The manufacturers made a proposition to settle on the same terms as had been arrived at in Barre, Vt.; terms rejected.

5th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, endorsed the Marlborough strikers and condemned the manufacturers. It was voted that a committee of Marlborough strikers should visit every labor organization in Boston to raise funds, and that subscription lists for the benefit of the strikers should be opened in every factory and establishment in Boston and vicinity. — Elevator builders formed a new labor organization in Boston with a membership of 75. — Textile Council, Fall River, held meeting and appointed a committee to confer with manufacturers on a sliding scale of wages.

6th. — Striking turned workmen of the shoe factory of S. B. McNamara & Co., Haverhill, held meeting, voted to support the new price list, and perfected a temporary organization for the purpose of conducting a systematic struggle. — Striking granite cutters of Quincy held mass meeting and refused the proposition of the manufacturers to leave the question to arbitration.

8th. — Mass meeting of the tile workers helpers of Boston held to consider ways and means of improving the conditions of their trade and also to take preliminary steps toward joining the organized labor trade union movement by forming a union in their craft.

10th. — National Association of Stationary Engineers, Lowell, discussed the question of open meetings and of holding lectures on steam and electric machinery for the benefit of the members. — Granite Cutters Unions of Quincy and West Quincy held mass meetings and voted to accept the manufacturers' proposition to enlarge the membership of their committee, which will have full power to treat with the manufacturers.

11th. — Central Labor Union, North Adams, endorsed the proposition that the City Council appropriate \$600 for open-air band concerts during the summer.

12th. — Coal Teamsters and Handlers Union, Boston, adopted resolutions requesting the officials of the various city departments using coal to patronize firms employing union men only. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, adopted a set of resolutions sympathizing with the Marlborough strikers and voted to assess the full membership in Brockton, more than 4,000, for the benefit of the Marlborough shoe workmen. — Committees of the Granite Cutters Union and granite manufacturers, Quincy, met and effected a settlement of the strike.*

13th. — Sole Fasteners Union, Brockton, voted an assessment on members of 5 cents a week for 5 weeks to aid the Marlborough strikers. — Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers of Massachusetts held eighth annual conference in Springfield at which delegates were present representing 15 of the 26 unions of the State. Resolution was passed asking that the civil service rules relative to the qualifications of sewer inspectors be changed, so that applicants for appointment must be not less than 21 years of age and practical bricklayers and masons. Motion passed that when any change was made in State labor laws, relative to their craft, the conference should send a representative to protect the bricklayers' interests.

14th. — Judge Richardson of the Superior Court refused to grant an injunction asked for by the Painters and Decorators Protective Association of Boston against those officially connected with the Building Trades Council of Boston and vicinity and Union 11 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America. Injunction asked for to restrain the last-named parties from interfering with the members of the first-named association by visiting their employers for the purpose of procuring their discharge by intimidation, threats, etc. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, decided to request the retail dealers to grant a Wednesday half-holiday from June 1 to Sept. 1. — Engineers Union 16, Boston, ordered the 4 engineers employed by the Franklin Brewing Co., Boston, to strike owing to refusal of the management of the brewery to reinstate the chief engineer. — Loom Fixers Union, New Bedford, voted to accept the advance in wages and also the

* For terms of settlement, see under Wages, p. 99, *ante*.

30-day notification clause of the manufacturers. — Weavers Union, New Bedford, voted \$25 to the Marlborough strikers. — Agent of the Baltimore Union of Painters and Decorators, Springfield, has written the Board of Fire Commissioners asking that a hearing be given on the protest made by the union against La France & La Rivière, contractors of the new engine-house, for hiring non-resident painters.

15th. — Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting at which a grievance was alleged against a certain mill to the effect that the wages of loom fixers had been cut down through looms being stopped for want of weavers, and a reduction in the rate per 100 cuts on some new styles of cloth. — Retail clerks of Springfield organized as the Springfield Retail Clothiers, Furnishers, and Hatters Union; the new union will be a member of the Retail Clerks National Protective Association with headquarters at Denver, Col.

16th. — Loom Fixers Union, Lowell, inspected the textile school supported by the Lawrence organization with a view to establishing a similar school in Lowell. — Carpenters Union, Lynn, has severed its connection with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and intends to form a New England League for the better organization of all carpenters in the New England States.

19th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, discussed the Marlborough strike and contributed \$100 to the strikers. The insurance bill, pending in the Legislature, received attention and resolutions were adopted requesting friends of organized labor to protest against any measures that will restrain trades unions from paying a sick and death benefit. Contract drawn up by the Building Trades Council, pledging employers to employ none but men carrying the working card of the Building Trades Council in the construction or alteration of buildings, was endorsed. President of the National Tobacco Workers Union explained the grievances of the tobacco workers against the tobacco trust; the C. L. U. adopted resolutions calling upon all labor men to purchase no tobacco not bearing the blue label of the Tobacco Workers Union. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, held meeting at which it was reported that every local union was in favor of the 5 cents per week assessment for the benefit of the Marlborough strikers.

20th. — Bookbinders of Springfield have formed a permanent union, to become affiliated with the C. L. U.

21st. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting at which complaints were made that the cuts had been lengthened in several of the mills in order to offset the advance in wages; an investigation has been ordered.

22nd. — Cigar Makers Union of Boston secured the conviction of a Weymouth cigar manufacturer for using a counterfeit of the blue label, and he was fined \$100. — Shoe cutters of Brockton held mass meeting to perfect an organization and establish a uniform price of \$2.50 per day for all cutters of outsides. — Mayor Plunkett of Marlborough has vetoed the order whereby the city government granted the free use of City Hall on Sunday afternoons for 4 weeks commencing March 19 to the striking shoemakers for the purpose of holding mass meetings.

23rd. — Bricklayers and Plasterers Union, North Adams, held a conference with the contractors pertaining to the business of the coming season; the contractors were urged to employ union men only. — Barbers Union, Northampton, was organized; one of the first reforms of the union will be to shorten the hours of labor on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

24th. — Committee of the Loom Fixers Textile School, Fall River, decided to hold the examination of the class on designing on April 8, and to award 3 prizes. — Journeymen plumbers and steamfitters of Pittsfield met to discuss the formation of a union.

26th. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, held meeting and discussed the book scale; donation of \$25 was sent to the Marlborough strikers. — Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, declared in favor of an 8-hour day and a Saturday half-holiday. — Building Trades Council, Boston, appointed a committee to request Superintendent Wells of the Street Department to insist that all granite work in his department be cut, dressed, and carved by union men. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, adopted resolutions condemning the employment of boys in grocery and provision stores; it was voted to levy a fine on any member found purchasing non-union made tobacco. — Barbers Union, Fall River, held meeting at which the financial secretary was instructed to obtain large printed cards to bear a list of the union shops and their locations, together with the number of men employed; each barber will receive a card certifying membership in the union and authorizing his employment in the shop with which he is connected. — Trades and Labor Council, Lowell, met and adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Trades and Labor Council, do earnestly and sincerely oppose the letting by contract to collect and cremate the garbage of the city of

Lowell, and will do all in our power to oppose the passage of the order, and will vote against the members of the city government who favor the passage of the same."

27th. — Typographical Union, Springfield, has organizers working among the typographers of Holyoke for their formation into a union.

28th. — Union for Industrial Progress, an organization of women which meets at the Women's Industrial and Educational Union, Boston, unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the position taken by the A. F. of L. upon the question of woman labor, and urging all women who work for wages, of whatever occupation, to at once join or form trades unions of their respective crafts. — Pavers Union 1, Boston, declared against the practice of contractors in compelling workmen to furnish their own hammers; notice was sent to the paving contractors of Boston and vicinity that on and after April 1, 1899, all hammers should be furnished by the contractors, and should be kept in repair by the employers and not by the employés, as heretofore.

29th. — Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, held meeting at which a discussion took place that nothing had been done towards bettering the basis of the slasher tenders' wages, as agreed to with the promised advance of wages at the February conference. Request for another conference with representatives of the Manufacturers Association had been granted, to be held March 31.

30th. — Park Department Workers Union 7064, Boston, adopted resolutions condemning the shoe manufacturers of Marlborough for refusing the services of the State Board of Arbitration and in calling for judicial restraint of the Marlborough strikers. — Barbers Union, Springfield, appointed a committee to visit the proprietors of the 7 non-union shops in the city and have them unionized. — Waiters Union, Springfield, held special meeting and discussed its new constitution and by-laws; the wage schedule of the constitution has not been settled satisfactorily, inasmuch as there are a number of different classes of waiters in the city, whose duties, hours, and wages differ widely, and it is difficult to cover efficiently each individual case.

31st. — Representatives of the Slasher Tenders Union and Cotton Manufacturers Association, Fall River, held wage conference which proved unfavorable to the slasher tenders, the manufacturers declining to grant a better basis than the restoration of Jan. 1898. — Central Labor Union, Pittsfield, petitioned the city government that all city contractors employ only union men on public works.

APRIL.

1st. — Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, discussed report of committee which conferred with manufacturers in regard to advance in wages; it was voted not to strike.

2nd. — Central Labor Union, Boston, endorsed the proposition from the Sanitary Department of the city condemning the alleged agitation in favor of letting out under contract the business of collecting and removing garbage; complaint was again made of the employment of non-union men at the garbage plant. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, held meeting at which delegates were present from Bakers Union, Boston. This latter organization stated their grievance against the George G. Fox Co., a large bread and pie-distributing concern of Charlestown, and it was voted by the C. L. U. to place a boycott on the said concern's goods in Lawrence. — At the meeting of the C. L. U., Springfield, the typographers reported the successful formation in Holyoke during the week of a typographical union with 21 charter members.

3rd. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting and considered the grievance of the picker help of the American Linen Co. in not restoring wages fully and unconditionally in the picker department, as in other departments. — Workingmen's Republican Labor Club of Lowell adopted resolutions protesting against the Board of Health letting out any part of its work to any person or persons to be conducted by contract labor. — The first number of the Union Workman in its revised form, the official journal for the labor unions of Western Massachusetts, has been issued from its Springfield office.

4th. — Painters and Decorators Union 11, Boston, held meeting and after discussing wages at length, decided not to demand an increase at present, in order that the master painters might be given opportunity to secure contracts on the basis of the wages that will eventually be demanded.

5th. — National Cotton Mule Spinners held convention in Boston, at which reports were read and discussed upon the prosperity and financial standing of the association, the pending strike of the operatives at Taftville, Conn., wages, hours of labor, etc. The required overtime work in the Lowell mills was condemned and the following resolution upon the subject adopted:

"Resolved, That we protest against the working of overtime in the mills of Lowell while there are so many competent operatives out of employment, and we censure all those who are guilty of working overtime without a protest.

Resolved, That our members in Lowell are hereby directed to stop all overtime work in the Hamilton, Boott, and Tremont mills."

7th. — Strikers of the Hebron Manufacturing Co. of Attleborough held meeting and voted to continue the strike until a settlement had been made with the strikers at Natick, R. I. — Spinners Union, Fall River, received a check of \$1,000 from the Spinners Union of New Bedford, this money having been loaned to the New Bedford spinners after their strike last year. — Loom Fixers Union, Lowell, held meeting at which dissatisfaction was expressed over wages, it being claimed that additional work was demanded of the loom fixers to make up for the advance in wages; the proposition to strike was considered.

8th. — Weavers Union, New Bedford, received complaints that the promised restoration of wages has not taken place in many mills, and that the length per cut had been increased 2 yards in some instances at the same price per cut.

9th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, entered a protest against the federal government work being let to contractors who are reputed to hire only alien labor; it was announced that the contract for the Charlestown dry dock was let to such a contractor, and an effort will be made to secure the employment of union men and citizens on that work. — Bakers Union 4, Boston, accepted check of \$500 from the International office to carry on agitation work. — Massachusetts Federation of Labor met in Boston and condemned the bill pending in the Legislature permitting children between 13 and 14 years of age to be employed in mercantile and mechanical establishments; organized labor is pledged to the minimum age of 16 years. — Railway Conductors 122 and 157 of the National union met in Boston for the purpose of reconstructing the benevolent features of the division. — Freight handlers employed in the Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. met to consider a demand of 10 per cent increase in wages and regular pay for overtime work; a petition was forwarded to the officers of the road stating demands. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union and Water Department Workers Union, Boston, endorsed the 8-hour bill and urged its passage. — Executive committee of the National Loom Fixers Association held meeting in Fall River at which it was decided to aid the Taftville strikers with a weekly allowance of \$56. The grievance over wages was reported as satisfactorily settled.

11th. — National Federation of Textile Operatives held convention in Boston at which 17 of the principal manufacturing centres were represented. The National 8-hour working-day was unanimously endorsed and a resolution was adopted declaring for the shorter working-day, and pledging the support of the organization. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the Warren, R. I., weavers for standing by an operative who had been discharged for asserting her right to membership in a labor union, and promising them financial support; endorsing the bill before the Legislature prohibiting manufacturers from running overtime to make up for time lost by the breakage of machinery.

12th. — Carders Union, Fall River, held meeting and discussed those cases where a full restoration of wages had not been made; a resolution was adopted giving power to strike to a majority of the help at any mill where a grievance of this kind exists. — Box Makers Union, Haverhill, held meeting and voted to take action to secure the posting of a new price list in every box factory in the city; it is maintained that the prices paid in Haverhill are much lower than elsewhere. — Spinners Union, Lowell, unanimously voted to oppose the system of night work so far as it relates to men who have steady employment during the day; the secretary was instructed to notify every mill agent to this effect.

13th. — Central Labor Union, North Adams, held meeting at which it was reported that local carpenters had introduced the 10-hour schedule; this met with protest and it was decided to support the 9-hour day. Announcement made that after May 1 union men will not work with non-union men.

14th. — Iron Molders Union, Springfield, held mass meeting and discussed an increase in wages; it was reported that molders in Worcester and Providence get \$3 per day while molders in Springfield receive an average wage of \$2. — Settlement between Union 2, B. & S. W., and the non-union workmen who figured in the recent trouble in the Chesley & Rugg factory, Haverhill, is not completed, as the men refuse to accept the conditions for restoration to good standing as inflicted by the union, the conditions compelling one man to pay a fine of \$25 within 3 weeks; 2 of the men are required to pay 2 years' dues in advance, and the remainder, one year's dues; all of the men must relinquish all claims for damages on the union or the Chesley & Rugg firm, and are debarred from working in the factory until Jan. 1, or at such time as the union may see fit to allow them.

16th.—Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting at which a communication was read from the executive council of the A. F. of L. directing that all city mechanics who are members of the unions of city employes shall at once join the unions of their respective trades if they do not now belong to such unions. Failing to do this, the city department unions will be compelled to leave the C. L. U. Resolution introduced favoring placing the telephone companies under the supervision of the gas commission was reported upon favorably. Committee appointed to investigate the complaint from the Building Trades unions that a contractor constructing an addition to a building was hiring men from Chicago and was not paying union wages.—Lathers of Pittsfield held meeting for purpose of organizing a union.

17th.—Journeyman horseshoers of Boston held mass meeting and voted to strike on May 1 for \$19 per week for fitters, \$17 per week for shoers, and time and one-half for all overtime work. Indignation was expressed over the refusal of the Master Horseshoers Association to recognize the union or to confer with its representatives on the schedule. Communication read from executive council of the National union that it would agree to pay the Boston men out on strike so much money each week.—Textile Union, Lowell, held meeting and discussed the proposed new building for the mill operatives on the co-operative plan. Estimated cost of such a building would be \$70,000, and it was suggested that if the 1,000 members now connected with the union became shareholders at \$25 per share, \$25,000 could be raised to start with.—Iron Molders Union, Worcester, held meeting over the constrained labor situation and forwarded a document containing the following propositions to the foundrymen of the city for their acceptance: First, the recognition of the union card in all shops; second, the abolition of piece work in any form, and the banishment of work known as day, and day and a quarter, day and a half work, etc.; third, a minimum rate of wages of \$3 per day for all competent workmen; fourth, that these demands be complied with on or before May 1.

18th.—Strikers of the Hebron Manufacturing Co., Attleborough, are attempting the formation of a union.—Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting at which it was reported that the spinners at the Conanicut Mill had left their employment on account of alleged arbitrary treatment by the second hand. The committee admonished the strikers for striking without consulting the association, ordered them to return to work and to appoint a deputation to wait upon the officials and try to effect a remedy of their grievance in a proper way.—Striking weavers of the Middlesex Co., Lowell, held meeting and voted to submit their case to the State Board of Arbitration; the formation of a union was considered and a temporary organization formed; spinners announced that they were not only willing to strike in sympathy with the weavers, but had a grievance apart from the weavers, and would submit their case also to the State Board.

20th.—Carders and Pickers Union, Lowell, has invited the third hands employed in carding rooms to join the union.—Horseshoers of Springfield are discussing the proposition of organizing a journeymen's union; they claim that they are required to work overtime and receive underpay, and realize that no demand for better hours or wages can be made, except through the agency of a union.—Building Laborers Protective Union, Springfield, is negotiating with the National union for a charter.

23rd.—Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, adopted resolutions condemning the relaying of tracks on Tremont St. Members of the organization who are employed in the freight department of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. are desirous of securing a shorter working-day and extra pay for overtime.—Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, held meeting at which it was reported that the recent cut in the wages of the employes would be fully restored.—Building Trades Council, Boston, held meeting at which Supt. Wells was denounced for having let a contract for flagging to the Rockport Granite Co., whose workmen are out on strike to establish a 9-hour day. Delegates from the Boston branch of the Granite Cutters Union alleged that the Rockport Granite Co. was not the lowest bidder and that Supt. Wells had openly defied organized labor.—Strikers of Marlborough held mass meeting which was addressed by several prominent labor leaders who urged the members to stand firmly for their organizations. Mr. Harry Lloyd spoke of the endeavors of the A. F. of L. to make the fight one of National interest.—Central Labor Union, Springfield, placed a boycott on the business of J. H. Williams for his alleged employment of non-union carpenters.

24th.—Weavers in Greylock (North Adams) held meeting for purpose of organizing a union, and were addressed by prominent labor leaders.

25th.—Union 2, B. & S. W., Haverhill, held meeting at which the proposed visitation of the legislative committee on labor to investigate local conditions was discussed. It was voted to tender the members of the committee the free use of the labor headquarters for the purpose of conducting hearings, etc., during their stay.—Demands of the Iron

Molders Union, Worcester, caused labor troubles which culminated in a strike at the Worcester Boiler Works, and a lockout at Rice, Barton, & Fales' works.

26th. — Box Makers Union, Haverhill, introduced the new union price lists in the factory of Morse & Hoyt; some opposition was met.

27th. — Waiters Union, Springfield, held meeting at which the committee on hours of labor and wages submitted their list for ratification.

28th. — Committees from the Horseshoers Union and Master Horseshoers Association, Boston, held conference before the State Board of Arbitration relative to averting the threatened strike. Board advised that committees be appointed by the association and the union with full powers to agree to a settlement. — Central Labor Union, North Adams, held meeting at which the formation of a permanent county organization of the unions throughout Berkshire for the purpose of celebrating Labor Day was discussed.

29th. — Lathers Union, Pittsfield, held meeting and fixed the standard price for lathers at 16 cents a bunch, instead of 10 cents.

30th. — Strike committee of the Horseshoers Union, Boston, reported that 42 master horseshoers had acceded to the demands of the union, and notified their men to return to work. — Joint conference of committees from the Waiters Alliance, Bartenders Union 77, and the German waiters and bartenders, Boston, was held to consider a proposition from the latter 2 sets of employes giving them the power to form a distinct union under the National Waiters Alliance; conference decided that it would be more beneficial to the trade in Boston for the German waiters to join the Waiters Alliance, and the German bartenders to join Bartenders Union 77. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, held meeting and expressed dissatisfaction because the barbers of the city had been advertising as having union shops when they are not affiliated with the National union; on account of this non-affiliation, the C. L. U. declares the shops non-union.

MAY.

1st. — Steamfitters and Helpers, Iron Molders, and Carpenters unions of Springfield have new schedules to go into effect. Schedule of Steamfitters and Helpers Union provides that after 3 years a helper, who feels qualified to do a fitter's work, may be examined by a competent board, and on his passing the examination, must then be considered a fitter and be paid a fitter's wages; the prescribed wages are \$2.25 for journeymen fitters for the first 6 months, \$2.50 for the second 6 months, \$3 for the second year and thereafter; for helpers, not less than \$1.50 per day.

2nd. — Journeymen Horseshoers Union and Master Horseshoers Association, Boston, have adjusted their difficulties over increase in wages, the men obtaining all their demands and returning to work; all of the non-union men joined with the union workers and entered the union. — Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (in the name of the Fitchburg employes) submitted a bill of grievances to the officials of the Fitchburg R.R. — Lasters Protective Union, Haverhill, held special meeting and voted to commence the usual half-holiday on May 6. — Lasters Union, Lynn, decided that the Saturday half-holiday should extend from June 1 to Nov. 1.

3rd. — Legislative committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Boston, issued a notice to all the labor unions in the State urging the passage of the bill prohibiting minors from being employed in handling intoxicating liquors, etc.; also the bill (pending in the Senate) exempting trades unions from the operations of the insurance laws. — Engineers and Firemen's Protective unions, Boston, endorsed and defined the bill relative to the licensing of engineers and firemen. — National Union of Textile Workers held convention in Boston, 45 delegates being present. It was decided to make a great effort to bring all textile workers in the United States under one charter. The necessity of a better organization of the Southern cotton industry was urged and it was voted to concentrate attention to thoroughly organize all Southern textile workers.

4th. — Central Labor Union, Fall River, voted to request the trustees of the public library to keep the library open on Sundays from noon until 7 p. m. — Waiters Union, Springfield, held meeting at which it was decided to establish an employment bureau to furnish employers help and unemployed positions. — Worcester's labor union has issued a boycott against the product of a local brewery; there is a legal boycott on in this city against all beers.

5th. — Rockport Granite Co. held conference with workmen and made proposition that the men return to work on the 10-hour system until October, when they would go permanently on the 9-hour system; proposition was rejected.

6th. — Plasterers Union, Boston, has secured the Saturday half-holiday during the summer, but will be obliged to sacrifice the pay for the half-day until June 1, 1900.

7th.—Central Labor Union, Boston, adopted resolution denouncing the recent lynching of negroes in the South; non-union grocery and provision clerks were severely scored and it was decided to patronize only those stores employing union men. Laundry Workers Union reported that their organization had opened a co-operative laundry on Harrison Ave. for the purpose of furnishing employment to those members who had lost their positions because of their adherence to trade union principles; the project was endorsed, and delegates directed to patronize this laundry, in preference to others.—Turned workmen of Lynn are taking active steps to strengthen their organization so as to level price lists on the Haverhill plan, and to extend its powers in several towns.

8th.—Central Labor Union, Springfield, at the request of the Cigar Makers Union boycotted the store of E. O. Clark & Co. for dealing in non-union cigars, and refusing to comply with the union's demands.—Springfield branch of the Electric Workers Union began an active campaign against the employment of non-union electrical workmen; agent was appointed to investigate the class of labor employed upon electrical work in Springfield.

10th.—National Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union held convention in Boston and condemned the attitude of the director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving toward the plate printers; resolutions were adopted calling for his removal. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the 8-hour movement.—Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Boston, announced that demands were granted; schedule asked for \$16 as a weekly wage, 8 hours to constitute a day's work.—Iron Molders Union, Worcester, loses 2 points in the strike; National officials make arrangements with employers, and some of the best workmen returned to work at Rice, Barton, & Fales.

11th.—Bill exempting trades unions from the fraternal beneficiary laws passed to engrossment in State Senate by a vote of 15 to 8.—Weavers Union, Fall River, held meeting and notice was given of an amendment to the by-laws so as to permit of the resumption of payment allowances in case of breakdowns and stoppage of machinery; these grants have not been paid since 1896 when the mortuary fund was established.—Loom Fixers Union, Lowell, held meeting and reported that there were only 15 members of the local craft outside the union.

13th.—Retail Clerks Union, Westfield, has declared a boycott on the store of Bush & Mullen upon their refusal to close all day Patriots' Day.—Iron Molders Union, Worcester, paid the striking molders their regular weekly wages out of the union's funds.

14th.—Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, adopted resolutions protesting against the employment of alien labor upon public streets or grounds by corporations, and calling for the placing of more fountains upon the thoroughfares for the accommodation of the public.—Building Trades Council, Boston, endorsed the strike of the pattern makers for a 9-hour day and pledged to give the Pattern Makers Association all possible assistance.—Typographical Union, Springfield, inaugurated its open meetings to newspaper men and boss printers.

15th.—Striking pattern makers of Boston held mass meeting and appointed a committee on conference to consult with a like committee from the employers with a view to an early settlement.

16th.—Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, Fall River, held its first open meeting and was addressed by prominent labor leaders.—Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting at which Osborn Mill spinners stated that they were not receiving within 50 cents per week as much as spinners in other mills, due to an unevenness of yarn caused by imperfect carding.—Carders, Pickers, and Ring Spinners Union, Lowell, held meeting to discuss the situation with reference to the proposed fines for all oily and lumpy roving of the frame tenders of the Merrimack Mill; the proposition was condemned as unjust and the mill operatives unanimously agreed to oppose mill officials if they enforce the plan.

17th.—Loom Fixers' executive committee of Fall River met and discussed the matter of learners' fees; it was decided to recommend that all loom fixers who have learned the craft since 1895 be subject to the \$25 fee.—Committees representing molders of Worcester and the Founders Association met in Worcester and settled in favor of molders, the recognition of the union card, shop committees, and abolition of piece work being conceded the men, while a minimum rate of wages could not be agreed upon.

18th.—Central Labor Union, Fall River, held meeting at which the masons' delegates reported that the Fall River Gas Co. was having its own men, who were non-union men, do the work of masons; committee appointed to investigate.—Barbers Union, Springfield, held meeting and employers were present to take action on holiday closing. It was voted to close all day on every holiday except when it falls on Saturday or Monday and keep open until 11 o'clock the night before; when the holidays fall on Saturday or Monday shops will keep open until noon.

20th.—Brewery Workers Union, Springfield, has a grievance against the breweries' syndicate and will strike May 22, unless their terms for 9 hours in winter, 10 in summer, and that when it is necessary to lay off men, it be done impartially and in rotation are accepted. — Central Labor Union, Springfield, held special meeting and removed the boycott from the cigar firm of E. O. Clark & Co., the firm having promised the union to handle only union cigars. — Mass meeting of the Waltham unions and workmen held for the purpose of forming a C. L. U.

21st.—Carpenters Union, Pittsfield, has received applications to become unionized from 2 local firms adopting the 9-hour schedule. — Union men of Pittsfield make statement, after investigation, that \$17,000 has been sent to Italy from Pittsfield the last year by Italians at work on Pittsfield jobs of various kinds. — Union of stage employés, Springfield, voted to give up the strike at the Court Square Theatre. — Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting at which the Marlborough relief committee reported having raised through the organization \$7,120 in aid of the shoemakers of Marlborough. Resolution adopted demanding the appointment of a member of some trades union on the Board of Park Commissioners. Resolution adopted on the action of Gen. Merriam in declaring martial law in the mining districts of Idaho, as follows:

"Whereas, Martial law has recently been declared in the mining districts of Idaho, and the most high-handed action in the history of our country by the military authorities has been the result, viz.: First, to hold the labor organizations responsible for the illegal acts of irresponsible men; and secondly, to compel every man to pledge himself to leave said unions before going to work in the mines.

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union sees in this action of said authorities another move toward a despotism that has lately been fixing itself upon the institutions of this country, and which is a menace to liberty and a contemptible and undeserved attack upon the trade union movement."

22nd.—Board of Aldermen, Boston, received petition from the International Bricklayers and Masons Association, representing that the mason work done in the Park Department of the city of Boston during the past 2 years has been performed by contract labor under contractors employing men without regard to whether they were citizens or union men; that the contractors do not pay the same rate of wages or constitute the same number of hours a day's work as the master builders of Boston do.

23rd.—Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, met and reported that since the mortuary fund was established, Jan. 1, 1896, 74 death benefits had been paid and \$4,000 disbursed. — Cigar Makers Union, Springfield, reported a membership of 218; \$1,140 had been expended in death benefits during the past year, and \$950 in sick benefits. — Committees from the C. L. U. and the brewers, Springfield, held conference, the brewers conceding several points.

24th.—Loom Fixers Union, Lowell, appointed a committee to confer with other labor organizations as to the observance of Memorial Day, and to ask a conference with the mill agents regarding the granting of a holiday to operatives. — Charge made that the Retail Plumbers Association, Springfield, was the means of greatly increasing the cost of plumbing work to the people, and shutting out competitors.

25th.—Strike committee of the Pattern Makers Association, Boston, with Pres. Thomas of the National Pattern Makers Association, held conference with George H. French, who has a large shop, and he acceded to the demands of his union men for a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay. — Weavers of Lowell held meeting and discussed the fines system, protesting against it as an imposition on the mill operatives. — Announcement that negotiations have been opened for the adjustment of the differences between the Baltimore and Lafayette Painters and Decorators unions, Springfield.

26th.—Bookbinders Union, Springfield, requests a 9½-hour day without reduction in wages.

28th.—Building Trades Council, Boston, adopted resolutions condemning the trustees of the pauper institutions for employing alien labor. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, decided that all retail grocery and provision stores should close at 6 o'clock nights except Saturday, when the closing time shall be 10 o'clock; it was alleged that several storekeepers were violating the Sunday closing law.

29th.—Executive committee of the National Federation of Textile Operatives met in Boston and discussed the strike of the 430 weavers at the Cocheco Mills of Dover, N. H. Strike was endorsed and it was decided to tax the members of the federation 5 cents per capita per week. — The engrossed bill (Chap. 468) to exempt certain trades unions from the laws relative to fraternal beneficiary organizations, which on May 24 had been laid before the Governor for his approbation, was returned by him with his veto message. The text of the bill and the final disposition of same follow:

SECTION 1. Every trade union or other association of wage workers, whose principal objects are to deal with the relations between employers and employees in respect to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment, is hereby exempted from the operation of chapter four hundred and seventy-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of such other acts as relate to insurance companies or associations.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[*This bill, returned by the governor to the house of representatives, the branch in which it originated, with his objections thereto, was passed by the house June 1, and, in concurrence, by the senate, on the same day, the objections of the governor notwithstanding, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution; and thereby has the "force of a law."*]

JUNE.

1st. — R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, Brockton, have accepted the union label of the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union; the firm will employ only workmen belonging to unions which are affiliated with the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union, and the factory will be unionized throughout. — Central Labor Union of Fall River held meeting and insisted upon a public hearing of the Nelson case. In connection with this case, it was alleged that the city physicians were negligent and did not attend to their duty properly; also that a general investigation of the poor department should be made with a view to correct certain alleged abuses. The request of the clerks in dry goods stores and meat markets for moral support of their movement for a Thursday half-holiday during July, August, and September was endorsed. A vote of thanks was extended to the trustees of the public library for deciding to keep the library open on Sundays from 2 to 5 o'clock. — Laurel Lake Mill weavers, Fall River, held shop meeting at which grievance over the extra length of the cuts was satisfactorily settled in their favor by the mill officials. — Barbers Union, Haverhill, held meeting and discussed feasibility of closing all local shops at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evenings.

2nd. — Employing printers, bookbinders, and electrotypers representing 20 firms of Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee met and discussed the question of a shorter work day for their employés. At the convention held in Syracuse, N. Y., an agreement was made between the International Typographical Union and the typothetae for a 9½-hour day for all printers. In consequence, the typographical unions of the cities have urged all local employers to adopt the 9½-hour day, with the hope of a future reduction to 9 hours.

3rd. — Horseshoers Union 64, Lawrence, has been successful in having the master shoers of Lawrence and Methuen, as well as several of North Andover, adopt the 9-hour day without reduction in wages. — Iron Molders Union, Lowell, has received a sum of money from the molders of the Lowell Machine Shop in aid of the men on strike in other foundries.

4th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting and considered the Governor's veto message to the Legislature of 1899 on the bill to exempt trades unions from the insurance laws; by a unanimous vote the Governor was condemned for his "hostility to the working people of the State." Owing to the controversy of Bakers Union 4 with the George G. Fox Co., the C. L. U. voted to direct its affiliated bodies to see that their members purchase no bread not bearing the label of the Bakers and Confectioners International Union. The stand of the machinists in their difficulty with the Kidder Press Co. was unanimously endorsed.

5th. — Plasterers Tenders Union, Boston, ordered a strike, their demand for a Saturday half-holiday without reduction of wages being refused; strike may involve the entire building trades of Boston, but is looked upon as of short duration as many of the contractors are willing to concede demand and all local labor bodies are ready to support the tenders. — Allied Printing Trades Council, Boston, held annual meeting, the question of labels receiving much attention. It was voted not to recognize any label upon printed matter as a bona fide guarantee of union work, unless such label was the one registered in the name of the Allied Printing Trades Council with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and to report this action to the Central Labor organizations of the State. Measures were taken to secure the employment of union bartenders and waiters in the various hotels and cafés in the vicinity of Newspaper Row. — Journeymen horseshoers of Haverhill organized with 30 members, the new union to be affiliated with the C. L. U.; first movement is the introduction of the 9-hour day.

6th. — Representatives of the International Association of Machinists attempted to effect a settlement of the locked-out machinists of the Kidder Press Co., Boston. They presented the following conditions upon which the union men were willing to settle:

"That the machinists who were discharged between Tuesday, May 30, and Saturday, June 3, be reinstated in their former positions without prejudice; that time and one-half be paid for all overtime, except on Sunday and holidays, which days shall be paid for at the rate of double time; that when employing machinists, preference shall be given to machinists carrying a paid up due card in the International Association of Machinists; that the minimum rate of wages shall be 25 cents per hour; that the work week shall be 54 hours, with 54 hours pay." The company, upon these demands, asked the men to return to work as individuals, adjust their wages individually, and refused to accede to the other demands of the association. The men locked out refused to accept the terms by a unanimous vote. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting at which complaints were made of low wages and uneven yarn in Tecumseh Mill No. 2.

7th. — Through the efforts of the new Horseshoers Union, Haverhill, all the employing blacksmiths of the city have signed the agreement for a 9-hour day, the new time schedule to go into effect June 12.

8th. — The Polish weavers of the Lyman Mills, Holyoke, have formed a union, and the French weavers of the same mill are planning to organize. — Newly organized Lathers Union, Brockton, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

9th. — The petition of the Central Labor Union of Pittsfield for the enactment of an ordinance providing that all city work be done by union men and that union men be given preference in all buildings or public work done by or for the city was refused, having been pronounced illegal by the City Solicitor. — The money realized from the fair of the Central Labor Union, Pittsfield, will be used as a nucleus for a building fund. — Brewery Workers Union, Springfield, has voted to order a general strike in Springfield breweries, the result of the failure of the negotiations pending between the union and breweries.

11th. — Book and job branch of Typographical Union, Boston, unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action of Gen. Merriam in ordering the mine owners and operators of the mining district of Idaho to cease employing union miners.

12th. — Horseshoers Union 5, Boston, voted to close its books to membership for 3 months. — Union of metal and wood lathers formed in Boston.

13th. — New England Typographical Union held fifth annual convention in North Adams. The name of the organization was changed to the New England Allied Trades, owing to the fact that the union now includes a number of unions other than typographical. Resolution adopted that in case of trouble, an attorney be consulted, expense to be borne by the New England Allied Trades instead of individual union. Reports showed that 8 unions have become affiliated during the year, and 2 have withdrawn. The present membership includes 28 unions of which 20 are typographical, 5 are pressmen's, with one each of mailers, stereotypers, and type foundries.

14th. — Pavers Union 1, Boston, has voted to demand time and a half for the following holidays: Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. — Plumbers Union, North Adams, held meeting at which it was reported that the 9-hour day for all local plumbers would go into effect July 1, with an 8-hour day on Saturdays; master plumbers state that this will cause a slight rise in the price of plumbing. — Master Plumbers Association, Springfield, is having trouble with a local wholesale house which declares that unless the association admits to membership all local outsiders, the concern will sell to whomever it pleases, whereas now by a general agreement it can sell only to members of the association. The "pool" question is causing considerable trouble, it being reported that the high cost of plumbers' supplies is due to maintenance of a "pool," which is understood to be divided regularly among the members.

15th. — Bricklayers Union, Adams, has received agreement of contractor that he will work the men but 9 hours per day on the new Berkshire Mill, the union rate of wages to be paid until April 1, 1900. Union has voted to affiliate with A. F. of L. — Plasterers Union, Boston, held special meeting and voted to stand by employers and not to co-operate with the laborers in their strike for an advance in wages from \$14 to \$15 per week. — Central Labor Union, Fall River held meeting at which delegates from the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union reported success in obtaining the Thursday half-holiday during the summer months.

16th. — Heel cutters of Haverhill held mass meeting and formed a temporary organization and applied for a charter.

17th. — Stone Workers Union of Rockport held meeting and unanimously voted to accept the terms of the Rockport Granite Co., thus terminating the strike.

18th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting at which it was reported that a contract for the city's coal supply had been given the Metropolitan Coal Co. by the municipality, and that said coal company did not employ union handlers; a committee

was appointed to urge the managers to employ only union men, or to induce the present employés to join the union. Cigar makers made complaint of the large number of counterfeit blue label goods coming into the Boston market. Trouble with the Kidder Press Co. was discussed, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the International Pressmen's Union, now holding convention in Indianapolis, urging said body to instruct its members throughout the country to refuse to handle any presses set up by the company.

19th. — Strikers of the J. B. Renton Co., Lynn, held meeting for the purpose of forming a strong organization for fighting not only the present strike against the J. B. Renton Co. but also any other strikes that may occur involving heelers.

22nd. — Central Labor Union, North Adams, protested against the city appropriation of \$400 for the purpose of entertaining the President, on the ground that it was illegal; union endorsed a popular subscription and voted \$25 toward it.

25th. — Freight handlers in Boston of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. (members of Freight Handlers Union 6527) held meeting and expressed indignation and dissatisfaction at the way the managers of the road have ignored their petition of several weeks ago for an advance in wages. — Building Trades Council, Boston, received announcement that the pauper institutions' trustees would pay union wages for union hours on repair and construction work. — Mayor of Boston decided in favor of the A. F. of L. as against the K. of L. in the controversy relative to a holiday for a picnic for the city employés in the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department; the A. F. of L. included the majority of the employés. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, endorsed the strike of the compositors, pressmen, and feeders employed by the Drisko Publishing Co., and voted to pay all persons on strike a full day's wages.

26th. — Spinners Union, Lowell, voted to support the striking spinners and back boys of the Massachusetts Mills, by levying an assessment on each member; the comparative wages of the local mills for plain coarse goods were discussed, and the attitude of the Massachusetts Mills towards the strikers deplored. — Boss barbers of Springfield employ a delegate to keep watch on the unfair shops (14 in number) and use every means to suppress them. — Industrial Commission has engaged a number of specialists to carry on investigations. Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will make an investigation on trade unionism and Mr. F. J. Stimson of Boston will make a comparison and digest of labor legislation of the States and foreign countries.

27th. — Weavers of the Saranac Worsted Mills, Blackstone, have organized a union. — Bricklayers Union 3, Boston, by close vote, decided against joining the A. F. of L. — Master horseshoers of Lawrence and Andover have organized and drawn up a uniform scale of prices.

28th. — Weavers Union, Lowell, held meeting and voted to support the weavers affected by the strike in the Massachusetts Mills. — Weavers of New Bedford still claim that the overtime law is being violated and that young women are employed in the drawing-in rooms on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

30th. — Plumbers of Haverhill formed a temporary organization and sent to the National body in Chicago for a charter; this organization makes the trades unions of the city nearly complete, almost every trade being organized and affiliated with the C. L. U.

JULY.

2nd. — Central Labor Union, Boston, passed resolutions for the adoption of a 6-hour working-day, the argument, in part, being, "as the working time had been reduced and higher wages followed, a further reduction would mean another increase in wages;" also "that there is not work enough to go around on an 8-hour day basis."

3rd. — Shoe clerks of Fall River have organized a local union under the Retail Clerks National Association.

5th. — Weavers' executive committee of Fall River held meeting at which it was announced that weavers of Wampanoag Mill No. 2 are dissatisfied over wages, it being claimed that the wages are but little higher than before the advance in April, due from a lengthening of the cuts. — Cigar Makers Union, Milford, presented a new bill of prices to the manufacturers to go into effect July 17.

6th. — Machinists Union, Boston, was defeated in its campaign against the Kidder Press Co. of Roxbury, the Court having issued an injunction against the union restraining any of the members from maintenance of pickets, dissuading or intimidating workmen, or in any way interfering with the company's business.

7th. — The proposed strike of the Steam Firemen's Union, Fall River, unless a system of payment by the hour is granted, may involve other unions of Fall River, as it is generally conceded that the firemen are underpaid and have not been fairly treated. — Boiler

Firemen's Union 18, Lawrence, received charter from the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

9th. — Building Trades Council of Boston adopted resolutions declaring that the awarding of a contract for street lighting to a private concern was against the public interest; Mayor Quincy was held responsible and severely criticized. — Central Labor Union, Holyoke, decided not to interfere with the Lyman Mills strike; it was voted to endorse the action of the Plumbers Union, and to aid them financially, if necessary; the trouble of the Brewery Workers Union was discussed and cards issued to be posted in union saloons, there being only 15 which are recognized as union saloons, while 23 are classed as "unfair." — Lasters Union, Lynn, by a vote of 93 to 75 decided to abandon trades union lines and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. — Freight handlers of Springfield formed a temporary organization and voted to apply to the A. F. of L. for a charter. — Coal handlers of Springfield have organized with 31 charter members.

10th. — Molders Union, Springfield, met and appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. regarding the lockout of the molders and their helpers.

11th. — Striking weavers of Wampanoag Mill No. 3, Fall River, held shop meeting and requested the secretary of the Weavers Union to confer with the mill officials that some concessions may be made in wages. The interview took place on the 12th and proved satisfactory to the strikers; an increase of wages on one grade of goods being granted, the men returned to work. — Weavers Union, New Bedford, held meeting at which 208 cases of fining in the Potomska Mills were reported.

12th. — Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River held meeting and decided not to grant demand of the mill firemen for a uniform rate of pay of 17 cents an hour.

13th. — The conference between the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. of Springfield and the committee from the locked-out molders resulted in the lockout being declared off; the men still refuse to return to work until additional concessions are secured, or the plant is made a union shop.

14th. — Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, with its 1,400 members decided to stand by the strikers of the Walcott & Bond cigar factory and to give the men the regular strike pay while the strike lasted. — Mass meeting of the plumbers and gasfitters of Haverhill resulted in a temporary union being formed. — Tinsmiths of Haverhill voted to form labor union and apply for charter. — Striking glaziers in factory of Thomas A. Kelley & Co., Lynn, discuss forming a branch of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance; by a unanimous vote the strikers refused to refer the trouble to the State Board of Arbitration for settlement. — Master plumbers of North Adams presented agreement to Plumbers Union in return for recent concessions; the agreement was accepted, and union plumbers will hereafter work for none but members of Master Plumbers Association.

15th. — Steam Firemen's Union of Fall River decided to consult counsel on the ruling of Attorney-General Knowlton that only the man who has charge of the generating of steam needs a license. This allows the mills involved in the strike to place the engineer in charge of the boilers, and hire whomsoever they please. — Molders Union, Springfield, reports probability that the Baush & Harris foundry (strike now in progress) will be run as a non-union shop, in which case a boycott will be placed on the firm.

16th. — Bartenders Union 77, Boston, has appointed a salaried business agent to promote the welfare of the union, establish a minimum wage for bartenders, and remedy many grievances now complained of. — Report that the sum of \$12,000 is spent annually for hall rent by the trades unions of Boston. — The headquarters of the Granite Cutters National Union will be moved from Baltimore to Boston on account of a referendum vote of the entire membership of the organization. — Central Labor Union, Boston, moved to secure the adoption of the 8-hour day for city employes; Paving Department Workers Union, A. F. of L., withdrew from the C. L. U.; request from theatrical stage employes to appoint a committee to ask the managers of certain theatres in Boston to employ union men. — Paper Makers Union, Holyoke, held meeting and protested against Sunday work in a number of local paper mills. — Striking molders of the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. received a benefit from the union — married men \$7 a week and single men \$5 a week. — Morocco Glaziers Union of the S. T. & L. A. formed in Lynn with 75 charter members.

18th. — Thomas A. Kelley & Co. of Lynn are filling the places of the striking glaziers in their morocco factory with new men whom they board and lodge in the factory, so that the union pickets can have no chance to urge the men to quit. — Employes of James Phelan & Sons, Lynn, held meeting and considered wages to be paid in the factory; the men ignored the officers of the S. T. & L. A., deciding to act independently of them, as they claim to be still members of the Lasters Protective Union of America.

19th.—Joint Shoe Council of Brockton held meeting and objected strongly to the changes in the constitution and the large increase in dues, which changes took place at the convention of the B. & S. W. U. at Rochester, N. Y. — Firemen's Union, Fall River, asked for a conference with the manufacturers and accepted the compromised offer of 14 cents per hour for night men. The opinion of the union's counsel on the license law of 1899 does not agree with that of the Attorney-General, and it is decided to make a test case in the courts. The strikers ascribe the firemen's license law as the cause of their acknowledged defeat. — Central Labor Union, Springfield, took action in behalf of the strikers of Baush & Harris, and warned all builders not to use material made by the firm, as the union men will not work with this material. The striking molders will take no action toward a boycott until a representative of their National organization comes to Springfield. — Officers of National Union of Journeymen Plumbers held conference with master plumbers of Holyoke to settle strike, but the firms positively refused to make concessions.

20th.—One of the most important subjects to be dealt with by the subcommission of the United States Industrial Commission in its report to Washington is the system of arbitration * in Boston established between the Mason Builders Association of Boston and vicinity and Bricklayers Unions 3 and 27 of Boston and vicinity. This agreement is the first of its kind and is considered a model for employers and workmen all over the United States. — Striking operatives of Helliwell & Co., Pittsfield, held mass meeting and were addressed by members of the C. L. U. which body asked for conference with the mill officials to bring about a settlement of the strike, but was refused.

21st.—United States Industrial Commission gave hearing in Boston on the Kidder Press Co. labor trouble. The nature of the trouble—an effort on the part of the workmen to secure better hours and pay and recognition of the union, which led to their discharge—was discussed, the firm still maintaining their right to conduct their own business without interference from the workmen or the union. — Organizations in Brockton affiliated with the B. & S. W. U. held meeting and were addressed by Mr. Murray on the conditions in Marlborough; the speaker declared that the boycott on the Rice & Hutchins shoes was being vigorously pushed at all 3 factories operated by the firm, and that the aggregate output of the factories was decreased over one-half. — Steamfitters Union, Worcester, held meeting at which it was announced that employers of steamfitters must have union helpers at union wages. It is alleged that the piping in progress at the Worcester Brewing Corporation is not being done by union men.

22nd.—Weavers Union, New Bedford, distributed circulars among the members asking whether they are in favor of ordering a strike against the fining system, and if willing to pay an extra assessment of 10 cents per week to support members in case of a strike. The questions are to be answered in writing, and the strike decision settled when results are canvassed.

23rd.—Executive board of the State Branch of the A. F. of L. met in Boston and adopted resolutions instructing members of organized labor not to patronize Narragansett beer, and to request the State Federation of Labor in Connecticut to take like action. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, held meeting and voted to place their grievances before the general manager of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R., the freight agent having ignored their demands. — At meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, it was alleged that alien labor was being employed in the construction of the new power house at Long Island. — Mill firemen of Fall River held meeting at which it was decided to tax the unionists at work \$1 per week to support the strike and to commence the distribution of the strike pay (\$4 per week); 5 mills have granted the demand of 17 cents per hour to day men, and an advance to the night men of from \$1 to \$1.50 per week. Strike has been on one week. — Trades and Labor Council, Lowell, appointed a committee of 3 to confer with the Mayor in regard to proposed contract for lighting. — The disorganization of the strikers and the stand taken by the firm brought the strike at Helliwell & Co., Pittsfield, to an end; some concessions were made to the women weavers but the wages remain the same. — Central Labor Union, Holyoke, voted to appropriate money to aid the plumbers' strike.

24th.—Firemen's Union 3, Boston, voted to assist the striking mill firemen of Fall River financially and to request the convention of the Firemen's National Union, to be held in Lowell in August, to support the strikers. — Striking weavers of Davol Mills, Fall River, held shop meeting at which the report of the committee appointed to confer with officials in regard to alleged grievances was not considered satisfactory, and it was voted

* For detailed account, see Hours of Labor, page 81, *ante*.

to continue the strike. — Carpenters Union, Lynn, withdrew from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, it being alleged that too much money was being spent on death and disability benefits and too little for organizing purposes. There is a movement on foot to form a New England organization, and make the 8-hour day universal throughout New England. — Journeymen Barbers Union, Worcester, appointed a committee to urge the proprietors of the non-union shops to join the union and charge union prices.

25th. — Lynn Lasters Union held special meeting and voted to rescind its action in voting to apply to the S. T. & L. A. for a charter; the affiliation of the members is likely to be divided.

26th. — The plan to have organized labor pay the debts contracted by the strikers in the Marlborough stores during the strike period in that city is meeting with much success in Brockton; the C. L. U. reported \$200 collected for that purpose.

27th. — Committee of the striking glaziers in Lynn informed State Board of Arbitration that they are willing to make concessions — work 59 hours a week for \$1 per week increase, and overtime at the rate per hour of their weekly wages.

28th. — An arrest was made in Fall River to test the legality of the firemen's license act. — Weavers Union of Lowell has paid out \$500 in claims to the weavers of the Massachusetts Mills since the spinners' strike; claims have been paid to the weavers locked out on account of the strike. — Of 1,250 lasters who were formerly members of the Lynn union, there are now less than 600 members, and many of these are far behind in dues. — Plumbers Union, Worcester, declares the Kelley-Delahanty block a "monument to scab labor" and will pronounce a boycott on all tenants who may occupy the block.

29th. — Members of Freight Clerks Union and Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, petitioned the management of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. for an increase in wages to take effect Aug. 1.

31st. — Davol Mill weavers, Fall River, held shop meeting and accepted report of grievance committee, the weavers returning to work. The concessions included advances of from 7 to 10 per cent in the prices for weaving certain kinds of wide goods and certain changes satisfactory to the weavers. As a result of the strike, several non-union weavers joined the union, seeing that organization had benefited them.

AUGUST.

1st. — Cutters Union, Monson, ordered 20 of the stone cutters working for the W. N. Flynt Granite Co. to stop work. — Machinists of North Adams have organized a union to become affiliated with the C. L. U.; this union, with the Clerks Union, and the Laborers Union, recently organized, largely increases the membership of the labor unions in North Adams. — Central Labor Union, Pittsfield, held meeting at which 20 printers of Pittsfield formed a branch of the International Typographical Union, application being made to said union for a charter. — Molders Union, Springfield, is still having trouble with the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co., and with Mayor Gilmore; committee has been appointed to confer with the latter to induce him to annul his contract with a non-union firm of Providence for castings. If the molders persist in declaring that a boycott be levied against the Mayor for using the Providence goods, he will postpone his building for a year. — Molders Union claims that the workmen at the Davitt foundry, Springfield, have been made to work overtime, and that unless this is stopped a strike will be ordered.

2nd. — American Federation of Labor is to be represented in the British Trades Union Congress, to be held in Plymouth, England, in September, by the vice-president of the Cigar Makers International Union. — Decision of Judge McDonough, of Fall River, in the firemen's test case declares that any man who is engaged in generating steam comes under the provisions of Chap. 368, Acts of 1899, and, therefore, must be licensed. Steam Firemen's Union of Fall River wants an immediate enforcement of the law, and has appointed a committee to notify Inspector Dyer that if he does not proceed at once, the union will do so. — Freight handlers of pier 3, Fall River, organized permanent union. — Machinists of Lowell formed temporary organization, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. — Carpenters Union, North Adams, held meeting at which the committee, appointed to see Mr. C. Q. Richmond in regard to the employment of union men in the construction of the new Richmond hotel, reported that the specifications called for the employment of union men only and that only union carpenters would be employed. — Arbitration board of the National Association of Iron Molders is in Springfield holding conferences with the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. to induce the firm to accept the union card.

3rd. — Striking mill firemen of Fall River held meeting at which it was voted to prose-

ecute all unlicensed firemen. — Barbers Union, Haverhill, appointed a committee to visit the union shops of the city and notify the proprietors that on and after Aug. 16 all shops must be closed at 8 o'clock on Wednesday nights; action received endorsement of all the unions in the city.

4th. — Sixteen printing concerns of Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Pittsfield were represented at the meeting held to form a temporary organization by a local branch of the National typothetæ; it is proposed that the organization include the cities and towns of Western Massachusetts.

5th. — Printers Union, Fall River, announces a new rule which states that members who are 9 weeks in arrears will be declared out of benefit.

6th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, appointed committee to take necessary steps to have the 8-hour law submitted to the voters at the next municipal election. Complaint was made that certain employment agencies in Boston were violating the law governing employment offices; a special committee was appointed to consult legal advisers and to prosecute all violators. Bottlers and Drivers Union 122, Boston, adjusted differences between them and Imbescheid & Co., the boycott against the firm being declared off. — Central Labor Union, Springfield, held a meeting at which the committee appointed to deal with the Mayor and molders reported satisfactory settlement, the contract for the iron work in the new Court Square block going to the R. F. Hawkins Works and, under a subcontract, the Springfield Foundry Co. to have the castings. Molders Union requests C. L. U. to endorse their boycott on Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. On request of Clerks Union, a boycott was declared on 5 Springfield firms. — Teamsters of Springfield formed organization. — Bottlers and drivers of liquor delivery teams of Worcester formed organization; drivers of brewery wagons will not be allowed to join as they belong to Brewers Union 136; the new union is to be affiliated with the C. L. U.

7th. — Stationary firemen of Springfield organized union with 27 charter members.

8th. — As the labor forces of Boston are not united in the Labor Day demonstration, the trades unions refusing to invite the K. of L. officers to participate in the arrangements, it was voted to have 2 parades. — Messenger boys of Boston have formed a trades union to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. and to be known as the Messenger Boys Protective Union. As the matters in dispute between the boys and Manager Yetman are pending before the State Board of Arbitration, it was voted not to consider the question of strike until the State officers rendered their decision. — Pressmen of Brockton formed union. — At the annual convention of the Massachusetts Stationary Firemen's Association, held in Lowell, resolutions were adopted condemning the decision of the Attorney-General in regard to the firemen's license law. — Carpenters Union, Pittsfield, settled differences existing between it and the firm of Z. A. Ward & Son, woodworkers, the firm acceding to the demands of the union except that their employés will not be compelled to join the organization. — Central Labor Union, Pittsfield, has settled existing differences with the street car company, Wood & Woodman, building contractors, who have had the contract for the street railway car stables, becoming a union firm. — Shoe manufacturers representing Boston, Lynn, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Rochester met at Philadelphia to consider the advisability of forming a National organization.

10th. — Conference between a representative of the Weavers Union and the officials of the Eclipse and Beaver mills, North Adams, resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the weavers' grievances. — Painters and decorators of Northampton formed union and were addressed by members of the Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union of Springfield. — National Foundrymen's Association agrees to a conference with the Iron Molders Union of the United States, to endeavor to bring about a settlement of differences regarding day and piece work, hours of labor, apprentices, and wages. — Iron Molders Union, Lawrence, demands an increase in wages of 10 per cent to take effect Aug. 14.

11th. — Messenger Boys Protective Union, of Boston, gives the committee that conferred with Manager Yetman and the State Board of Arbitration power to order a strike if the company refuses to grant the demands of the boys; union voted to invite all messenger boys in Boston to join in its attempt to secure better conditions; an assessment of 10 cents per week for dues was agreed upon. — Joint Shoe Council of Brockton unanimously repudiates the doings of the Rochester convention for the following reasons:

1st. — That a new constitution was adopted. We do not believe the delegates had the power to wipe out the constitution of 1897. This constitution was drafted by our general officers months before the convention, and was submitted to some local unions, some individuals and a manufacturer. Was that a straightforward way of doing business? We consider it an underhand method of railroading their schemes.

2nd. — The introduction of this constitution under section 4, article 13, of the constitution of 1897 was illegal.

3rd. — We object to the last paragraph of section 52 of the new constitution.

4th. — We are opposed to section 58 of the new constitution. We believe that two-thirds of our dues, fines, initiations and assessments, placed in the hands of our general officers, is enormous and unprecedented.

5th. — We are opposed to sections 51, 48 and 47, in relation to members-at-large. We consider it the establishing of a house of lords system.

6th. — We believe that the election of officers at that convention was illegal, according to article 10, section 1, of the old constitution before June, 1901.

7th. — We are opposed to forcing a people into a union before they have had an opportunity of examining the constitution they will have to obey.

The Brockton unions have received ultimatum from the general officers that they must declare their intention of accepting the new constitution before Aug. 26, or their charters will be revoked. It is considered that the Brockton members of the National Boot and Shoe Workers Union constitute over a third of the total membership, and that their severance may mean a dissolution of the National union. — Barbers Union, Haverhill, has received written agreements that all local barber shops will close on Wednesday afternoons. — Weavers of the Potomska Mills Corp. of New Bedford appointed committee to confer with superintendent and state weavers' grievances in regard to alleged excessive fining. — Machinists Union of Worcester made permanent organization, forming as a lodge of the International Association of Machinists; there are over 3,500 machinists in Worcester, and an effort will be made to have as many join the union as possible.

12th. — Hand-turn workmen, of Lynn, formed temporary organization as a local union of the B. & S. W. It is alleged that this branch of the shoe craft is very poorly paid in Lynn, and that the new organization will make a demand on the manufacturers for an increase in wages. — Lasters of North Adams have become affiliated with the C. L. U. — At meeting of the Building Trades Council, Boston, endorsement was given the protest of the granite cutters concerning the contract on the chapel at Mt. Hope, it being claimed that no provision was made for citizen labor, nor for proper hours, and wages. The strike of the Butte miners was endorsed and it was voted to assist them financially.

13th. — Stitchers Union of Brockton held special meeting and endorsed the action of the Joint Shoe Council in withdrawing from the National organization; provision was made for withdrawing all the funds in the treasury of the union to prevent the money falling into the hands of the general officers of the B. & S. W. U. — Lathers Union 7406, Lawrence, held meeting at which it was reported that the members who struck for an increase of wages were successful in their demands. — Typographical Union, Springfield, held meeting and voted to discontinue their open meetings, which were instituted by a vote of the union, April 9. — Bartenders Union, Springfield, held special meeting and voted to request the C. L. U. to place 3 local saloon keepers on the unfair list for alleged hiring of non-union help.

14th. — Sole Fasteners and Cutters unions of Brockton met in joint session and voted to support the action of the Joint Shoe Council in its stand against the B. & S. W. U. Cutters Union appropriated money to employ counsel on the issue. — The 6 concerns manufacturing shoes in Brockton, which are under contract with the B. & S. W. U. for 3 years, are privileged to use the union stamp, agreeing to employ none but union workmen while the organization agrees to protect their interests and to supply them at any time with union help. — Morocco Glaziers Alliance, of the S. T. & L. A., Lynn, held meeting at which the local strike situation in the 3 morocco factories was discussed, and it was reported that the strikers would receive the necessary financial aid from the S. T. & L. A. to enable them to carry on their fight with the manufacturers.

15th. — The grievances of the telegraph operators, trainmen, and other employés of the B. & M. and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. have been placed in the hands of the Federated Board of the Order of Railway Conductors, Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The manager of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. will treat only with employés individually; a tie-up of the road was threatened. — Lasters Union, Lynn, held meeting and reduced the initiation fee from \$3 to \$1. It was voted that all members in arrears of dues for a term of 6 months or over could have the same wiped out and be admitted, practically as new members, on payment of \$1. Amendments were adopted lessening the expenses of the union.

16th. — Machinists of Lynn held mass meeting and discussed the merits of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance *vs.* pure and simple trade unionism — whether it is best to support trades unions that believe in using their ballots for their class interests or to use them for the benefit of those they are organized to oppose. — Barbers Union, Springfield, caused the discharge of a woman journeyman barber in a local shop, threatening to take away the union card from the employer. — United Garment Workers of North America

held convention at Philadelphia at which resolutions were adopted fixing the scale of prices to be enforced in all overall factories in the United States and Canada, this meaning an increase in wages from 10 to 25 per cent in a number of large shops.

17th.—Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance formed an assembly in Lynn composed entirely of shoe workers.—Lasters Union, Whitman, held special meeting and discussed the issue between the National officials and the members of the Brockton unions. Copies of the new constitution were circulated at the meeting.—Demand of the Iron Molders Union, Lawrence, for increase in wages granted; matter settled entirely by arbitration.—Hand-turn workmen employed by Luther S. Johnson & Co., Lynn, and who were members of the local council of B. & S. W. U., were locked out pending a settlement of the new price list introduced by the agent of the B. & S. W. U.

18th.—Lasters Alliance of the S. T. & L. A., composed of lasters of Lynn, was made a permanent organization with 40 members, to be known as Lasters Alliance 267, S. T. & L. A., Lynn.—Journeymen Barbers Union and Boss Barbers Association of Springfield are having trouble over the adjustment of fines, it being alleged by the latter association that partiality is shown in levying fines.—President Clark of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. conferred with the committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in Boston over existing grievances; matter was taken under advisement by the president of the road.—Boot and Shoe Workers Union declared that all the local unions of Brockton must accept the new constitution by Aug. 26 or be expelled from the National organization.—Edge Makers and Trimmers Union and the Sole Leather Workers Union of Brockton held meetings and endorsed the action of the Joint Shoe Council in opposing the new constitution.

19th.—Officers of the B. & S. W. U. openly criticise the leaders of the Brockton unions and declare that the total membership in the different boot and shoe unions of Brockton does not exceed 1,300.—Treers and Finishers unions of Brockton endorsed the course of the Joint Shoe Council. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. severely criticises the action of the Joint Shoe Council and advises them to refute the action demanded by them and declare their loyalty to the B. & S. W. U.

20th.—Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting and voted not to invite the Governor to review the Labor Day parade in resentment of his veto of the trade union co-operative insurance bill. Resolutions were adopted denouncing contractors Nawn & Brock, it being alleged that they were responsible for keeping down the wages of laborers and compelling citizens and union men to compete with the wages paid to non-unionists and foreigners. Committee was appointed to consider the advisability of having the Emergency Hospital reopened.—Lasters Union, Haverhill, denounced the C. L. U. and severed its connection with the general body.—Shoe manufacturers of Brockton are experiencing trouble as a result of the new constitution of the B. & S. W. U. The union labor stamp is said to belong to the National officers, and that they can and probably will demand that the shoe factories and manufacturers who are using that stamp discharge the revolting operatives, and that these factories shall employ only such workers as the National officers shall furnish.

23rd.—Central Labor Union of Boston held meeting and made an appeal for aid for the striking shoe workers of Marlborough. Ten local unions of shoe workers in Marlborough, numbering 3,000, have been upon a strike for the past 21 weeks, defending the right to maintain their organization against an attempt on the part of the employers to establish "free shops."—Iron and brass molders of Lynn held public meeting, under the auspices of the Iron and Brass Molders International Union 103, at which it was stated that the molders of Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence were thoroughly organized and were receiving an average of 10 per cent more wages than the men who work at the trade in Lynn.—Conference between manufacturers and mill firemen of Fall River resulted in no agreement, the manufacturers refusing to entertain propositions of firemen.

24th.—Weavers of the Potomaska Mills Corp., New Bedford, held meeting and voted not to strike, conditions in the weave room being greatly improved since the committee conferred with the superintendent.—Central Labor Union of Boston takes the initiative in reopening the Emergency Hospital, under the name of the Wage Earners and Emergency Hospital, and volunteers to raise \$50,000 to aid the hospital. This will be the first co-operative hospital in this country, the cost of which is estimated at \$150,000. The plan to support the hospital is to have the merchants pay \$1 per year for each employé, deducting that amount from the salary; this money to entitle them to one year's surgical or medical treatment in the hospital.—Box Makers Union of Haverhill announces that the strike in the Currier factory is still on.—Pickets from Barbers Union, Haverhill, reported case where the agreement among the boss barbers to close on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock was violated.—Haverhill Council of the B. & S. W. U. includes all the hand-

turn workmen of Haverhill, Lynn, Salem, Wakefield, Reading, Newburyport, and Somersworth, N. H., besides other towns and cities in the district.

25th. — Lasters Union, Brockton, voted to endorse the new constitution of the National organization.

26th. — Drivers Union of Springfield settled difficulty with local saloon keeper, who signed agreement not to handle any more beer of the non-union brewery in Brooklyn, the subject of the controversy.

27th. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, held meeting and condemned the hours of labor imposed upon suburban clerks as well as the recent increase in the price of beef; the establishment of a new market in Park Square was acted upon favorably, the ownership by the city being approved. — Building Trades Council, Boston, took steps toward uniting employés of the telephone companies. Steamfitters Helpers Union asked the endorsement of the B. T. C. in their demand for increase of wages on Sept. 5. Committee was appointed to confer with Dr. Galvin in regard to the proposed reopening of the Emergency Hospital. — Typographical Union 13 of Boston unanimously endorsed the boycott against the New York Sun. — Charters of 8 shoe workers unions of Brockton have been revoked by the general officers of the B. & S. W. U.; the Lasters Union was not included, having endorsed the new constitution. All shoe workers were notified by the National organization that they would have until Sept. 2 to make application as members. Branch office of the National union will be opened in Brockton.

29th. — Carpenters Union of Haverhill protested against non-union help being employed in the new manual training school. — Striking bench molders, in the employ of the Highland Manufacturing Co. of Roxbury, as well as the management, refuse to place their case in the hands of the State Board of Arbitration; bench molders are strongly organized, and belong to one of the richest trades unions in the country.

30th. — Labor unions of Springfield are in favor of the adoption of the 8-hour law and petition that the question be placed on the ballot the coming municipal election. — Painters and Decorators Union, Springfield, has received communication from the president of the National organization that a proposition of a settlement of the trouble between the Baltimore and Lafayette factions of painters has been received and acceptance of same favored by him. The local Baltimore union has asked that definite action be postponed until a settlement of the legal complications existing between the 2 factions is effected.

31st. — An agreement exists between the master and journeymen plumbers of Worcester the existence of which has been denied by both sides for a long time; the Master Plumbers Association is said to be a "pool" or trust of the leading plumbing firms of Worcester, while the journeymen's union is a trades union of the men employed by the firms. — The tinsmiths of Haverhill, who have formerly met with the Plumbers Union, have organized.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. — Officers of the B. & S. W. U. in Brockton demanded the surrender of the union stamp from the People's Co-operative Shoe Co. — Lasters Union 75, B. & S. W., Newburyport, by unanimous vote severed its connection with the National body, owing to the action at the convention held in Rochester, N. Y.

2nd. — Steam Firemen's Union of Fall River held meeting and voted to abandon the strike and return to work.

3rd. — At meeting of C. L. U., Boston, Dr. Galvin of the Emergency Hospital was questioned on his attitude on the trade union movement; his alleged interference in the Marlborough strike was criticised. Dr. Galvin claimed that the new hospital, to take the place of Emergency Hospital, would be a co-operative workingmen's institution, the board of trustees to comprise 2 members of the C. L. U., 2 members of the building trades, 2 non-unionists, and 2 business men. Questioned as to whether the Boston Elevated R. R. was due any special obligations from the hospital management, the doctor stated that the road had been contributing \$500 per year for attendance given its employés, but because he went to the State House to support the measure of having vestibules on the cars, that appropriation was lost. Union discussed contract labor system and adopted resolutions condemning the awarding of the recent contract by the Metropolitan Water Commission at \$900,000, alleged to be to the detriment of organized labor, as it is claimed the firm employs only non-union men. Committee appointed to request Supt. Doogue of the public grounds to have the horses of his department shod in a union shop reported unsatisfactory results, and it was recommended that if the superintendent did not act promptly, his department would be placed on the unfair list. Secretary was in-

structed to cable fraternal greetings of Boston trades unions to the British Trades Congress, assembling in Plymouth, England.

5th.—Painters and paper hangers of Holyoke have organized a union.—Central Labor Union of Holyoke has been notified of the strike of the stage employes in Springfield and Holyoke, and is expected to appoint a committee to confer with the theatrical managers.—Union of Steamfitters Helpers, Boston, ordered a strike to enforce demand for minimum wages of \$2 for an 8-hour day.

7th.—Applications for independent membership in the B. & S. W. U. were given the employes of the People's Co-operative Shoe Co., Brockton. This firm had the union stamp, but inasmuch as its employes were members of the National organization only through their membership in the local unions, and whereas the local unions have been declared dissolved by the B. & S. W. U., the men were not recognized as union men whose employment could be allowed by a firm using the union stamp. It is the intention of the firm to abide by the decision of the men; should a majority of the employes sign the applications for membership under the new constitution, the stamp will be retained, and if not signed by a majority, the stamp will be forfeited and business done without it.—Retail grocery and provision clerks of Springfield formed union to be affiliated with the Retail Clerks International Protective Association of Denver.—Painters and Decorators Union of Worcester held meeting and unanimously voted that the Kelley-Delahanty block was a fair job and that union painters will be allowed to work upon it, despite the attempted boycott of the majority of the labor unions.

9th.—Conference of representatives of the several textile workers unions of the country was held in Boston; consolidation was strongly urged, and it was voted to issue communications to all textile workers showing the present condition of the various unions and the advantages to result from consolidation.

10th.—Electrical Workers Union 35, Boston, asked the support of the B. T. C. in their demand for \$3 per day of 8 hours.—Central Labor Union of Holyoke endorsed the boycott of the New York Sun.

11th.—People's Co-operative Shoe Co. of Brockton had the union stamp taken away by the B. & S. W. U., the men not signing the applications for membership under the new constitution.—Molders Union of Springfield endorsed the boycott against cigars of the Carl Upmann factory.

12th.—Bakers Salesmen's Union was organized in Brockton, to be connected with the A. F. of L.—Carpenters Union of Haverhill endorsed the action of the steamfitters in their stand against the payment of non-union wages on the manual training school.—Steamfitters Union of Worcester sent committee to request Drs. Kelley and Delahanty to employ only union men on their block, which request was granted.

13th.—Sheet and Metal Workers Union, Boston, endorsed proposition of Dr. Galvin, and 75 members voted to pay \$1 apiece when the hospital reopens for business.—Committee appointed by the C. L. U., Brockton, to make arrangements for a coal yard for the laboring people of the city reported that yard privileges had been secured; committee was enlarged and given power to hire a solicitor to get orders for coal.—Spinners Union of Fall River granted victimized pay (amounting to \$4 per week for 14 weeks) to local spinner who left his work in the Hargraves Mills because his overseer ordered him to work nights. Secretary of the union and a deputation of spinners called upon the overseer, who denied the charge; it being a question of veracity between overseer and spinner, it was decided to accept the latter's statement. It was the first time in years that victimized pay was awarded a local spinner.—Public Property Committee of Haverhill held meeting and decided to demand that the contractors on the new manual training school employ only union help, but that all differences over wages must be settled between contractors and men.—Cutters Union 175 and Mixed Union 186 of Newburyport have severed their connection with the B. & S. W. U.—Building Trades Council of Worcester held meeting and expelled Painters and Decorators Union, owing to its action in calling the Kelley-Delahanty block a fair job.

14th.—Allied Printing Trades Council was organized in Brockton, composed of delegates from the Typographical Union and the Pressmen's Union.—At session of the Loom Fixers National Convention, held in Fall River, the action of the several mill inspectors of the different States was condemned, and labor organizations were urged to see that the laws governing employment of child labor and overtime work be strictly enforced. A National 8-hour law was favored. To increase the National fund, the per capita tax was increased from 10 to 15 cents per quarter; all local unions not paying the regular contribution of 25 cents per week will be given 3 months to comply, with the alternative of being dropped from the National union.—Plumbers Union of Haverhill held meeting at which it was reported that the contractors on the new manual training school had agreed

to the demand for \$3 per day as the wage scale of the union members. — At meeting of C. L. U. of North Adams the resolution of Typographical Union 316 relating to the New York Sun was adopted; it imposed a fine of \$2 on every member of the C. L. U. who purchased said paper; attempts were made to have a similar fine imposed among the members of the various local unions. — Clerks Union of Springfield has put the firm of Besse, Carpenter, & Co. on its unfair list for keeping their store open one evening more a week than allowed by the rules of the union. — The federated labor unions of Springfield report such an increase in the number and membership of the unions that the present headquarters for holding meetings are too small, and state that a movement is on foot to form a building association among the unions and build a block suited to their needs. — United Typothetae of America held convention in Springfield at which official recognition of typographical unions was generally opposed; arbitration with typographical unions was denounced; the use of union labels was discountenanced; the following is a resolution adopted discouraging the use of union labels on printing work:

“Resolved, That the United Typothetae of America views with regret any willingness on the part of the members of any of the local organizations to curry favor with labor unions by using or allowing the union label to be attached to work being done in their offices.

Resolved, That the convention earnestly urges upon all its membership that they discountenance any use whatever of the union label upon any work going out of their establishments.”

15th. — The union stamp of the B. & S. W. U. was returned to the People's Co-operative Shoe Co. of Brockton, although the employés have not applied for membership in the National organization. — Central Labor Union of Haverhill held the first of its series of educational meetings which proved very successful.

16th. — Union coal yard in Brockton will be known as the Union Co-operative Coal Yard with the president of the C. L. U. as manager. Coal will be sold at retail prices and every 3 months a dividend, equal to a proportionate amount of the purchases, shall be declared in favor of every purchaser. — On account of the refusal of members of the Lynn Lasters Union to work with lasters who recently withdrew from that organization and became affiliated with the Lasters Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. a strike occurred at the shoe factory of Melanson & Currier. After an interview with the secretary of the Lasters Union, the firm agreed to discharge the offending laster unless he produced a card of membership testifying good financial standing in the Lasters Protective Union of America; lasters returned to work.

17th. — Central Labor Union of Boston endorsed the project of Dr. Galvin for an emergency hospital, but would not pledge any funds, leaving that optional to the affiliated local unions. The proposition of the committee of the trustees of the Franklin fund to establish free public bathing places in the city of Boston and to build an establishment known as the Franklin Institute was unanimously endorsed. Commissioner Russell of the Fire Department was severely criticised for alleged responsibility in the employment of non-residents and non-union labor at low wages, as well as his adverse attitude toward organized labor in declaring that he would run his department regardless of labor unions. Resolutions were adopted calling for a change in the law providing for the arrest of juveniles for minor offences. — Movement on foot to reorganize the Waiters Union of Springfield, which has practically dissolved for 2 months.

18th. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton received communication from B. & S. W. U. relative to the standing of its employés in the National organization, and intimating that the firm, having the union stamp, will be obliged to live up to its agreement. The firm suggests referring the matter to the A. F. of L. — Painters Union 2, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, North Adams, adopted rules preventing small jobbing and contracting by journeymen painters, and the concentrating of the work in the hands of those contractors who employ only union men. — Striking glaziers of Thomas A. Kelley & Co., Lynn, formed a local alliance of the S. T. & L. A. — Various labor unions of Worcester adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Board of Aldermen in refusing to submit the question of the 8-hour working-day for city employés to voters at the next municipal election.

19th. — New union of composition pressmen in Springfield is meeting with opposition from the Dickinson Hard Rubber Co.

20th. — Plumbers Union of Haverhill presented new price list for plumbers, gas and steam fitters, and steamfitters' helpers to the contractors of the new manual training school in course of construction; every firm connected with the building trades will be presented with the price lists for their acceptance. — Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union of Springfield has had working card registered under the new label law, and union's seal

copyrighted. — Executive board of the C. L. U. of Springfield has settled differences between the K. of L. unions and the A. F. of L. by passing resolutions refusing recognition to the K. of L. members as union men. Committee of the C. L. U. appointed to attempt a settlement with the theatre managers and striking theatrical employes reported no success. Stage Workers Union requests the C. L. U. to recommend a boycott on the theatres where troubles exist. — Trouble between Baush & Harris and the iron molders of Springfield was brought into court and an injunction secured by Baush & Harris restraining their former employes from posting sentries or interfering with the company's business, their employes, or those seeking employment with the company.

21st. — At the hearing of the Industrial Commission at Washington, D. C., it was stated that the Marlborough strike had failed both from the employes' and employers' standpoint; the employes were worse off than before the strike and wages were 25 to 30 per cent lower. — Eight-hour committee of the C. L. U. of Boston, in their agitation in behalf of an 8-hour day for municipal employes, decided to interrogate prospective candidates for municipal election on the subject and requested the C. L. U. to appoint as members of the 8-hour committee one representative from each ward. — Executive committee of Weavers Union requests weavers of the Pierce Manufacturing Co., New Bedford, to stop working nights.

22nd. — Textile Council of Fall River denied the mill firemen admission to the council on the ground that they were members of the Steam Firemen's Union whose membership was largely made up of workmen who were not connected with cotton mills. — Union 2, B. & S. W., Haverhill, held special meeting and voted to stand by its decision to prolong the Saturday half-holiday until Nov. 1, although several of the manufacturers have expressed a wish to operate their shops Saturday afternoons. — Difficulty between the new union of composition pressmen and the superintendent of the Dickinson Hard Rubber Co., Springfield, is likely to result in a lockout, in which case the C. L. U. would support the locked-out men. The employes were asked to sign an agreement giving the men for one year their present wages, the privilege of organizing a shop union, but forbidding them to become connected in any way with the C. L. U. or the A. F. of L.; the men were given until 6 o'clock to sign or quit work; they agreed to the wage scale proposed, but rejected the proposition regarding the union.

25th. — New union of structural steel and iron workers organized in Springfield to become affiliated with the A. F. of L.

26th. — Spinners' executive committee of Fall River informed night spinners of the Hargraves Mills that if they continued to work nights, they would forfeit their rights as members of the Spinners Union. — Mill Firemen's executive committee, Fall River, recommended an increase in the membership dues from 15 to 25 cents per week, in order to help the men out of work as a result of the recent strike. — Conflict between Lasters Union and Lasters Local Assembly, S. T. & L. A. in Lynn, the members of the first-named organization in the shoe factory of Downs & Watson Co. refusing to work with members of the S. T. & L. A.; the men in the last-named organization have withdrawn from the Lasters Union; 5 employes, members of the S. T. & L. A., quit work.

27th. — Central Labor Union of Brockton received communication that the street railway employes in Cleveland, O., are still out on strike, and that the people of the city refuse to ride on cars having non-union conductors. — Public Property Committee has settled the controversy over the new manual training school in Haverhill by an agreement with the contractors whereby they stop work on the building and the city completes the steamfitting and plumbing; union plumbers will be hired at \$3 per day, while the 2 firms will allow the city the use of their tools. — Acting upon the suggestion of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, a committee has been appointed by the A. F. of L. to try and adjust the differences between the B. & S. W. U. and the 8 local unions which have refused to accept the new constitution.

28th. — Plumbers Union, Haverhill, voted to continue the campaign against the firms which have not accepted the union price lists. — Through the action of Lynn Carpenters Union, a Beverly contractor doing work in Lynn conformed to the 8-hour day.

29th. — Bricklayers Union of Holyoke has demanded of the contractors that the workmen be paid weekly.

30th. — Master plumbers of Adams have granted request of journeymen plumbers for a shorter working-day; the men will work only 9 hours a day, and 8 hours on Saturdays. — Bakers Drivers Union 57 organized in Brockton and charter received from International association.

OCTOBER.

1st. — About 300 union building laborers of Boston held meeting and voted to take independent political action and form a permanent political club.

3rd. — National Spinners Union held semi-annual convention in Boston, 30 districts being represented; a federated council of textile workers, bringing all departments of the industry into one organization, the shorter working-day, and the raising of the school age were among the recommendations offered. — Carpenters Union of Haverhill voted to endorse the Plumbers Union and withdraw all workmen engaged in labor upon any building where the employés of "free shops" are at work.

4th. — Building Laborers Independent Political League of Boston adopted a platform declaring the following principles: An 8-hour working-day; employment of none but citizens on public works, whether employed by a contractor or the government; no sub-contractors on public works; equalization of wages for both sexes; wages to be paid at the rate fixed by trades unions; compulsory education of all children under 16; abolishment of the contract system; abolishment of convict labor on public works; and a strict enforcement of the Sunday labor law. — Iron Molders Union 103, Lynn, voted to demand a minimum rate of wages of \$2.75 per day to take effect Oct. 16.

5th. — At convention of New England Cigar Makers Union, held in Fall River, resolution was adopted naming wholesale dealers in Fall River who handle only non-union cigars, and instructing secretary to call the attention of the local labor unions to the fact. Agitator for the blue label to operate in Providence, Fall River, and New Bedford was appointed. — Carpenters Union of Lynn appointed committee to look into the matter of a referendum vote to be taken at the city election, whereby the citizens will have an opportunity of voting on the 8-hour day for municipal employés. — State Branch of A. F. of L. held annual convention in Fall River. Resolutions were adopted condemning decision of Attorney-General Knowlton upon the engineers' and firemen's license law; that the system of contract labor should be abolished; endorsing boycott against the George G. Fox Co. of Charlestown for unfair treatment of Bakers Union 4; favoring 10-hour law for bakers, and having the inspection of bakeshops transferred from the local boards of health to the District police force. It was voted to demand that the building to be erected at the Hospital for Dipsomaniacs at Foxborough be done by union men; also, that the affiliated bodies assist the Marlborough shoe workers to pay their debts, aggregating over \$4,000, which were contracted during the strike; and to raise the per capita tax. Legislative committee was directed to move for a law exempting minors held for petty offences from the operations of the criminal laws; a law prohibiting employment of minors in breweries and beer bottling establishments; that vestibules be built on street cars; also a law compelling that all goods manufactured by convicts be plainly stamped "prison made."

6th. — International Union of Steam Engineers held annual convention in Boston at which delegates were present representing 25 States and 36 cities. It was voted to demand \$3 as a minimum wage for an 8-hour day after May 1, 1900; convention also voted that where local unions are to be organized, the charter fee will not be less than \$15 or more than \$30. The local tax to the International body was increased from 4 to 8 cents.

8th. — Building Trades Council of Boston held meeting at which it was alleged that the work in the repairs division of the Public Buildings Department of the city had been given to contractors, and that non-union men are given preference. The demand of the gasfitters and carpenters for an 8-hour working-day at \$15 per week was endorsed. It was voted to approve of the establishment of a public market on the Park Square Station site, and that the city should give preference of locations to dealers employing union clerks. — Massachusetts Association of Barbers held meeting in Boston and adopted resolutions that the Legislature enact laws placing barbers under proper inspection. — Labor unions of Worcester will present a petition to the Mayor and City Council for a public meeting to discuss the 8-hour law.

10th. — Supt. Logue of the repairs division of the Public Buildings Department, Boston, denies charge of Building Trades Council that he was employing non-union labor, and admits that the roofing at Rainsford Island was done by contract, because the work had to be done quickly and he had not enough roofers in his department. — Committee of the Loom Fixers Textile School of Fall River met and appointed teacher for the coming season. It was voted that the tuition fee be 25 cents per week, payable monthly in advance. — Central Labor Union of Northampton is pressing the boycott on Bergner & Engel ales and beers. — Journeymen Sailmakers Association of Gloucester petitioned the Master Sailmakers Association for an increase of wages to \$3 for a 9-hour day.

11th. — Bicycle repairers of Springfield formed temporary organization.

12th. — Committee appointed by A. F. of L. to determine the status of the employés at the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. held meeting in Brockton, at which were present employés of the factory, representatives of the Joint Shoe Council, and the president and secretary of the B. & S. W. U.

13th. — Joint Shoe Council of Brockton expresses satisfaction with A. F. of L. committee and voted to accept its decision as final, and elected delegates to be present when committee makes report.

15th. — Central Labor Union of Boston voted that as the trustees of the City Hospital had a reserve fund at their disposal, this money should be spent in establishing and maintaining ambulance stations in various parts of the city.

16th. — Demands of Gasfitters Union of Boston for an 8-hour working-day without reduction in wages and the abolition of the apprentice system were conceded, the strike being declared off. — Through the agitation of labor unions in Boston, over 2,000 carpenters and woodworkers work on the 8-hour basis with minimum wage of \$15 a week.

17th. — Master Sailmakers Association of Gloucester refuses to grant demands of the Journeymen's Sailmakers Association.

18th. — Loom Fixers Union of Fall River was asked to contribute to the exhibit in Social Economy at the Paris Exposition of 1900 some information regarding Textile School. — Executive Council of the A. F. of L. appointed to report upon the dispute between the B. & S. W. U. and the local shoe unions of Brockton reports the following decision:

"That the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union rescind their action revoking the charters of the Brockton local unions upon the condition that the local unions of the boot and shoe workers of Brockton call a special meeting on or before Oct. 25, at which declaration shall be made of their loyalty to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

That they be required to pay dues to the general office under the provisions of the constitution of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union from the date their charters were revoked, the payment of the dues already made by them to the local unions being regarded as the 8¼ cents to which the local unions are entitled under the law.

That the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union in the administration of the law allowing members at large of individual shoe workers use it under circumstances where it is impossible to secure a sufficient number of members to legally constitute a local union.

The executive council deems the suggestion of the Brockton boot and shoe workers for holding of another convention at an early date as inadvisable.

In view of the vast interests involved and the good name of our cause, a conference between a committee of three of the boot and shoe workers of Brockton and the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union is recommended to be held at headquarters in Boston, on Oct. 28, for the purpose of carrying out the above decision, award and suggestions, and to take such further action as may be deemed necessary and advisable to adjust all existing differences, so that all may co-operate sympathetically and cordially to attain the highest degree of harmony and success.

We recommend to the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union that some change should be made in the laws by which members not entitled to the beneficial features of the organization should not be required to pay the same dues as those who are entitled to such benefits, and also the drafting of a new application blank for membership as, in our opinion, parts of the phraseology of the present blank are objectionable."

20th. — Textile Council of Fall River asked Cotton Manufacturers Association for a conference to discuss increase in wages.

21st. — Twenty-six employés at slipper factory of Joseph Caunt & Co. of Lynn, all members of Hand-Turn Workmen's Union, affiliated with the Haverhill Council of the B. & S. W. U., struck; the firm increased wages 25 per cent, but demanded better work and that shoes turned out would have to be perfect; agent of the union, who introduced new price list, and firm held conference.

22nd. — Building Trades Council of Boston at meeting charged the school committee with unfairness toward the labor organizations, it being maintained that the committee had violated its promise to have stipulated in all school contracts that union labor and citizens of Boston should be employed. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the trustees of the Franklin fund to grant the labor organizations a hearing before the money is finally disposed of. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, adopted resolutions that the contract for the burning of paper collected by the employés of the department be annulled, it being alleged that men are suspended without good cause, that no redress can be obtained for unjust suspension, and that the municipal employés are forced to do work that the contractors should pay for. — State Branch of the A. F. of L. voted to assist the labor organizations of Boston in their effort to have the entire Franklin fund devoted to the establishment of an institute. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, voted the sum of \$200 to assist the New York printers in the fight against the Sun.

23rd.—Cutters Union of Brockton refuses to accept the report of the committee of the A. F. of L. appointed to settle trouble over the new constitution of the B. & S. W. U.; Sole Fasteners Union tabled the question. — Labor unions of Worcester have their request granted for a public meeting to discuss the 8-hour law. The meeting will be held in Mechanics Hall on Nov. 1.

24th.—Five unions of Brockton held meetings to consider the finding of the committee of the A. F. of L. Finishers and Edge Makers and Trimmers unions voted to abide by the decision of the committee and declared their fealty to the B. & S. W. U. Treers Union also voted to accept the report, but on the condition that the officials of the B. & S. W. U. should adopt the recommendations in the report. Sole Leather Workers and Stitchers unions tabled the question. Lasters Union is not a party to the trouble, as it stood by the B. & S. W. U. — Weavers' executive committee of Fall River considered the 12-loom system now being introduced for velveteen weavers. Complaint from weavers of Iron Works Mill No. 4 about the poor quality of warps furnished them. — Theatre boycott in Springfield called off, the managers agreeing to adopt the schedule of wages in force in the stage workers unions and to employ only union men.

25th.—Cutters Union of Brockton refused to recede from their action in not accepting the report of committee of A. F. of L. Mixed Union accepted report of committee and declared its loyalty to the B. & S. W. U. Stitchers Union voted to accept the report. It is alleged that the split in the local unions is due to the action of W. L. Douglas. — Cotton Manufacturers Association of Fall River appointed committee to confer with committee of mill operatives regarding increase of wages. — Committee representing Spinners, Carders, Weavers, and Loom Fixers unions of New Bedford voted to ask for a conference with the manufacturers in regard to advance in wages. Figures were submitted showing the difference between the margin on print cloths to-day and at the time the last advance was made; margin of profit on print cloths is about 75 per cent, and it is claimed will soon reach 80.

26th.—Bakery Wagon Drivers Union, Brockton, gives notice that the teams of the various bakers will be withdrawn on Sundays after Oct. 29. — Sole Fasteners Union of Brockton accepts report of committee of A. F. of L. and votes loyalty to B. & S. W. U. — Central Labor Union of Brockton discussed the new city charter and urged its rejection, objecting to the 2 years' term for Mayor, no provision for limiting the heads of departments in giving out contracts, etc. — Central Labor Union of North Adams begins active work in the political campaign. — Executive committee of State Branch of A. F. of L. decided to take a labor census by sending out circulars to all cities and towns in the State to ask for returns on the number of men employed in the various branches of trade and the proportion in the labor unions.

27th.—Joint Shoe Council of Brockton appointed a committee of 3 to confer with general officers of B. & S. W. U. in Boston.

28th.—Master Plumbers Association of Worcester insists that master plumbers buy union supplies and join the combine, or they will be forced out of business; 5 journeymen plumbers and 2 helpers have been ordered out of the shop of Edward J. Daly, as he bought supplies of the Callahan Supply Co., which is outside the combine.

30th.—Cigar Makers International Union rebels against the annexation of the Philippines to the United States; it is stated that there are between 60,000 and 70,000 cigar makers on the islands working under the most unfavorable conditions and the lowest wages imaginable; to allow the cheap product of the Philippines to come into competition with the workmen of the United States would ruin the industry here. — Branch of the Piano Workers Union organized in Boston with a membership of 150. — Report of committee that conferred with officials of B. & S. W. U. was accepted by the Joint Shoe Council of Brockton as progressive; all trouble is said to be settled, and the revoked charters will be returned to the unions. — Cutters Union, Brockton, for a third time refuses to accept report of A. F. of L. — Employés of Chicopee Manufacturing Co. have organized a mutual relief association with a membership of 100. — Conference of manufacturers and delegates of the Textile Council, Fall River, resulted in the consent of the manufacturers' committee to call a meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association and lay the request before it; the operatives propose an advance on Nov. 13 of 10 per cent, but manufacturers show that margin will not allow it, although they admit profit has been made by speculation in cotton, this being claimed by the manufacturers an unfair basis on which to build a wage schedule. — Textile Council of Lowell considered the wage question and awaits result in Fall River. — Grocery Clerks Union of Lynn held open meeting to consider the actions of several small dealers in the city, proprietors of so-called car stations, who keep their places of business open Thursday afternoons and also on Sundays. It is not considered fair or just to grocers who close Thursday afternoons to give their clerks the half-holiday.

NOVEMBER.

2nd.—Granite Cutters National Union has sent a circular to all employing granite manufacturers of the country stating that on and after May 1, 1900, an 8-hour day with \$3 wages would be demanded. — Communication received by R. B. Grover & Co., Brockton, from officers of the B. & S. W. U., stating that if the firm wished to retain the union stamp, its employes must at once become identified with the B. & S. W. U. through membership in local affiliated unions. When put to a vote the majority declared in favor of joining the National body; the cutters were unanimous in refusal to accept arbitration report from the A. F. of L. — Central Labor Union of Fall River protests against proposed amalgamation of the Fall River and Emergency hospitals.

3rd.—Chief reason of Lasters Union, North Adams, in withdrawing from the C. L. U. was that the latter body brought political matters into the meeting which is against the principles of the Lasters Union.

4th.—Stitchers Union, Brockton, voted that in the future the union would not allow shop crew meetings in factories. Action was taken on applications to the B. & S. W. U., and opposition expressed to certain sections that are considered objectionable and which were not changed, as per requirements of the decision of the A. F. of L., by the general officers of the B. & S. W. U. — Textile Council, Fall River, considered communication of manufacturers refusing request for an advance in wages, and adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, We, members of the Textile Council, recognize the justice of our claim for an advance in wages, as we believe the present condition of trade and the large profits being made warrant it, have been refused said advance by the manufacturers; be it

Resolved, That we refer the reply of the manufacturers to our question of an advance in wages to the general bodies of the several textile unions for their consideration; and

Whereas, It having come to our notice through the press that the manufacturers have appointed a committee to draw up a sliding scale, be it further

Resolved, That we will not consider any sliding scale that may be presented for our consideration until the present demand for an advance in wages is definitely settled."

5th.—Central Labor Union, Boston, held meeting at which complaint was made by the Horseshoers Union and Carriage and Wagon Workers Union that the horses, ambulances, and carriages used in the City Hospital service are shod, constructed, and repaired by non-union workmen; municipal committee instructed to investigate. — Conference of delegates from a number of the labor unions in Lynn held for the purpose of considering ways and means to better the condition of workingmen, and also to form a C. L. U.

6th.—Cutters Union 35 of Brockton which has, as a body, refused 3 times to recognize the new constitution of the B. & S. W. U. voted to expel all members who have signed new applications to become members of the B. & S. W. U. — Executive committee of the Fall River Loom Fixers Association adopts resolutions insisting on the 10 per cent increase in wages.

7th.—Sole Leather Workers Union, Brockton, accepted decision of A. F. of L. — Spinners' executive committee of Fall River favors conservative action on the wage issue, while Slasher Tenders' and Weavers' committees urge insistence on demand for advance, as do the Loom Fixers and Carders unions. — Central Labor Union of North Adams has received notice that the differences between the local labor unions and the Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. have been settled. — Clerks of North Adams formed temporary organization.

9th.—Joint Shoe Council, Brockton, held special meeting and notified the local unions, excepting Cutters Union 35, that their charters in the B. & S. W. U. were restored; applications were also returned to the locals, the objectionable parts having been struck out. — Weavers Union, Fall River, instructed the delegates to the Textile Council to make another demand on manufacturers for an increase in wages, and if again refused, to vote in favor of a strike to enforce demands. — Representatives of the Leather Workers Union and the White Bros. branch of the American Hide & Leather Co., Lowell, held conference, resulting in a restoration of the old scale of wages and an investigation of other grievances of employes.

11th.—Master plumbers of Haverhill held meeting and it was voted not to treat with the union, or to accept any price list from the union; the plumbers can return to their work (which practically means a return to the old price list), although the strike is not declared off.

12th.—Every local trades union in Boston attached to the B. T. C. was represented at meeting held in interest of the 8-hour law for municipal employes. — Photo-engravers

of Boston and vicinity met and considered how the entire trade throughout New England may be organized and working conditions improved. — Textile Council of Fall River held special meeting and, after considering reports of all the unions, adopted the following resolution :

"We demand of the manufacturers an increase of 10 per cent in wages on present schedule for all operatives, the same to go into effect on Dec. 11, and a reply is requested on or before Nov. 24. In the event of refusal, we recommend all operatives not to return to work Dec. 11."

— Trades and Labor Council of Lowell unanimously voted not to withdraw from the A. F. of L.

13th. — Carpenters Union of Adams received charter and became affiliated with the C. L. U. of North Adams. — Union laborer of Boston sues Branch 89 of the International Coopers Union for \$10,000 for alleged blacklisting. Plaintiff claims that in May, 1897, he was discharged from a Roxbury brewery for refusing to pay a fine imposed by the union; he not only lost his position at the brewery but has since been unable to find employment at his trade owing to the boycott brought to bear against him by the Coopers Union; suit is pending in Superior Court. — New Cutters Union 35, Brockton, elected delegates to organize a new Joint Shoe Council. — Steamfitters Union, Lowell, reorganized. — Organized labor of Worcester had its petition denied to have the 8-hour law placed on the official ballot for the city election. — French-Canadian carpenters of Worcester formed temporary organization to become affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

14th. — Grocery Clerks Union, Lynn, held meeting at which committee on closing the small stores Thursday afternoons reported that a number of small places and car stations had agreed to close Thursday afternoons.

16th. — Electrical inside wiremen of Boston formed organization to be affiliated with the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

17th. — Membership of some of the Lowell textile trades unions is as follows: Loom Fixers, 350; Spinners, 300; Carders and Pickers, 275; and Weavers, 250.

18th. — Textile Council, Lowell, petitioned local cotton manufacturers for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

19th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, instructed committee to wait upon the managers of the political parties and request them to nominate such candidates for the school board as will agree to employ union men, pay union wages, and observe union hours. — Local branch of the National Alliance of Stage Employés formed in Lynn to be affiliated with the local branch in Boston.

20th. — Committee of striking stripper girls at cigar factory of Henry Traiser & Co. conferred with Mr. Traiser. Strikers' propositions that the tobacco be weighed in their presence, that they be paid 6 cents per pound for stripping Havana tobacco and $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents for seed tobacco were rejected by the firm. Strikers voted to protest to the Cigar Makers Union against members of that body being allowed to work on stock stripped by any girl who took the place of a striker. Also voted to place their grievances before the C. L. U. and B. T. C. and request their co-operation in an endeavor to adjust the difficulty. — Cutters Union, Brockton, has secured counsel and will stand for their rights, opposing the general officers of the B. & S. W. U. — Conference at Fall River between committees of manufacturers and Textile Council at which the mill men submitted a new sliding scale and an increase of 5 per cent in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. Proposition will be submitted at meeting of Textile Council which will take action either recommending or opposing acceptance, and then the matter will be submitted to the various unions for final action. — Committees from labor unions and mill treasurers of New Bedford held meeting and discussed wages, but no definite action was taken.

21st. — Nine-hour rule of the Typographical Union, North Adams, goes into effect.

22nd. — Tobacco Strippers Union organized in Boston by the girls of the cigar factory of Henry Traiser & Co., where a strike of the stripper girls has just been settled. — Cutters of R. B. Grover & Co., Brockton, received decision of Attorney-General Knowlton that the action of the convention of the B. & S. W. U. held in Rochester last June was illegal.

23rd. — General Assembly of Knights of Labor held in Boston from Nov. 14-23. Reports proved that the order was in a flourishing condition. Resolutions were adopted declaring President McKinley a bitter enemy of labor and condemning his policy as to trusts, imperialism, and labor. Many National matters were condemned, including the Industrial Commission and monetary system. Recommendations for the favorable consideration of Congress were as follows: Abolition of indirect taxation; abolition of the contract system on all public works; unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio; establishment of postal deposit and savings banks at every post-office. — Representatives

of the 81 organizations attached to the C. L. U., Boston, reported that the majority of the candidates for municipal office had agreed to support the 8-hour measure.—Grocery and provision clerks of Gloucester formed organization.—Sixteen McKay lasters in Haverhill, members of the L. P. U., struck at factory of Henry S. Sprague in support of a new union price list, which was introduced in the factory but rejected by the firm.

24th.—Conference of representatives of Textile Council and Fall River manufacturers resulted in the manufacturers offering an increase of 5 per cent in wages to take effect Dec. 11. Textile Council votes to recommend the acceptance of it.—Lasters Protective Union, Haverhill, voted to support the strikers of the Henry S. Sprague factory, and to post pickets about the factory to prevent lasters from filling strikers' places.—Attorney-General Knowlton was severely criticised by labor men of the State, especially by the general officers of the B. & S. W. U., for his decision declaring the doings at the Rochester convention illegal.

26th.—Building Trades Council, Boston, held meeting at which Granite Cutters Union made complaint that certain city officials and contractors on municipal work give employment to non-union and non-resident granite cutters.—Trades and Labor Council, Lowell, voted to join the State Branch of the A. F. of L.—Clerks Union, North Adams, received charter and starts with a membership of 47.

27th.—Franklin Association 18, Boston, through which body the press feeders and their assistants in the book and job printing offices demanded an increase in wages and shorter working hours, received endorsement to strike from the executive board of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. In event of a strike, every branch of the printing trades will be involved, as the unions attached to the Allied Printing Trades Council have agreed to support the feeders and assistants.—Sole Fasteners Union, Brockton, voted to endorse the 8-hour law; some members of the union signed for membership in B. & S. W. U. under protest, being employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., and having no alternative than to sign or to cease to be employes of the factory.—Tobacco sorters and packers of Springfield completed their organization as a local union.—Sheet Metal Workers Union, Springfield, reports grievance to C. L. U.; trouble is over a contract that the Mayor made with a Boston firm that is on the "unfair list," to furnish the metal cornice for a new building.

28th.—Members of Stitches Union, Brockton, and employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., signed application for membership in the B. & S. W. U. under protest.—Labor committee of the Joint Shoe Council, Brockton, condemned action of W. L. Douglas in using coercion with his employes to join the B. & S. W. U.—Officers of the granite companies of Cape Ann and the Gloucester branch of the Granite Cutters Union discussed demand of the National Granite Cutters Union for an 8-hour day, with a scale of prices based on \$3 per day and 35 per cent on piece work. Employers maintain that present conditions do not warrant such an advance.—Quincy branches of the National Granite Cutters Union notified the Granite Manufacturers Association of the new schedule of wages and hours of labor, to go into effect March 1, 1900.—Painters and Decorators Union of Springfield has declared boycott off the Whitney buildings.

29th.—Typographical Union of Holyoke has joined in the boycott of saloons using "unfair" goods.—Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union, Springfield, filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a copy of the inscriptions on its working card, copyrighting it under Chap. 359, Acts of 1899, entitled "An Act relative to the registration and protection of labels, trade-marks, stamps and forms of advertisements."

30th.—Lasters Union, Rockland, has had 83 members sign for membership in the B. & S. W. U.

DECEMBER.

1st.—Secretaries of the labor unions of Fall River and cotton manufacturers held conference at which the following proposition was made and accepted: "It is agreed to recommend to our respective organizations an advance of 10 per cent on Dec. 11, no change to be made thereafter before July 1, 1900, and the sliding scale shall be immediately taken up and settled within 60 days before July 1, 1900." The increase in the advance from 5 to 10 per cent by the manufacturers is said to be due to the voluntary advance on the part of M. C. D. Borden of New York, owner of the Fall River Iron Works Mills, of 10 per cent to all his operatives.—Cutters of Haverhill met and formed temporary organization.—At meeting of Central Textile Council of New Bedford it was voted to instruct the labor union representatives to ask for a 10 per cent advance in wages when in conference with the manufacturers on Dec. 4.—Labor organizer of Springfield reports that 9 unions have been organized since Sept. 1, as follows: Machinists, composition pressmen, grocery and provision clerks, button makers, hat men, structural iron and steel workers, boiler makers,

bicycle repairers, and tobacco assorters and packers. Also that the electrical workers of the city have gained an increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 and \$3 per day, and the coal handlers from \$9 per week to \$10 for single and \$11 for double teams. — Granite Cutters National Union has issued a demand for an 8-hour day work, at the minimum price of \$3; new price list for work has also been presented which means an advance over the present prices of from 35 to 40 per cent; these changes go into effect March 1, 1900.

2nd. — All the local unions of Fall River have accepted by unanimous vote the manufacturers' terms. — At special meeting of the Textile Council, Fall River, the secretary was instructed to notify manufacturers' committee that members of the council are ready to confer in regard to the formation of a sliding scale of wages. — Composition Pressmen's Union, Springfield, is being assisted by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. in its present difficulty with the Dickinson Hard Rubber Co.; matter is to be referred to committee on arbitration. — Button Makers Union, Springfield, has been offered \$100 by W. C. Newell of the Newell Brothers Manufacturing Company to withdraw from the A. F. of L. as the company is opposed to the organization of the union, and wants to destroy its affiliation with the National organization. — Engineers and Firemen's Union of Boston claims that its agreement with Hanley & Casey, Roxbury brewers, for an 8-hour day is being violated, and if continued, a strike is threatened.

3rd. — Temporary injunction issued against the firm of F. C. Von der Heide Co., et als., by the Superior Court, restrains the firm from using counterfeit cigar labels and from selling goods bearing labels counterfeit or imitation of the labels of the Cigar Makers Union. — Typographical Union, Springfield, held special meeting to discuss the question of a 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay; majority of the printing establishments in the city have manifested their willingness to adopt the schedule.

4th. — Representatives of the Spinners, Weavers, Loom Fixers, and Carders unions, of New Bedford, met in conference with representatives of the cotton mills of the city; an advance in wages of 10 per cent, affecting nearly 13,000 cotton mill operatives, to take effect Dec. 11, was agreed upon.

5th. — Roofers Protective Union, Boston, voted that on and after Dec. 11, the roofers employed in Boston will work only 8 hours per day, with the present rate of wages. Committee was appointed to interview the master roofers and ascertain how many were willing to accede to the union's request. — Mill agents at Lowell have been authorized by cotton manufacturers to increase wages 10 per cent, to go into effect Dec. 18; change in schedule will affect over 15,000 operatives, and will mean a total increase of \$500,000 a year. — Machinists Union, Lowell, voted to ask for 10 per cent increase in wages; it is alleged that when a cut has taken effect in the mills, the machinists have been affected and now that a general advance among the operatives has been ordered, they want to be included; about 250 machinists in the union would come under this advance.

6th. — The last of the employés in the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, have signed the application blanks for membership in the B. & S. W. U. — Textile Council, Lowell, held meeting at which it was urged that a textile library be organized in order that operatives may keep more in touch with the textile interests; and the purchase of the leading textile magazines was recommended to the several unions. — Cotton Manufacturers Association of New Bedford held meeting in Boston and refused request of the Granite Cutters National Union for an 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$3. The manufacturers state that to meet the demands of the men, the cost of product will have to be increased 25 per cent, and to increase cost of product would not be for the best interests either of employer or employé, and that in their opinion the matter should be settled by arbitration.

7th. — Textile unions of Fall River express dissatisfaction with the proposed sliding scale, it being claimed by the operatives that before a scale is adopted which shall control advances and reductions, there should be standard lists of prices adopted for weaving, carding, and loom fixing.

8th. — Firm of R. B. Grover & Co., Brockton, held shop meeting of its employés and stated that the firm had decided to retain the union stamp; the employés would be obliged to be organized under constitution of the B. & S. W. U. within a specified time or else be discharged. — Lasters of Haverhill, formerly employed in the Sprague factory, held meeting and voted not to return to their benches until the union list was accepted by the firm; strike is being carried on with the support of the L. P. U. — Loom Fixers Union, New Bedford, voted to accept the 10 per cent advance offered by manufacturers and discussed the continuance of the clause in the agreement with the manufacturers at the time of the settlement of the last strike, that 30 days' notice be given in case of a strike; loom fixers are in favor of continuing the agreement. — Spinners Union, Lowell, asked the agent of the Boott Cotton Mills to re-instate a young man who was discharged on refusal to work overtime.

9th.—The new price list of the Stitchers Union, Haverhill, the increase averaging about 10 per cent, has been accepted by one of the local firms.—Hunter Machine Co., North Adams, at the request of the New England delegate of the National Molders Association, who spoke in behalf of the local molders union, became a union shop and raised wages, whereby the minimum becomes \$2.50 per day instead of \$2.25.

10th.—Members in Boston of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the United States held special meeting and endorsed the candidacy of Gen. Collins, and the 8-hour movement for municipal employes.—Meeting of union and non-union roofers held in Boston, and it was decided that the non-union men would join in the strike for a reduction in the hours of labor from 9 to 8, the wages to be continued at \$3 per day.—Master Barbers Association held convention in Boston at which it was alleged that the Police Commissioners of Boston do not properly enforce the Sunday closing law, so far as it relates to opening barber shops.—Building Trades Council, Boston, held meeting and condemned the action of the Common Council in not promptly concurring in the proposal to have the Franklin fund used for the establishment of a Franklin Institute.—Central Labor Union, Holyoke, declared itself in favor of license as the best thing for the people of Holyoke.

11th.—Members of Roofers Protective Union, Boston, struck, their demand for an 8-hour day without reduction of pay meeting with absolute refusal from their employers.—Controversy between the Brewery Workers International Union, Brewery Workers Unions 29 and 14 of Boston, and the Narragansett Brewing Co. of Boston, which has involved the trades unions of New York and New England for over 4 years, was settled on terms satisfactory to the union brewers; members of the Brewery Workers organization have received 8 hours, with a satisfactory rate of wages.—Fall River manufacturers and representatives of the mill operatives held conference to agree upon a sliding scale of wages. The proposition which the manufacturers presented is as follows:

"From and after this date the wages to be paid to the operatives in the mills of this city shall be governed by a schedule based upon the margin existing between the price of cotton and the price of 28-inch and 38½-inch 64 x 64s cloth, made from the standard yarns, required to make 28-inch weighing seven yards to the pound.

The standard by which wages shall be figured from time to time shall be 18 cents per cut for weaving 28-inch 64 x 64s, and the margin shall be found by taking the cost of eight pounds of cotton at price of New York middling uplands, and 45 yards of 28-inch 64 x 64 print cloths, and 327½₁₀₀ yards of 38½-inch 64 x 64 cloths at the market price, averaged together.

The margin fixing the price of 18 cents per cut for weaving and the existing schedule of wages shall be 75 cents.

If the margin shall increase to 85 cents, then wages shall be increased 5 per cent above said standard. If the margin shall increase to 95 cents, then wages shall be increased 10 per cent above said standard. If the margin shall increase to 105 cents, then wages shall be increased 15 per cent above said standard.

If the margin shall decrease to 65 cents, then wages shall be reduced to 5 per cent below said standard. If the margin shall decrease to 55 cents the wages shall be reduced 10 per cent below said standard. No changes in wages shall be made oftener than once in six months.

If at the expiration of six months' period, the margin for the previous 60 days has risen or fallen to either of the standards fixed by this agreement, then at the beginning of the following six months the advance, or reduction, established by this agreement, shall go into effect. Said period of six months shall begin on the first Monday in January and July of each calendar year."

—Mill Spinners Union, Lawrence, held special meeting and voted for the 10 per cent increase in wages; this union is one of the strongest in the city, it being claimed that there are only 2 non-union spinners employed in the city.—Carpenters Protective Association, Pittsfield, to become known as the Mechanics Association, appointed committee representing the carpenters, masons, plumbers, and painters to draw up the price lists which are to go into effect April 1, 1900.—Strike of the Roofers Protective Union, Boston, for an 8-hour day is practically won, only one master roofer in the city opposed.

12th.—Delegation from Spinners and Carders unions, Fall River, held meeting with superintendent of the Kerr Thread Mill whereby the threatened labor difficulty was adjusted.—Spinners' executive committee held session at which it was stated that the system of night work is spreading through the Fall River mills; much opposition to the system is expressed. Spinners of Granite Mill No. 3 were instructed to insist upon a full hour for dinner.—Weavers Union, New Bedford, voted to send delegation to Fall River to urge labor unions there to defeat the sliding scale scheme and demand a standard price list, the same as New Bedford labor unions are doing.—Mixed Union, Brockton, held

meeting at which 15 of the employés of R. B. Grover & Co. signed application blanks for membership in the B. & S. W. U. under protest. — Slasher Tenders' executive committee, Fall River, took action against night work, and recommended that the Textile Council request of Chief Wade of the District police, that the overtime work in the mills be stopped, and also that the law in relation to women and minors be properly enforced.

13th. — Spinners Union, Fall River, held meeting and adopted motion in favor of re-joining Textile Council; spinners withdrew from that body more than a year ago owing to dissatisfaction with other operatives who failed to support them in the strike against night work at the Hargraves Mills.

14th. — Union laborer of Boston recovers damages of \$25 from Coopers Union \$9.* — Three employés of R. B. Grover & Co., Brockton, who are members of the Cutters Union were discharged for refusing to sign applications for membership in the B. & S. W. U.; general officers of the National union have inserted advertisement in daily press for cutters to take the place of discharged men. — No opposition met by the Shoe Workers Union of Haverhill from the manufacturers in the demand of the first-named for a Saturday half-holiday.

15th. — Press feeders of Boston held mass meeting and considered advisability of giving master printers still further time to arrive at a settlement. It was claimed that the master printers were already making preparations to fill the places of the feeders and strike was unanimously resolved. This results in a strike of over 300 feeders in Boston. — The factory of Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, where about 90 lasters are out on strike, is being organized by the B. & S. W. U. — In the strike of the junior pressmen of Boston, 6 firms have conceded the new scale, leaving some 20 firms still holding out. — Textile Council, Fall River, held meeting and adopted the following measure to stop overtime work in several of the mills:

"Resolved, That we request all operatives who are employed in the mills that are now running until 10 o'clock at night (and which may do so hereafter), to come out on strike Tuesday morning, Dec. 26. All operatives who strike, whether members of the union or not, are requested to report at the various union headquarters on that morning and financial aid will be provided for all who stay out."

— Steamfitters Union organized in Fitchburg. — Master Plumbers Association, Springfield, held meeting and placed the New England Supply Co. on the "unfair list," this being in effect a boycott; the only 2 local supply houses in Springfield are now under the ban of the association's boycott and the members of the association must buy their plumbing stock out of the city. — Clerks Union, Springfield, removed the boycott of Morse & Jacobs, clothiers.

16th. — Union 2, B. & S. W., Haverhill, unanimously voted against the new constitution and higher dues, and that after Jan. 1, 1900, the union will sever its connection with the National organization. — Employés of the print works, Lowell, numbering about 26 organizations, became affiliated with the A. F. of L.; this action is taken to demand a 10 per cent increase in wages which has been granted to operatives of Lowell outside of the print works.

17th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, adopted resolution that a measure be introduced in the next State Legislature to have voting day made a legal holiday. — Strikers of the Thomas G. Plant factory in Roxbury held meeting and unanimously voted not to return to work until a better scale of wages was agreed upon, and also that several regulations of the factory obnoxious to the men be abolished; they were addressed by representatives of the C. L. U., B. T. C., and Cigar Makers Union 97, all promising them financial assistance in their strike. — Wholesale and retail tobacco dealers in Boston and vicinity formed a mutual protective association.

18th. — Ultimatum relative to the signing of applications for membership in the B. & S. W. U. went into effect at the factory of R. B. Grover & Co., Brockton; the cutters, on refusing to sign the applications, were discharged. — Carders' executive committee of Fall River held meeting at which complaint was made that various mills had only advanced wages from 3 to 5 per cent instead of 10 per cent as per schedule. — Lasters Protective Union, Haverhill, posted 2 new price lists, both firms accepting. — Operatives of the print works, Lowell, have permanently organized under the name of the Print Workers Association of Lowell, becoming affiliated with the A. F. of L. — Leather Workers Union, Lowell, held meeting and appointed committee to interview the American Hide & Leather Co. in regard to a new scale of prices presented by the union. — Grain Handlers Union, Springfield, has caused all the employés of John W. Wilder to join the union, and the firm has now been taken from the "unfair list." — Western Massachusetts Typothetae

* See under Nov. 13th, page 163, ante.

voted to grant printers a 9½-hour working-day for a period of 6 months, beginning with the new year; this was the result of petition some time ago for reduction of hours from the Typographical Union, Springfield. — Franklin Association, the union to which the striking pressmen, helpers, and press feeders of Boston and vicinity belong, passed a vote of thanks to the master printers for the concessions granted the men; the strike has been declared off, only one firm, the University Press, of Cambridge, refusing to grant concessions. — Convention of A. F. of L. held in Detroit. Lengthy discussion took place over the long-existing dissensions between the organizations of the brewery workmen, coopers, engineers, firemen, and painters in Boston and the brewing interests of Boston. The brewers' National officers have contended that all crafts employed in a brewery should be members of the National Union of Brewery Workmen, and that no others should be permitted to do any work required in a brewery. Painters' contention was that any painting required in a brewery should be done by members of their organization, while coopers, engineers, and firemen should belong to the respective organizations of their craft. The proposed establishment of an 8-hour day by granite cutters received unanimous endorsement. Resolution adopted condemning the use of all union labels and stamps other than that of the B. & S. W. U.

21st. — Central Labor Union, Fall River, reconsidered former action on the matter of hospital consolidation, and voted to endorse the plan to unite the Fall River and Emergency hospitals. — Spinners Union, Fall River, voted to sustain the decision of the Textile Council in ordering the strike of operatives employed at night work in the various mills. — Carpenters Union, Lynn, held meeting and discussed an increase of wages for carpenters to go into effect May 1, 1900. — Loom Fixers Association, Fall River, would not endorse the Textile Council's request for a strike, but State authorities are expected to move against all mills allowing night work in violation of the 58-hour law.

22nd. — State Board of Arbitration gave hearing in the shoe factory of Bailey, Curtis, & Co. of Lynn, on petition of firm and its employes to make price list for making a new grade of shoe introduced in the factory. Bailey, Curtis, & Co. have the union stamp of the B. & S. W. U. and employes are members of the National organization. Owing to insufficient information, the State Board was unable to settle price list at this meeting. — Shoe cutters of North Adams held meeting and decided to take a charter under the new constitution of the B. & S. W. U. and to become again affiliated with the general body. — Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, decided to purchase the old school building for a headquarters and textile school; price of property \$8,500.

23rd. — Executive committee of Textile Council, Fall River, voted that the strike of the operatives against overtime, which was to go into effect on the 26th, has been declared off owing to the action of the Loom Fixers Association in not endorsing the strike proposition of the Textile Council.

26th. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, commended the opinion of Attorney-General Knowlton on the 58-hour law, and agreed to do all it could to assist in the enforcement of said law. — Mill firemen of Lowell held meeting at which it was claimed that they receive lower wages in Massachusetts than in any other State in the Union; the men objected to being passed over in the wage question and voted to place their request for 10 per cent increase before the union agents.

27th. — State Board of Arbitration held hearing in Brockton in response to a petition of the cutters of R. B. Grover & Co.'s factory. The situation was discussed at length and it being claimed that a legal question was involved, the hearing was adjourned that the State Board might consult with Attorney-General Knowlton. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, decides to sever connection with the A. F. of L. — Card-room operatives of the Globe Yarn Mills and the Sanford Spinning Mill, Fall River, held shop meeting and adopted resolution to strike on Dec. 30 if the wages of the operatives were not advanced 10 per cent. — Committee of the New Bedford Textile School votes to introduce a bill in the Legislature similar to that which passed last winter in favor of the Lowell Textile School. The State will be asked to make an annual appropriation of \$18,000 providing the city pays \$7,000 annually, for the maintenance of the school. — New price list of the B. & S. W. U. for cutters went into effect in the shoe factory of P. A. Field & Co., Salem. — Revolution in the union shoemakers' ranks at Haverhill is near completion, whereby the local unions will be independent of affiliation with the National body.

30th. — Milford branch of the Granite Cutters National Union has notified employers that on March 1, 1900, an 8-hour day and a minimum rate of \$3 per day will be demanded.

31st. — Print Workers Protective Association, Lowell, held meeting at which it was claimed that the increase given by the Merrimack and Hamilton mills to print works operatives amounted to from 2 to 5 per cent. — Team drivers of Westfield have organized a union with 45 members, with a charter from the International union.

ANALYSIS.

In the following analysis for Trades Unions, the preceding chronological data in fine type have been classified under the different cities and towns, and also under the names of the trades unions.

The first form of analysis is obvious, all the attainable items pertaining to the subject for the year 1899 being specifically credited to particular cities or towns. The second form serves as an analytical index, the months in which events occurred in conjunction with the cities or towns wherein they occurred being mentioned. To fully explain the use of the index, we supply the following illustration: Under Barbers Unions, page 210, *post*, we note, "In *January*, North Adams." This means that some action was taken by the Barbers Union in North Adams in the month specified. To ascertain the nature of the action, the reader is referred to the chronological arrangement under Trades Unions for the month of January, page 132, *ante*; also to the analysis for cities and towns, page 200, *post*.

ANALYSIS: BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Adams. In June, Bricklayers Union received agreement from contractor of new Berkshire Mill that he would work the men but 9 hours per day, the union rate of wages to be paid until April 1, 1900. Union voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L. *September.* Master plumbers granted request of journeymen for shorter working-day; men will work 9 hours per day, and 8 hours on Saturdays. *November.* Carpenters Union received charter and became affiliated with C. L. U. of North Adams.

Andover. In June, master horseshoers in this town and Lawrence organized and drew up uniform scale of prices.

Attleborough. In April, strikers of Hebron Manufacturing Co. voted to continue strike until settlement was made with strikers at Natick, R. I. Strikers attempted to form union.

Blackstone. In June, weavers of Saranac Worsted Mills organized union.

BOSTON. In January, C. L. U. discussed Marlborough labor troubles and adopted resolutions condemning action of city government in calling in District Police. Bill endorsed providing for vestibules on street cars. Voted not to request appropriation from city government for Labor Day. Recommended from grievance committee that delegates from Sheet and Metal Workers Union should not be admitted to C. L. U. until they agreed not to infringe upon construction work claimed by Roofers Protective Union. — Brewery Workers Union 29 gave \$350 to Marlborough strikers,

and levied assessment of 60 cents upon its membership; Bottlers and Drivers Union sent \$50. — Central Labor Union has been requested to find work for a large number of women strikers of Marlborough; several women strikers have secured positions at general housework in Boston. — National Union of Carders met and appointed committee of 3 for district organizers. New Bedford and Fall River delegates reported mills running overtime. Resolution passed that if any local union becomes involved in a strike through a demand for increased wages, the whole support of National union will be given to union involved. — Several labor organizations contributed \$1,502 for Marlborough strikers. — In reply to request of B. T. C. that union men be employed in painting the ferryboats, the Mayor stated that the administration favors employment of citizens and observance of union conditions as to wages and hours, and that heads of departments have been directed to insert clause embodying this idea in municipal contracts. Resolutions adopted asking Common Council to pass an order establishing separate department to be known as the building construction department. Council decided that all wire workers now in Housesmiths Union should join Wire Workers Union, and vice versa. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., with object of amalgamation of all railroad freight handlers under one organization, decided to hold mass meeting, and to invite all men employed in freight department of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. — Cigar Makers Union 97 has 82 names on "out-of-work" list. — Stationary Engineers Union 16 donated \$100 to Marlborough shoe strikers. — Carpenters Union 33 and Union 11 of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America adopted resolutions endorsing proposition to establish municipal building construction department. — At meeting of C. L. U. delegates from Waiters Alliance reported that Democrats were ignoring union labor by holding their banquet at the American House which does not employ union labor. The hotel was defended on ground that the waiters, being colored, were not admitted to membership in unions. This statement was refuted by business agent of Waiters Alliance, who quoted Art. 2, Sec. 3 of their National constitution which declares all local unions eligible to membership without distinction as to race, color, nationality, or sex. Announcement that Park Department employés were to be obliged to buy uniforms was opposed. Bakers Union 4 reported that boycott had been raised from T. F. Cotty and Jacob Berninger, East Boston, and the Wright Baking Co., Roxbury. Committee on funds for Marlborough shoe strikers reported \$450 raised. Municipal committee was instructed to appear before Aldermen in behalf of theatrical stage employés. — Subcommittee of Park Department Workers 7064, A. F. of L., entered protest to C. L. U. against laborers being obliged to purchase uniforms or be discharged as an alternative. — At meeting of Engineers Union 16 claim was made that on account of the State inspectors doing police duty in Marlborough, 1,000 men were waiting to comply with license law and be examined before going to work. — Building Trades Council heard report from Granite Cutters Union as to imperfect stone work on Walkhill schoolhouse; grievance committee instructed to investigate. Resolutions adopted that building trades will not support any church where union labor is not employed in construction and repair work.

— Typographical Union 13 adopted resolutions favoring movement for State control of telephones and telegraphs. — Granite Cutters Union endorsed 8-hour bill pending before Congress. — Cigar Makers Union 97 assessed its 1,500 members 25 cents apiece for benefit of Marlborough strikers. — Employés of Park Department received report of municipal committee of C. L. U. that the order to uniform park employés had been temporarily suspended. — Insurance Commissioner decided that insurance part of trades unions' operations is illegal according to Chap. 474, Acts of 1898, and that law must be complied with.

February. Central Labor Union adopted resolutions advocating enactment of such a measure by Legislature as will enable trades unions to continue their beneficiary features without violating insurance laws. Resolutions adopted declaring in favor of National and State ownership of telegraph and telephone lines. Denounced bill preventing brewing corporations not chartered by State from transacting business within the Commonwealth. — Park Department Workers Union 7064 adopted resolutions condemning shoe manufacturers of Marlborough for refusing services of State Board of Arbitration, and for calling for judicial restraint of strikers. — Journeymen barbers endorsed barbers' license bill. — Painters and Decorators Association was refused injunction against B. T. C. — Massachusetts Barbers Association held convention and urged passage of bill now in hands of legislative committee on health requiring barbers to pass examination and obtain a license. — Cigar Makers Union 97, according to financial report, collected and disbursed \$31,407 during 1898; of this sum, \$6,090 was expended in assisting other trades in strikes, and for advertising blue label of cigar makers. — Molders Union 106 held conference with president of International Brass and Iron Molders Union in relation to hours of labor and conditions of trade; alleged that New England molders work longer hours and for lower wages than molders in any other part of the country. — Engineers Union contributed \$75 to Marlborough strikers. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Association and the New England Grocery Association met in Boston, protested against decision placing trades unions under insurance laws of the State, and endorsed pending bill relieving trades unions from such laws. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions thanking Supt. Wells for his treatment of the men during the recent snow storm; also commended his stand in relation to removal of garbage from the Back Bay. — Committee was appointed from B. T. C. to request John Wanamaker to employ only union labor upon construction, alterations, or repairs of his proposed new building. — Local labor organizations contributed \$200 for Marlborough strikers; Cigar Makers Union 97 agreed to cash all checks made out to strikers, because of alleged difficulty of strikers in cashing checks in Marlborough banks.

March. Central Labor Union endorsed Marlborough strikers and condemned manufacturers. Voted that committee of strikers visit every labor organization in Boston to raise funds, and that subscription lists be opened in every factory and establishment in Boston and vicinity. — Elevator builders formed organization with 75 members. — Tile workers' helpers held mass meeting to consider means of improving conditions of their trade,

and undertook organization of union. — Coal Teamsters and Handlers Union adopted resolutions requesting officials of city departments using coal to patronize only firms employing union men. — Judge Richardson of Superior Court refused injunction asked by Painters and Decorators Protective Association of Boston against officers of B. T. C. of Boston and vicinity and Union 11 of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, to restrain them from interfering with first-named association by visiting their employers and attempting to procure their discharge by intimidation, threats, or otherwise. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union decided to request retail dealers to grant a Wednesday half-holiday from June 1 to Sept. 1. — Engineers Union 16 ordered the 4 engineers of Franklin Brewing Co. to strike, owing to refusal of management to reinstate chief engineer. — Central Labor Union contributed \$100 to Marlborough strikers. In view of insurance bill pending in Legislature, resolutions were adopted urging protest against any measures that will restrain trades unions from paying a sick and death benefit. Endorsed contract drawn up by B. T. C. pledging employers to hire none but men carrying working card of the B. T. C. in construction or alteration work. President of National Tobacco Workers Union explained grievances against tobacco trust; as a result resolutions were adopted calling on labor men to purchase no tobacco not bearing blue label of Tobacco Workers Union. — Cigar Makers Union secured conviction of a Weymouth cigar manufacturer for using a counterfeit of the blue label, and he was fined \$100. — Typographical Union 13 donated \$25 to Marlborough strikers. — Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., declared in favor of 8-hour day and Saturday half-holiday. — Building Trades Council appointed committee to request Supt. Wells of the Street Department to insist that all the granite work in his department be cut, dressed, and carved by union men. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union adopted resolutions condemning employment of boys in grocery and provision stores; voted to levy fine on any member found purchasing non-union made tobacco. — Union for Industrial Progress, an organization of women which meets at Women's Industrial and Educational Union, adopted resolutions endorsing stand of A. F. of L. upon woman labor; urged all women workers to join or form unions of their respective crafts. — Pavers Union 1 opposed practice of contractors in compelling workmen to furnish their own hammers; sent notice to paving contractors of Boston and vicinity that beginning April 1, 1899, hammers should be furnished and kept in repair by employers. — Park Department Workers Union 7064 adopted resolutions condemning shoe manufacturers of Marlborough for refusing services of State Board of Arbitration, and for calling for judicial restraint of the strikers.

April. Central Labor Union endorsed proposition from Sanitary Department of city condemning alleged agitation in favor of letting out under contract business of collecting and removing garbage; complaint made of employment of non-union men at garbage plant. — Painters and Decorators Union 11 discussed wages and decided not to demand increase at present, in order to give master painters opportunity to secure contracts on basis of wages which will eventually be demanded. — National Cotton Mule Spinners held convention, discussed wages, hours of labor, etc., and

adopted resolutions condemning overtime work in Lowell mills, and directed Lowell members to stop overtime work in the Hamilton, Boott, and Tremont mills. — Building Trades Council entered protest against the federal government, it being claimed that contract for new Charlestown dry dock is let to a contractor who employs only alien labor; effort will be made to secure employment of union men and citizens on that work. — Bakers Union 4 accepted \$500 from International office to carry on agitation work. — State Branch of A. F. of L. condemned bill pending in Legislature permitting children between 13 and 14 years of age to be employed in mercantile and mechanical establishments. — Railway Conductors 122 and 157 of the National Union met to reconstruct benevolent features of organization. — Freight handlers of Boston sheds of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. considered demand of 10 per cent increase in wages and regular pay for overtime work; sent petition to officers of road stating demands. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union and Water Department Workers Union endorsed 8-hour bill. — National Federation of Textile Operatives in convention endorsed National 8-hour working-day. Adopted resolutions endorsing Warren, R. I., weavers for standing by an operative who was discharged for asserting her right to membership in a labor union; promised them financial support. Endorsed bill pending in Legislature prohibiting manufacturers from running overtime to make up time lost by breakage of machinery. — Central Labor Union received communication from executive council of A. F. of L. that all city mechanics who are members of unions of city employes shall at once join unions of their respective trades; failing to do this, city department unions will be compelled to leave the C. L. U. Resolution favored placing telephone companies under supervision of gas commission. Committee appointed to investigate complaint from Building Trades unions that a contractor making addition to certain building was hiring men from Chicago and not paying union wages. — Journeymen horseshoers at mass meeting voted to strike May 1 for \$19 per week for fitters, \$17 for shoers, and time and a half for overtime. National union agrees to pay Boston men on strike so much money each week. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions condemning relaying of tracks on Tremont St. — Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., received report that recent cut in wages of employes would be restored. — Building Trades Council held meeting at which Supt. Wells was denounced for having let contract for flagging to Rockport Granite Co. whose men are on strike for 9-hour day; also alleged that this company was not the lowest bidder. — At conference between Horseshoers Union and Master Horseshoers Association before State Board of Arbitration relative to averting threatened strike, board advised that committees be appointed from either side with full powers to agree to settlement. — Strike committee of Horseshoers Union reported that 42 master horseshoers had acceded to the demands of the union, and notified their men to return to work. — Committees from Waiters Alliance, Bartenders Union 77, and the German waiters and bartenders considered proposition for formation of the 2 latter into a distinct union under National Waiters Alliance; decided to be better for German waiters to join Waiters Alliance, and German bartenders to join Bartenders Union 77.

May. Journeymen Horseshoers Union and Master Horseshoers Association adjusted difficulties over increase in wages; men obtained all their demands and returned to work; all non-union men joined the union. — Legislative committee of State Branch, A. F. of L., urged all labor unions of State to work for passage of bill prohibiting minors from being employed in handling intoxicating liquors, etc.; also bill pending in Senate exempting trades unions from operations of insurance laws. — Engineers and Firemen's Protective unions endorsed bill relative to licensing of engineers and firemen. — National Union of Textile Workers held convention; 45 delegates present. Decided to make effort to bring all textile workers in United States under one charter. Voted to use all efforts to thoroughly organize Southern textile workers. — Plasterers Union has secured Saturday half-holiday during the summer, but will sacrifice pay for the half day until June 1, 1900. — Central Labor Union denounced recent lynching of negroes in South. Decided to patronize only grocery and provision stores employing union men. Laundry Workers Union reported that it had opened a co-operative laundry on Harrison Ave. to furnish employment to members who had lost positions through adherence to trade union principles; C. L. U. endorsed project and directed delegates to patronize this laundry. — National Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union at convention condemned attitude of director of Bureau of Printing and Engraving toward plate printers; resolutions adopted calling for his removal. Adopted resolutions endorsing 8-hour movement. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers announced that demand for \$16 a week and 8-hour day was granted. — Bill exempting trades unions from fraternal beneficiary laws passed to engrossment in State Senate by vote of 15 to 8. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions protesting against employment of alien labor upon public streets or grounds by corporations, and calling for placing of more fountains upon thoroughfares for accommodation of the public. — Building Trades Council endorsed strike of pattern makers for 9-hour day and pledged all possible assistance to Pattern Makers Association. — Striking pattern makers appointed committee of conference to consult with like committee from employers with view of early settlement. — At meeting of C. L. U. the Marlborough relief committee reported having raised through the organization \$7,120 in aid of shoemakers of Marlborough. The C. L. U. adopted resolution demanding appointment of a member of some trades union on Board of Park Commissioners. Resolution adopted condemning action of Gen. Merriam in declaring martial law in mining districts of Idaho. — Board of Aldermen received petition from International Bricklayers and Masons Association representing that the mason work done in Park Department of the city for past 2 years has been done by contract labor under contractors employing men without regard to whether they were citizens or union men; also charge that contractors do not maintain scale of wages and hours of labor of master builders of city. — Strike committee of Pattern Makers Association with Pres. Thomas of National Pattern Makers Association conferred with George H. French, who has a large shop, and he acceded to demands of union men for 9-hour day with 10 hours' pay. — Building Trades Council adopted resolutions condemning trustees of the

pauper institutions for employing alien labor. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union decided that all retail grocery and provision stores should close at 6 o'clock on all but Saturday night, when closing time shall be 10 o'clock; several storekeepers it is alleged are violating Sunday closing law. — Executive committee of National Federation of Textile Operatives met in this city, discussed strike of the 430 weavers at the Cohecho Mills of Dover, N. H., endorsed strike, and decided to tax members of the federation 5 cents per capita per week. — The engrossed bill (Chap. 468) to exempt certain trades unions from the laws relative to fraternal beneficiary organizations was vetoed by the Governor, but was passed by the House and Senate June 1 in manner prescribed by the Constitution, and thereby has the "force of a law."

June. Central Labor Union considered Governor's veto of bill to exempt trades unions from insurance laws, and condemned his "hostility to the working people of the State." Owing to controversy of Bakers Union 4 with firm of George G. Fox Co., the C. L. U. voted to direct affiliated bodies to buy no bread not bearing label of Bakers and Confectioners International Union. Endorsed stand of machinists in their difficulty with Kidder Press Co. — Plasterers Tenders Union ordered strike because of refusal of demand for Saturday half-holiday without reduction of wages. — Allied Printing Trades Council at annual meeting voted not to recognize any label unless it was the one registered in the name of the Council with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Measures were taken to secure employment of union bartenders and waiters in hotels and cafés near Newspaper Row. — International Association of Machinists offered conditions to Kidder Press Co. upon which locked-out men would return to work. Upon these demands the company offered terms which men refused to accept. — Book and job branch of Typographical Union adopted resolutions condemning course of Gen. Merriam in ordering that union miners cease to be employed in mining district of Idaho. — Horseshoers Union 5 voted to close its books to membership for 3 months. — Union of metal and wood lathers formed in Boston. — Pavers Union 1 voted to demand time and a half for Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. — Plasterers Union voted to stand by employers and not to co-operate with the laborers in their strike for an advance from \$14 to \$15 a week. — Central Labor Union heard report that the Metropolitan Coal Co. to which the contract for the city's coal supply had been given did not employ union handlers; committee appointed to urge company to employ only union men, or to induce present employes to join the union. The C. L. U. heard complaint from cigar makers of the large number of counterfeit blue label goods coming into the Boston market. In relation to trouble with Kidder Press Co. the C. L. U. instructed secretary to communicate with International Pressmen's Union, urging that body to instruct members throughout the country to refuse to handle any presses set up by company. — Freight handlers of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. (members of Freight Handlers Union 6527) expressed dissatisfaction at manner in which their petition of several weeks ago for advance in wages has been ignored by management of road. — Building Trades Council received announcement that pauper institutions' trustees would pay union wages for union hours on repair and construction work.

— Mayor decided in favor of A. F. of L. as against K. of L. in controversy relative to holiday for a picnic for city employes in Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department, the A. F. of L. including majority of employes. — Typographical Union 13 endorsed strike of compositors, pressmen, and feeders of the Drisko Publishing Co., and voted to pay all persons on strike a full day's wages. — Bricklayers Union 3 decided not to join A. F. of L.

July. Central Labor Union adopted resolution favoring 6-hour working-day, on ground that as with reduced hours of labor higher wages followed, a further reduction would mean another increase in wages; also argued that there is not work enough to go around on 8-hour basis. — Machinists Union was defeated in struggle against Kidder Press Co., the Court having issued injunction restraining union from interfering in any way with company's business. — Building Trades Council adopted resolutions declaring that awarding of a contract for street lighting to a private concern was against the public interest; Mayor Quincy was held responsible and severely criticised. — Cigar Makers Union 97 with its 1,400 members decided to stand by strikers of the Waitt & Bond cigar factory, and give men regular strike pay while strike lasts. — Bartenders Union 77 appointed salaried business agent to promote welfare of union, establish a minimum wage for bartenders, and remedy many grievances complained of. — Reported that trades unions of Boston spend \$12,000 annually for hall rent. — Headquarters of Granite Cutters National Union will be moved from Baltimore to this city as result of referendum vote of entire organization. — Central Labor Union moved to secure adoption of 8-hour day for city employes; Paving Department Workers Union, A. F. of L., withdrew from C. L. U. Request received from theatrical stage employes that C. L. U. appoint committee to ask managers of certain theatres in Boston to employ only union men. — United States Industrial Commission gave hearing in this city on labor troubles of Kidder Press Co. Discussed cause of trouble which was attempt of workmen to secure better hours and pay and recognition of the union; firm still maintained right to conduct their business in their own way. — Executive Board of State Branch, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions instructing members of organized labor not to patronize Narragansett beer, and to request State Federation of Labor in Connecticut to do likewise. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., voted to place their grievances before the general manager of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R., the freight agent having ignored their demands. — At meeting of B. T. C. it was alleged that alien labor was being employed in construction of new power house at Long Island. — Firemen's Union 3 voted to assist striking mill firemen of Fall River financially and to request convention of Firemen's National Union, to be held in Lowell in August, to support strikers. — Freight Clerks Union and Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., petitioned management of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. for increase in wages to take effect Aug. 1.

August. Central Labor Union appointed committee to take necessary steps to have 8-hour law submitted to voters at next municipal election. Complaint having been made that certain employment offices were violating law governing employment offices, the C. L. U. appointed committee to consult legal advisers and to prosecute all violators. Bottlers and Drivers

Union 122 and Imbescheid & Co. having adjusted differences, the C. L. U. declared boycott against the firm off. — As labor forces of this city are not united in the Labor Day demonstration, the trades unions refusing to invite K. of L. officers to participate in arrangements, it was voted to have 2 parades. — Messenger boys formed union which will be affiliated with A. F. of L., and known as Messenger Boys Protective Union. As matters in dispute between the boys and Manager Yetman are pending before the State Board of Arbitration, it was voted not to consider question of strike until decision is rendered. Later, Messenger Boys Protective Union gave committee that conferred with Manager Yetman and State Board of Arbitration power to order strike if company refused to grant demands of the boys; union voted to ask all messenger boys in city to join in attempt to secure better conditions; agreed upon assessment of 10 cents per week for dues. — Building Trades Council endorsed protest of granite cutters concerning contract on chapel at Mt. Hope, it being claimed that no provision was made for citizen labor, proper hours, or wages. Endorsed strike of Butte miners and voted to assist them financially. — Grievances of telegraph operators, trainmen, and other employés of the B. & M. and N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. have been placed in hands of Federated Board of Order of Railway Conductors, Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Manager of N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. will treat only with employés individually. President Clark of the N. Y., N. H., & H. R.R. conferred with committee of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen over existing grievances; matter taken under advisement. — Central Labor Union voted not to invite the Governor to review the labor day parade in resentment of his veto of the trades union co-operative insurance bill. Resolution adopted condemning contractors Nawn & Brock who, it is alleged, hire non-union men and foreigners, thus keeping down wages. Committee appointed to consider advisability of having the Emergency Hospital reopened. — Central Labor Union made appeal for aid for striking shoe workers of Marlborough. — Central Labor Union took initiative in the reopening of Emergency Hospital under the name of the Wage Earners and Emergency Hospital, and volunteered to raise \$50,000 to aid the hospital. Plan to support hospital is to have the merchants pay \$1 per year for each employé, deducting that amount from the salary; this money to entitle them to one year's surgical or medical treatment. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union condemned hours of labor imposed upon suburban clerks; condemned recent increase in price of beef; approved of establishment of new market in Park Square and favored ownership by the city. — Building Trades Council took steps towards uniting employés of telephone companies. The B. T. C. received request from Steamfitters Helpers Union for endorsement of demand for increase of wages Sept. 5. Committee appointed to confer with Dr. Galvin in regard to proposed reopening of Emergency Hospital. — Typographical Union 13 endorsed boycott against New York Sun. — Striking bench molders of Highland Manufacturing Co., Roxbury, as well as management, refuse to refer their trouble to State Board of Arbitration; bench molders belong to one of the richest trade unions in the country.

September. Central Labor Union questioned Dr. Galvin of the Emer-

gency Hospital on his attitude on the trades union movement, and his alleged interference in the Marlborough strike. Dr. Galvin claims that new hospital to take the place of the Emergency Hospital will be a co-operative workingmen's institution, the board of trustees to comprise 2 members of C. L. U., 2 members of B. T. C., 2 non-unionists, and 2 business men. He stated that the Boston Elevated Railroad had been contributing \$500 per year for attendance given its employes, but as he went to the State House to support measure of having vestibules on the cars, that appropriation was lost. The C. L. U. condemned action of Metropolitan Water Commission in awarding a recent \$900,000 contract, it being claimed that the firm receiving contract employs only non-union men. In view of unfavorable report of committee appointed to request Supt. Doogue of the public grounds to have the horses of his department shod in a union shop, it was recommended that unless the superintendent acted promptly, his department should be placed on unfair list. — Steamfitters Helpers Union and Steamfitters Union are urged to prepare for a strong fight in strike of steamfitters helpers for uniform wage of \$2 per day; 5 firms have acceded to demands of the men. — At conference of representatives of the several textile workers unions of the country held in this city consolidation was urged, and it was voted to issue communications to all textile workers showing present condition of the various unions and the advantages of consolidation. — Electrical Workers Union 35 asked support of B. T. C. in demand of \$3 per day of 8 hours. — Sheet and Metal Workers Union endorsed proposition of Dr. Galvin, and 75 members voted to pay \$1 apiece when hospital reopens for business. — Central Labor Union endorsed project of Dr. Galvin for an emergency hospital, but pledged no funds, leaving that optional to affiliated unions. Endorsed proposition of committee of trustees of the Franklin fund to establish free public baths and to build a Franklin Institute. Commissioner Russell of Fire Department was criticised for alleged responsibility in employment of non-residents and non-union labor at low wages, as well as his adverse attitude toward organized labor in declaring that he would run his department regardless of labor unions. Resolutions adopted calling for change in law providing for arrest of juveniles for minor offences. — Eight-hour committee of C. L. U. decided to question prospective candidates for election on subject of 8-hour day for municipal employes, and requested C. L. U. to appoint one representative from each ward on committee.

October. About 300 union building laborers held meeting and voted to take independent political action and form permanent political club. — National Spinners Union at semi-annual convention in this city, with 30 districts represented, offered recommendations for raising of school age, shorter working-day, and for federated council of textile workers to bring all departments of the industry into one organization. — Building Laborers Independent Political League adopted platform declaring following principles: An 8-hour working-day; employment of none but citizens on public works, whether by contractor or government; no subcontractors on public works; equalization of wages for both sexes; wages to be paid at rate fixed by trades unions; compulsory education of all children under 16; abolishment of contract system; abolishment of convict labor on public works;

strict enforcement of Sunday labor law. — International Union of Steam Engineers at annual convention in this city was represented by delegates from 25 States and 36 cities. It was voted to demand minimum wage of \$3 for 8-hour day after May 1, 1900; also voted that when local unions are to be organized charter fee will be not less than \$15 or more than \$30. Local tax to International body was increased from 4 to 8 cents. — The B. T. C. heard complaint that the work in the repairs division of Public Buildings Department had been given to contractors who give non-union men preference. Endorsed demand of gasfitters and carpenters for 8-hour day at \$15 per week. Voted to approve of establishment of public market on Park Square Station site, and that city should give preference of locations to dealers employing union clerks. — Massachusetts Association of Barbers adopted resolutions that the Legislature enact laws placing barbers under proper inspection. — Superintendent of repairs division of Public Buildings Department denies charge of B. T. C. of employing non-union labor; admits contract work on roofing at Rainsford Island, as work had to be done quickly and there were not roofers enough in his department. — Central Labor Union voted that reserve fund at disposal of trustees of City Hospital be spent in establishing and maintaining ambulance stations in various parts of the city. — Demands of Gasfitters Union for 8-hour day without reduction in wages and abolition of apprentice system were conceded, and strike declared off. — Through agitation of local unions over 2,000 woodworkers and carpenters work on 8-hour basis with minimum wage of \$15 per week. — Building Trades Council charged school committee with unfairness towards labor organizations, alleging that committee had violated its promise to have stipulated in all schoolhouse contracts that union labor and citizens of Boston should be employed. Resolutions adopted calling upon trustees of Franklin fund to grant labor organizations a hearing before money is finally disposed of. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., adopted resolutions that contract for burning paper collected by employes of department be annulled, it being alleged that men are suspended without good cause, that no redress can be obtained for unjust suspension, and that municipal employes are forced to do work which contractors should pay for. — State Branch, A. F. of L., voted to assist local unions in their effort to have entire Franklin fund devoted to establishment of an institute. — Typographical Union 13 voted \$200 to assist New York printers in fight against the Sun. — Branch of Piano Workers Union organized with 150 members.

November. Central Labor Union heard complaint of Horseshoers Union and Carriage and Wagon Workers Union that horses used in City Hospital service are being shod, and ambulances and carriages are being constructed and repaired by non-union workmen; municipal committee instructed to investigate. — At meeting of B. T. C. held in interest of 8-hour law for municipal employes every local trade union was represented. — Photo-engravers of this city and vicinity met and considered how the entire trade throughout New England may be organized and working conditions improved. — Suit pending in Superior Court of union laborer of this city who sued Branch 89 of International Coopers Union for \$10,000 for alleged blacklisting. Since losing his place in a Roxbury brewery in May, 1897,

because of refusal to pay a fine imposed by the union, he has not been able to get work owing to boycott brought to bear against him. — Electrical inside wiremen formed organization to be affiliated with the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. — Central Labor Union instructed committee to request managers of political parties to nominate such candidates for the school board as will agree to employ union men, pay union wages, and observe union hours. — Committee of striking stripper girls of cigar factory of Henry Traiser & Co. conferred with Mr. Traiser, who rejected their proposition that tobacco be weighed in their presence, and that they be paid 6 cents per pound for stripping Havana tobacco and 3½ cents for seed tobacco. Strikers voted to protest to Cigar Makers Union against members of that body being allowed to work on stock stripped by any girl who took the place of a striker. Also voted to place their grievances before the C. L. U. and B. T. C. and to request their aid in adjusting differences. — Tobacco Strippers Union organized by girls of cigar factory of Henry Traiser & Co., where strike of stripper girls has just been settled. — General Assembly of Knights of Labor held in this city Nov. 14-23. Resolutions adopted declaring President McKinley a bitter enemy of labor and condemning his policy as to trusts, imperialism, and labor. Condemned National matters including Industrial Commission and monetary system. Recommended favorable consideration of Congress of following: Abolition of indirect taxation; abolition of contract system on public works; unlimited coinage of silver at present legal ratio; establishment of postal deposit and savings banks at every post-office. — Representatives of 81 organizations attached to C. L. U. reported that majority of candidates for municipal office had agreed to support 8-hour measure. — Building Trades Council heard complaint of Granite Cutters Union that certain city officials and contractors on municipal work give employment to non-union and non-resident granite cutters. — Franklin Association 18, through which body press feeders and assistants in book and job printing offices demanded increase in wages and shorter working hours, received endorsement to strike from International Printing Pressmen's Union. In event of strike every branch of printing trades will be involved as unions attached to Allied Printing Trades Council have agreed to support feeders and assistants.

December. Engineers and Firemen's Union claims that its agreement with Hanley & Casey, Roxbury brewers, for 8-hour day is being violated, and if continued, a strike is threatened. — Roofers Protective Union voted that on and after Dec. 11 roofers of this city will work only 8 hours per day with present rate of wages; committee appointed to interview master roofers and ascertain how many were willing to accede to union's request. — Manufacturers Association of New Bedford met in this city and refused request of Granite Cutters National Union for 8-hour day with minimum wage of \$3. Manufacturers state that to meet demands of men cost of product would have to be increased to such an extent that it would not be for best interests of either side; recommended settlement of matter by arbitration. — Local members of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen of the United States endorsed candidacy of Gen. Collins, and 8-hour movement for municipal employes. — Union and non-union roofers met and decided

that non-union men would join in the strike for a reduction in hours of labor from 9 to 8, wages to be continued at \$3 per day. — Master Barbers Association alleges that Police Commissioners do not properly enforce Sunday closing law so far as it relates to barber shops. — Building Trades Council condemned action of Common Council in not promptly concurring in proposal to have Franklin fund used for the establishment of a Franklin Institute. — Members of Roofers Protective Union struck, their demand for 8-hour day without reduction of pay having met with absolute refusal. Controversy between Brewery Workers International Union, Brewery Workers Unions 29 and 14 of this city, and the Narragansett Brewing Co. of this city which has involved the trades unions of New York and New England for over 4 years, was settled on terms satisfactory to the union brewers; members of the Brewery Workers organization have received 8 hours with satisfactory rate of wages. — Strike of Roofers Protective Union for 8-hour day practically won, only one master roofer in city opposed. — Union laborer of this city recovered damages of \$25 from Branch 89 of International Coopers Union.* — Press feeders considered advisability of giving master printers further time to arrive at a settlement. Strike was resolved, as it was claimed that master printers were already making preparations to fill places of feeders. This results in strike of over 300 feeders in this city. — Factory of Thomas G. Plant Co., Roxbury, where about 90 lasters are out on strike, is being organized by the B. & S. W. U. — In strike of junior pressmen 6 firms have conceded new scale, leaving about 20 firms still holding out. — Central Labor Union adopted resolution that a measure be introduced in next State Legislature to make voting day a legal holiday. — Strikers of Thomas G. Plant Co. voted not to return to work until a better scale of wages is agreed upon, and also that several regulations of the factory obnoxious to the men be abolished. They were addressed by representatives of the C. L. U., B. T. C., and Cigar Makers Union 97, all promising them financial assistance. — Wholesale and retail tobacco dealers of this city and vicinity formed a mutual protective association. — Franklin Association, the union to which striking pressmen, helpers, and press feeders of this city and vicinity belong, passed vote of thanks to master printers for concessions granted the men; strike has been declared off, only one firm, the University Press of Cambridge, refusing to grant concessions.

BROCKTON. In January, membership of shoe workers unions increased by unionizing of several factories. — Shoemakers contributed \$200 for Marlborough strikers. — Central Labor Union received communication from C. L. U., New Bedford, asking assistance in effort to have law enacted giving all cities and towns having 10,000 or more working people a local factory inspector under State control. Passed resolution favoring legislative investigation into Marlborough strike. — Lasters Union 39 re-organized under B. & S. W. U. with membership of about 300. — Legislative committee of C. L. U. reported that resolution in regard to factory inspectors had been referred to State Branch of A. F. of L.

February. Central Labor Union, in view of decision of State Board of

* See under Nov. 13th, page 163, *ante*.

Arbitration as to prices paid at Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co., Whitman, declared arbitration a failure as officially administered by the State; appointed committee to forward resolutions and petition to all labor unions in the State, asking that State Board be abolished.

March. Central Labor Union passed resolutions of sympathy with Marlborough strikers and voted to assess full membership, more than 4,000, for benefit of strikers. — Sole Fasteners Union voted assessment on members of 5 cents a week for 5 weeks to aid Marlborough strikers. — Central Labor Union received report that every local union was in favor of 5 cents a week assessment for benefit of Marlborough strikers. — Shoe cutters held mass meeting to perfect an organization and establish uniform price of \$2.50 per day for all cutters of outsides.

April. Central Labor Union declared barber shops non-union, the barbers having advertised as having union shops when they are not affiliated with the National Union.

June. R. B. Grover & Co., shoes, have accepted union label of the International Union of B. & S. W.; firm will employ only members of unions affiliated with this organization, and the factory will be unionized throughout. — Newly organized Lathers Union affiliated with A. F. of L.

July. Joint Shoe Council objected to changes in constitution and large increase in dues which changes took place at convention of B. & S. W. U. at Rochester, N. Y. — Organizations affiliated with B. & S. W. U. were addressed on conditions in Marlborough; speaker declared that boycott on Rice & Hutchins shoes was being pushed at all three factories of firm, and aggregate output of their factories was decreased over one-half. — The C. L. U. reports \$200 collected towards paying debts contracted by strikers in stores of Marlborough during strike period in that city.

August. Pressmen formed union. — Joint Shoe Council unanimously repudiated doings of Rochester convention for many reasons.* Local unions received ultimatum from general officers that they must declare intention of accepting new constitution before Aug. 26, or their charters will be revoked. As local members of National B. & S. W. U. constitute over a third of total membership, their severance may mean possible dissolution of the National union. — Stitchers Union endorsed action of Joint Shoe Council in withdrawing from National organization; provision made for withdrawing all funds in treasury of union to prevent money falling into the hands of the general officers of the B. & S. W. U. — Sole Fasteners and Cutters unions in joint session voted to support action of Joint Shoe Council in its stand against the B. & S. W. U. Cutters Union appropriated money to employ counsel on the issue. — The 6 concerns manufacturing shoes in this city which are under contract with the B. & S. W. U. for 3 years, are privileged to use union stamp, agreeing to employ none but union workmen, while the organization agrees to protect their interests and supply them at any time with union help. — Boot and Shoe Workers Union declared that all local unions must accept new constitution by Aug. 26 or be expelled from the National organization. — Edge Makers and Trimmers Union and Sole Leather Workers Union endorsed action of Joint

* See under Aug. 11th, page 152, *ante*.

Shoe Council in opposing new constitution. — Officers of B. & S. W. U. criticised leaders of local unions and declared that total membership in different boot and shoe unions of Brockton did not exceed 1,300. — Treers and Finishers unions endorsed course of Joint Shoe Council. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. advised Joint Shoe Council to refute action taken by them, and declare their loyalty to the B. & S. W. U. — Shoe manufacturers are having trouble as result of new constitution of B. & S. W. U. As the union labor stamp belongs to the National officers, they can demand discharge of non-union help at factories using the stamp, and employment of only such workers as National officers furnish. — Lasters Union voted to endorse new constitution of National organization. — Charters of 8 shoe workers unions were revoked by general officers of B. & S. W. U.; Lasters Union not included, having endorsed new constitution. Shoe workers notified by National organization that they will have until Sept. 2 to make application as members. Branch office of National Union will be opened in this city.

September. Officers of B. & S. W. U. in this city demanded surrender of union stamp from People's Co-operative Shoe Co. Applications for independent membership in the B. & S. W. U. were given employes of People's Co-operative Shoe Co. Firm had union stamp, but as men belonged to local unions which have been declared dissolved by the B. & S. W. U., the men were not recognized as Union men whose employment could be allowed by a firm using the Union stamp. Firm agreed to stand by decision of employes and not retain stamp unless a majority of employes decided to apply for membership in union. Later, firm had union stamp taken away by the B. & S. W. U., the men not signing the applications for membership under new constitution. The stamp was soon returned although the men had not signed applications. — Bakers Salesmen's Union organized; will be affiliated with A. F. of L. — Committee of C. L. U. appointed to make arrangements for a coal yard for the laboring people of the city reported that yard privileges had been secured; committee was enlarged and given power to hire a solicitor to get orders for coal. Union coal yard will be called Union Co-operative Coal Yard, with president of C. L. U. as manager. Coal will be sold at retail prices and every 3 months a dividend, equal to proportionate amount of purchases, will be declared in favor of every purchaser. — Allied Printing Trades Council organized composed of delegates from Typographical Union and Pressmen's Union. — W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. received notice from B. & S. W. U. that having the union stamp it will be obliged to employ only members of B. & S. W. U. Firm suggested referring matter to A. F. of L. Acting upon the suggestion, a committee was appointed by the A. F. of L. to try to adjust differences between B. & S. W. U. and the 8 local unions which have refused to accept the new constitution. — Central Labor Union received communication that street railway employes of Cleveland, O., are still on strike, and that people of the city refuse to ride on cars having non-union conductors. — Baker Drivers Union 57 organized, and charter received from International association.

October. Committee appointed by A. F. of L. to determine status of employes of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. held meeting at which were present em-

ployés of the factory, representatives of the Joint Shoe Council, and president and secretary of B. & S. W. U. Joint Shoe Council voted to accept decision* of committee as final. — Cutters Union refused to accept report of committee of A. F. of L. appointed to settle trouble over new constitution of B. & S. W. U.; Sole Fasteners Union tabled question. — Five local unions considered the findings of the committee of the A. F. of L. in regard to controversy with B. & S. W. U. Finishers and Edge Makers and Trimmers unions accepted report and declared their fealty to the B. & S. W. U. Treers Union also accepted report on condition that B. & S. W. U. adopt recommendations of report. Sole Leather Workers and Stitchers unions tabled question. — Cutters Union refused to recede from action in not accepting report of committee of A. F. of L. Mixed Union accepted report and declared its loyalty to B. & S. W. U. Stitchers Union voted to accept report. The split in the local unions is due, it is alleged, to W. L. Douglas. — Bakery Wagon Drivers Union gave notice of withdrawal of teams of various bakers on Sundays after Oct. 29. — Sole Fasteners Union accepted report of committee of A. F. of L. and voted loyalty to B. & S. W. U. — Central Labor Union urged rejection of new city charter, objecting to 2 years' term for mayor, no provision for limiting heads of departments in giving out contracts, etc. — Joint Shoe Council appointed committee of 3 to confer with general officers of B. & S. W. U. in Boston. — Joint Shoe Council accepted report of committee that conferred with officials of B. & S. W. U. as progressive; trouble is said to be settled, and revoked charters will be returned to the unions. — Cutters Union for third time refused to accept report of A. F. of L.

November. R. B. Grover & Co. received communication from officers of B. & S. W. U. stating that in order for firm to retain union stamp employés must be identified with B. & S. W. U. through local affiliated unions. Majority of employés declared in favor of joining National body; cutters unanimously refused. — Stitchers Union voted that in future union would not allow shop crew meetings in factories. Action was taken on applications to B. & S. W. U., and opposition expressed to certain sections considered objectionable and which were not changed, as decision of committee of A. F. of L. required, by general officers of B. & S. W. U. — Cutters Union 35 voted to expel all members who have signed new applications for membership in B. & S. W. U. — Sole Leather Workers Union accepted decision of A. F. of L. — Joint Shoe Council notified local unions, excepting Cutters Union 35, that their charters in the B. & S. W. U. were restored; applications also returned, objectionable parts having been struck out. — New Cutters Union 35 elected delegates to organize a new Joint Shoe Council. — Cutters Union has secured counsel and will stand for its rights, opposing B. & S. W. U. — Cutters of R. B. Grover & Co. received decision of Attorney-General Knowlton that action of convention of B. & S. W. U. held in Rochester last June was illegal. — Sole Fasteners Union voted to endorse 8-hour law; some members of union signed for membership in B. & S. W. U. under protest, being employed by W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and having no alternative than to sign or cease to be employés of the factory. — Members

* See under Oct. 18th, page 160, *ante*.

of Stitchers Union employed by W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. signed applications for membership in B. & S. W. U. under protest. — Labor committee of Joint Shoe Council condemned action of W. L. Douglas in using coercion with his employés to join the B. & S. W. U.

December. Last of employés of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. signed application blanks for membership in B. & S. W. U. — R. B. Grover & Co. held shop meeting of employés and stated that firm had decided to retain union stamp, therefore employés must be organized under B. & S. W. U. within a specified time or be discharged. — Mixed Union held meeting at which 15 employés of R. B. Grover & Co. signed application blanks for membership in B. & S. W. U. under protest. — Three employés of R. B. Grover & Co., members of Cutters Union, were discharged for refusal to sign applications for membership in B. & S. W. U.; general officers of National union have inserted advertisement in daily press for cutters to take places of discharged men. — Cutters of R. B. Grover & Co. on refusing to sign application blanks in B. & S. W. U. were discharged. — State Board of Arbitration gave hearing in this city in response to petition of cutters of R. B. Grover & Co. It being claimed that a legal question was involved, hearing was adjourned so that State Board might consult with Attorney-General Knowlton. — Central Labor Union decided to sever connection with A. F. of L.

CHICOPEE. In June, employing printers of this city, Springfield, and Holyoke met and discussed question of a shorter work day for their employés. The local typographical unions have urged employers to grant the 9½-hour day agreed upon at convention held in Syracuse, N. Y., by International Typographical Union and the typothetae. *August.* Sixteen printing concerns of this city, Springfield, Holyoke, and Pittsfield were represented at meeting held to form temporary organization by a local branch of the National Typothetae; it is proposed that the organization include cities and towns of Western Massachusetts. *October.* Employés of Chicopee Manufacturing Co. organized a mutual relief association with 100 members.

FALL RIVER. In January, Weavers' executive committee recommended appointment of legislative committee to co-operate with unions of New Bedford and Lowell for better enforcement of factory laws. — Spinners Union paid in 1898 for stoppage allowance, \$3,131; strike allowance, \$1,320; lockout allowance, \$1,153; accidents, \$337; death allowance for members, \$250; members' wives, \$125; aid to New Bedford strikers, \$2,819; total, \$9,135. — Loom Fixers Union has formed evening classes in designing and practical loom fixing and loom construction at textile school. — Weavers Association reported income in 1898 of \$24,082 and expenditure of \$20,725, part of which is accounted for as follows: Strike pay, \$5,179; lockout pay, \$3,441; levies, \$2,350; funeral benefits, \$1,220; per capita tax federation, \$636. — Carders Union advocated advance in wages. — Spinners Union passed vote of thanks to Weavers' executive committee for expulsion of one of its members who worked in mule room of Hargraves Mill No. 2 during last strike. — Loom Fixers Union was addressed by superintendent of Richard Borden Mills, which is first instance in this city of a lecture being delivered to an organized labor union

by a superintendent of a mill. — Committee of spinners of Hargraves Mill No. 2 appointed to confer with mill officials in regard to alleged incompetency of their second hand, who takes too long to do his part of the work, hence wages are lowered. — Weavers' executive committee received complaint that at a certain mill proper wages were not paid weavers on a particular grade of goods; referred to secretary. — Slasher Tenders Union heard recommendations of Textile Council on wage question and voted to act in harmony with its ideas. Special committee reported that 21 cents an hour would be fair wages for slasher tenders. — Loom Fixers' executive committee appointed committee of 3 to revise standard price list in accord with local conditions. — Central Labor Union received communication from C. L. U. of New Bedford in reference to non-enforcement of labor laws and appointment of factory inspectors. President was empowered to appoint subcommittee to represent Fall River C. L. U. at legislative hearing at State House, on matters affecting working people's interests. — Weavers Union heard complaints of insufficient light in several mills. — Spinners' executive committee received complaint of spinners in Merchants Mill that those who run 1,568 spindles average from \$9.33 to \$10.76, this being about \$1.50 a week below average of other spinners. — Textile Council discussed advance in wages and decided to request conference with manufacturers. — National Executive Council of Loom Fixers discussed wage question, and decided to make a request for advance of wages general in New England. — Cotton Manufacturers Association refused request of Textile Council for conference, conditions not warranting increase in wages. Council committee referred reply of association to individual unions, recommending request for restoration of wages to scale paid previous to Jan. 3, 1898, to take effect on and after first Monday in March.

February. Loom Fixers' executive committee recommended that Loom Fixers Union demand restoration of wages through Textile Council on or about March 1, 1899. — Central Labor Union heard report from Barbers Union that several members of Weavers Union were running barber shops nights and cutting prices; referred to Weavers Union. — Loom Fixers Textile School decided that prizes awarded to pupils at the end of courses would be a set of technical books, and a treatise on weaving calculations. — Cotton Manufacturers Association appointed committee to confer with representatives of labor organizations relative to wages. — Committees from Manufacturers Association and Textile Council reached agreement to restore wages to schedule in force previous to Jan. 1, 1898, equivalent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase; sliding scale to be arranged for future markets.

March. Spinners, Carders, and Weavers unions voted to accept proposition of manufacturers to increase wages $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent April 3, and empowered delegates to Textile Council to confer with manufacturers in regard to construction of sliding scale of wages. — Slasher Tenders and Loom Fixers unions acted favorably on wage proposition of manufacturers, completing list of textile unions which have now accepted wage advance for April 3. — Loom Fixers' executive committee heard grievance against certain mill; alleged that wages of loom fixers had been cut through looms being stopped for want of weavers; also reduction in rate per 100 cuts on

some new styles of cloth. — Weavers' executive committee received complaint that cuts have been lengthened in several mills in order to offset advance in wages; investigation ordered. — Barbers Union issued cards bearing a list of union shops, their location, and number of men employed. — Slasher Tenders Union discussed fact that nothing had been done towards bettering basis of slasher tenders' wages as agreed to with promised advance of wages at February conference. Representatives of Slasher Tenders Union and Cotton Manufacturers Association held wage conference which proved unfavorable to slasher tenders, the manufacturers declining to grant better basis than the restoration of Jan. 1898.

April. Slasher Tenders Union discussed report of committee which conferred with manufacturers as to advance in wages; voted not to strike. — Carders' executive committee considered grievance of picker help of American Linen Co.; alleged that wages have not been fully restored in this department. — Spinners Union received \$1,000 from Spinners Union of New Bedford, the money having been loaned them by local union after last year's strike. — Executive committee of National Loom Fixers Association decided to grant weekly allowance of \$56 to Taftville strikers. — Carders Union adopted resolution giving power to strike to a majority of help of any mill where full restoration of wages has not been made. — Spinners' executive committee, after hearing that spinners at the Conanicut Mill had struck on account of alleged arbitrary treatment by second hand, ordered them to return to work and appoint a committee to wait on management and try to effect settlement in proper manner.

May. Central Labor Union voted to request trustees of public library to keep library open Sundays from noon until 7 P.M. — Weavers Union gave notice of an amendment to the by-laws so as to permit resumption of payment allowances in case of breakdowns and stoppage of machinery; these grants have not been paid since 1896 when mortuary fund was established. — Meat cutters and Butchers Union held first open meeting; addressed by prominent labor leaders. — Spinners' executive committee heard complaint of Osborn Mill spinners that they were not receiving within 50 cents per week as much as spinners in other mills, due to uneven yarn caused by imperfect carding. — Loom Fixers' executive committee discussed learners' fees, and decided to recommend that all who have learned the craft since 1895 be subject to the \$25 fee. — Central Labor Union appointed committee to investigate charges made by masons' delegates that the Fall River Gas Co. was having its own men, who are non-union, do the work of masons. — Weavers' executive committee reported that since establishment of mortuary fund, Jan. 1, 1896, there were 74 death benefits paid and \$4,000 disbursed.

June. Central Labor Union insisted upon public hearing of the Nelson case, in connection with which it was alleged that city physicians were negligent and did not attend to their duty properly; also asked for investigation of poor department with a view of correcting certain alleged abuses. Endorsed request of clerks in dry goods stores and meat markets for moral support of their movement for a Thursday half-holiday during July, August, and September. Extended vote of thanks to trustees of public library for deciding to keep library open on Sundays from 2 to 5 o'clock. — Laurel Lake

Mill weavers held shop meeting at which grievance over extra length of the cuts was satisfactorily settled in their favor by the mill officials. — Spinners' executive committee received complaints of low wages and uneven yarn in Tecumseh Mill No. 2. — At meeting of C. L. U., delegates from Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers Union reported success in obtaining Thursday half-holiday during the summer months.

July. Shoe clerks organized union under Retail Clerks National Association. — Weavers' executive committee received announcement of dissatisfaction of weavers of Wampanoag Mill No. 2 over wages, it being claimed that wages are but little higher than before the advance in April, due it is thought to a lengthening of cuts. — Steam Firemen's Union proposes to strike unless system of payment by the hour is granted; other unions may be involved. — Striking weavers of Wampanoag Mill No. 3 requested secretary of Weavers Union to confer with mill officials that some concessions may be made in wages. Interview took place on 12th; increase of wages on one grade of goods being granted, the men returned to work. — Cotton Manufacturers Association decided not to grant demand of mill firemen for uniform rate of pay of 17 cents an hour. — Steam Firemen's Union decided to consult counsel on ruling of Attorney-General Knowlton that only the man who has charge of generating steam needs a license. — Firemen's Union asked for conference with manufacturers and accepted compromise of 14 cents per hour for night men. Opinion of union's counsel on license law of 1899 does not agree with that of Attorney-General, and it is decided to make a test case in the courts. Strikers ascribe acknowledged defeat to firemen's license law. — Mill firemen decided to tax union men at work \$1 per week to support strike and to commence distribution of strike pay (\$4 per week); 5 mills have granted demand of 17 cents per hour to day men, and advance from \$1 to \$1.50 per week to night men. — Striking weavers of Davol Mills, finding report of committee appointed to confer with officials in regard to alleged grievances unsatisfactory, voted to continue strike. — Arrest made to test legality of firemen's license act. — Weavers of Davol Mills accepted report of grievance committee and returned to work. Concessions include advances of 7 to 10 per cent in certain styles of weaving. As result of strike several non-union weavers joined union.

August. Decision of Judge McDonough in firemen's test case declares that any man who is engaged in generating steam comes under provisions of Chap. 368, Acts of 1899, and, therefore, must be licensed. Steam Firemen's Union wants immediate enforcement of law, and appointed committee to notify Inspector Dyer that if he does not proceed at once the union will do so. — Freight handlers of pier 3 organized permanent union. — Striking mill firemen voted to prosecute all unlicensed firemen. — Printers Union announced new rule that members 9 weeks in arrears will be declared out of benefit. — Conference between manufacturers and mill firemen resulted in no agreement as manufacturers refused to entertain propositions of firemen.

September. Steam Firemen's Union voted to abandon strike and return to work. — Spinners Union granted victimized pay (amounting to \$4 per week for 14 weeks) to local spinner who left his work in the Hargraves Mills because his overseer ordered him to work nights; first time in years

that victimized pay has been awarded a local spinner. — Loom Fixers National Convention met in this city and condemned action of mill inspectors of different States, and urged labor organizations to see that the laws governing child labor and overtime work be strictly enforced. Favored National 8-hour law. Per capita tax was increased from 10 to 15 cents per quarter to increase National fund; all local unions not paying regular contribution of 25 cents per week will be given 3 months to comply, with alternative of being dropped from National union. — Textile Council refused mill firemen admission to council as they belong to Steam Firemen's Union which is largely made up of workmen not connected with cotton mills. — Spinners' executive committee informed night spinners of Hargraves Mills that if they continue night work they would forfeit rights as members of the union. — Mill Firemen's executive committee recommended increase in membership dues from 15 to 25 cents per week, in order to help men out of work as result of recent strike.

October. New England Cigar Makers Union at convention in this city, named local wholesale dealers who handle only non-union cigars; secretary instructed to call attention of local labor unions to the fact. Agitator was appointed for the blue label to operate in Providence, Fall River, and New Bedford. — State Branch, A. F. of L., held 14th annual convention in this city. Resolutions were adopted condemning decision of Attorney-General Knowlton upon engineers' and firemen's license law; that system of contract labor be abolished; endorsing boycott against the George G. Fox Co. of Charlestown for unfair treatment of Bakers Union 4; favoring 10-hour law for bakers, and having inspection of bakeshops transferred from local boards of health to District Police. It was voted to demand that the building to be erected at Hospital for Dipsomaniacs at Foxborough be done by union men; also that affiliated bodies assist Marlborough shoe workers to pay their debts aggregating over \$4,000 contracted during strike; also to raise per capita tax. Legislative committee directed to move for a law exempting minors held for petty offences from operation of criminal laws; a law prohibiting employment of minors in breweries and beer bottling establishments; that vestibules be built on street cars; also a law that all goods made by convicts be plainly stamped "prison made." — Committee of Loom Fixers Textile School voted that tuition fee be 25 cents per week, payable monthly in advance. — Loom Fixers Union was asked to contribute to exhibit in Social Economy at Paris Exposition of 1900 some information regarding Textile School. — Textile Council asked Cotton Manufacturers Association for a conference to discuss increase in wages; granted. — Weavers' executive committee considered 12-loom system now being introduced for velveteen weavers. Heard complaint from weavers of Mill No. 4 of the Fall River Iron Works Co. about poor quality of warps furnished them. — Conference of manufacturers and delegates of Textile Council resulted in consent of former to call meeting of Cotton Manufacturers Association and submit request for increase in wages to them; operatives asked for 10 per cent increase Nov. 13, but manufacturers showed that margin would not allow it.

November. Central Labor Union protested against proposed amalgamation of the Fall River and Emergency hospitals. — Textile council consid-

ered refusal of request of manufacturers for advance in wages, and adopted resolutions referring reply of manufacturers to local textile unions, and refusing to consider any sliding scale of wages until advance in wages is definitely settled. — Executive committee of Loom Fixers Association adopted resolutions insisting on 10 per cent increase in wages. — Spinners' executive committee favors conservative action on wage issue, while Slasher Tenders' and Weavers' committees and Loom Fixers and Carders unions urge insistence of demand for advance. — Weavers Union instructed delegates to Textile Council to make another demand on manufacturers for increase in wages, and if again refused, to vote in favor of a strike to enforce demands. — Textile Council adopted resolution demanding of manufacturers 10 per cent increase in wages on present schedule for all operatives to go into effect Dec. 11, and requested reply on or before Nov. 24. In event of refusal, all operatives are recommended not to return to work Dec. 11. — At conference between committees of manufacturers and Textile Council the mill men submitted new sliding scale and 5 per cent increase in wages to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. Proposition will be submitted at meeting of Textile Council which will take action either recommending or opposing acceptance, and then matter will be submitted to various unions for final action. — Conference of representatives of Textile Council and Fall River manufacturers resulted in offer of latter of 5 per cent increase in wages to take effect Dec. 11. Textile Council voted to recommend acceptance of it.

December. Secretaries of labor unions and cotton manufacturers held conference at which following proposition was made and accepted: "It is agreed to recommend to our respective organizations an advance of 10 per cent on Dec. 11, no change to be made thereafter before July 1, 1900, and the sliding scale shall be immediately taken up and settled within 60 days before July 1, 1900." The increase in advance from 5 to 10 per cent is said to be due to voluntary advance of M. C. D. Borden, owner of the Fall River Iron Works Mills, of 10 per cent to all his operatives. — Local unions have accepted manufacturers' terms. — Textile Council instructed secretary to notify manufacturers' committee of readiness of council to confer in regard to formation of sliding scale of wages. — Textile unions express dissatisfaction with proposed sliding scale, claiming that before scale is adopted there should be standard lists of prices adopted for weaving, carding, and loom fixing. — Manufacturers and representatives of mill operatives held conference, and former submitted proposition for sliding scale of wages.* — Delegation from Spinners and Carders unions held meeting with superintendent of Kerr Thread Mill whereby threatened labor difficulty was adjusted. — Spinners' executive committee expressed opposition to system of night work which is spreading through local mills. Spinners of Granite Mill No. 3 were instructed to insist upon a full hour for dinner. — Slasher Tenders' executive committee took action against night work, and recommended that Textile Council request of Chief of District Police that overtime work in the mills be stopped, and that the law in relation to women and minors be properly enforced. — Spinners Union

* See under Dec. 11th, page 166, *ante*.

adopted motion in favor of rejoining Textile Council; spinners withdrew from that body over a year ago owing to dissatisfaction with other operatives who failed to support them in the strike against night work at the Hargraves Mills. — Textile Council in order to stop overtime work in several of the mills adopted resolution requesting all operatives in mills now running until 10 o'clock at night to come out on strike Dec. 26, and all who strike, whether union members or not will be provided with financial aid. — Carders' executive committee received complaint that various mills had only advanced wages from 3 to 5 per cent instead of 10 as per schedule. — Central Labor Union reconsidered former action on matter of hospital consolidation, and voted to endorse plan to unite Fall River and Emergency hospitals. — Spinners Union voted to sustain decision of the Textile Council in ordering strike of operatives employed at night work in various mills. — Loom Fixers Association would not endorse request of Textile Council for a strike, but State authorities are expected to move against all mills allowing night work, for violation of 58-hour law. — Loom Fixers Union decided to purchase the old school building for a headquarters and textile school; price of property, \$8,500. — Executive committee of Textile Council voted that strike of operatives against overtime, which was to go into effect the 26th, has been declared off owing to action of Loom Fixers Association in not endorsing strike proposition of Textile Council. — Weavers' executive committee commended opinion of Attorney-General Knowlton on 58-hour law, and agreed to do all it could to assist in enforcement of said law. — Card room operatives of the Globe Yarn Mills and Sanford Spinning Co. of the New England Cotton Yarn Co. adopted resolutions to strike Dec. 30, if wages of operatives were not advanced 10 per cent.

FITCHBURG. In December, Steamfitters Union was organized.

GLOUCESTER. In October, Journeymen's Sailmakers Association petitioned the Master Sailmakers Association for an increase of wages to \$3 for a 9-hour day; not granted. *November.* Grocery and provision clerks formed organization. — Officers of granite companies of Cape Ann and local branch of the Granite Cutters Union discussed demand of National Granite Cutters Union for 8-hour day, with scale of prices based on \$3 per day and 35 per cent on piece work. Employers maintain that present conditions do not warrant such an advance.

HAVERHILL. In January, B. & S. W. U. 2, including turned workmen, took initiative in protesting against night work. — Shoe Council accepted boycott on Marlborough shoes as issued and endorsed by A. F. of L. Supported protest of turned workmen against night work. — Central Labor Union denounced members of Common Council who voted against and defeated 8-hour bill. *February.* Shoe Council and shop crews of factories discussed new price lists; voted to support lists and endorse any action relative to their introduction in factories. — Shoe Council discussed strike at Wadleigh factory which was result of introduction of new price list for turned workmen and failure of firm to accept same; strikers have secured sanction of the National organization. — Shoe Council considered grievances of turned workmen who allege that since the strike the foremen have treated them unbearably. *March.* Striking turned workmen of S. B. McNamara, shoes, voted to support new price list

and organized for purpose of conducting systematic struggle. *April.* Box Makers Union voted to take action to secure posting of a new price list in every box factory in the city. — Trouble between Union 2, B. & S. W., and non-union men concerned in recent difficulty in Chesley & Rugg factory still unsettled, men refusing to accept terms offered by the union; conditions compelling one man to pay \$25 fine within 3 weeks; 2 of the men to pay 2 years' dues in advance, the remainder one year's dues; men must relinquish all claims on union or Chesley & Rugg firm for damages, and are debarred from working in factory until Jan. 1 or when union sees fit. — Union 2, B. & S. W., in view of proposed visit of legislative committee on labor to investigate local conditions, voted to tender free use of labor headquarters for conducting hearings, etc. — Box Makers Union met some opposition in introducing new union price lists in factory of Morse & Hoyt.

May. Lasters Protective Union voted to commence usual half-holiday on May 6. *June.* Barbers Union discussed feasibility of closing all local shops at 8 o'clock Wednesday evenings. — Journeymen horseshoers organized with 30 members; will affiliate with C. L. U.; intend to introduce 9-hour day. — Through efforts of new Horseshoers Union all employing blacksmiths of city have signed agreement for 9-hour day to go into effect June 12. — Heel cutters of Haverhill formed temporary organization and applied for charter. — Plumbers formed temporary organization and sent to National body for charter; this nearly completes organization of every trade in the city; all are affiliated with the C. L. U. *July.* Plumbers and gasfitters held mass meeting and formed temporary union. — Tinsmiths voted to form labor union and apply for a charter. — *August.* Barbers Union appointed committee to notify proprietors of union shops that on and after Aug. 16 all shops must close at 8 o'clock Wednesday nights; action endorsed by all unions of city. — Barbers Union received written agreements that all local barber shops will close Wednesday afternoons. — Lasters Union denounced C. L. U. and severed its connection with that body. — Box Makers Union announced that the strike in the Currier factory was still on. — Pickets from Barbers Union reported case of violation of agreement to close at 8 o'clock Wednesday evenings. — Haverhill Council of the B. & S. W. U. includes all hand-turn workmen of Haverhill, Lynn, Salem, Wakefield, Reading, Newburyport, and Somersworth, N. H., besides other towns and cities in the district. — Carpenters union protested against non-union help being employed on new manual training school. — Tinsmiths, who formerly met with Plumbers Union, formed separate organization.

September. Carpenters Union endorsed action of the steamfitters in their stand against payment of non-union wages on the manual training school. — Public Property Committee decided to demand that contractors on new manual training school employ only union help, but that all differences over wages must be settled between contractors and men. — Plumbers Union heard report that contractors on new manual training school had agreed to pay \$3 per day to union members. — Central Labor Union held first of series of educational meetings; proved very successful. — Plumbers Union presented new price list for plumbers, gas and steam fitters, and

steamfitters' helpers to contractors of new manual training school. — Union 2, B. & S. W., voted to stand by decision to prolong Saturday half-holiday until Nov. 1, although several manufacturers wish to operate their shops Saturday afternoons. — Public Property Committee settled controversy over manual training school by agreement with contractors whereby they stop work on building and city completes steamfitting and plumbing, being allowed use of tools by the 2 firms; union plumbers will be hired at \$3 per day. — Plumbers Union voted to continue campaign against firms which have not accepted union price lists.

October. Carpenters Union voted to indorse action of Plumbers Union and withdraw all workmen engaged in labor upon any building where employés of "free shops" are at work. *November.* Master plumbers voted not to treat with union or accept any price list from union; plumbers can return to work (which practically means a return to old price list), although strike is not declared off. — Sixteen McKay lasters, members of L. P. U., struck at factory of Henry S. Sprague in support of new union price list introduced in factory but rejected by firm. — Lasters Protective Union voted to support strikers of Henry S. Sprague factory, and to post pickets about factory to prevent lasters from filling strikers' places. *December.* Cutters formed temporary organization. — Lasters formerly employed in the Henry S. Sprague factory voted not to return until firm accepts union list; strike is being carried on with help of L. P. U. — New price list of Stitchers Union, the increase averaging about 10 per cent, was accepted by a local firm. — Shoe Workers Union has met with no opposition from manufacturers in demand for Saturday half-holiday. — Union 2, B. & S. W., voted against new constitution and higher dues, and that after Jan. 1, 1900, the union would sever its connection with the National organization. — Lasters Protective Union posted 2 new price lists, both firms accepting. — Revolution among union shoemakers nearly completed whereby local unions will be independent of affiliation with National body.

HOLYOKE. In April, typographical union formed with 21 charter members. *June.* Employing printers of this city, Springfield, and Chicopee met and discussed question of a shorter work day for their employés. The typographical unions of the cities have urged employers to grant the 9½-hour day agreed upon at convention held in Syracuse, N. Y., by International Typographical Union and the Typothetae. — Polish weavers of the Lyman Mills formed union; the French weavers plan to organize.

July. Central Labor Union decided not to interfere with Lyman Mills strike. Voted to endorse action of Plumbers Union and aid them financially, if necessary. Discussed trouble of the Brewery Workers Union and issued cards to be posted in union saloons of which there are 15, while 23 are classed as "unfair." — Paper Makers Union protested against Sunday work in a number of local paper mills. — Officers of National Union of Journeymen Plumbers conferred with master plumbers of this city to settle strike; firms refused to make concessions. — Central Labor Union voted to appropriate money to aid plumbers' strike.

August. Sixteen printing concerns of this city, Springfield, Chicopee, and Pittsfield were represented at meeting held to form temporary organization by a local branch of the National Typothetae; it is proposed that the

organization include cities and towns of Western Massachusetts. *September.* Painters and paper hangers organized a union. — Central Labor Union received notice of strike of stage employés of Springfield and Holyoke; endorsed boycott of New York Sun. — Bricklayers Union demanded weekly payment by contractors. *November.* Typographical Union joined in boycott of saloons using "unfair" goods. *December.* Central Labor Union declared in favor of license as the best thing for the people of this city.

LAWRENCE. In January, C. L. U. instructed secretary to write to Senators Hoar and Lodge asking them to vote favorably on measure calling for 8 hours' work on all government contracts. Passed resolution that henceforth delegates refuse to purchase goods in clothing, furnishing, and boot and shoe stores from any but clerks holding cards of Retail Clerks Protective Association. — Granite Workers Union petitioned high school commission that granite trimmings instead of freestone be used on new high school in order that local granite cutters may benefit; requested Mayor that union wages be paid on new building.

February. Journeymen Tailors Union 244 contributed \$20 for Marlborough strikers. *April.* Central Labor Union heard report from delegates of Bakers Union, Boston, of grievance against the George G. Fox Co., a bread and pie distributing concern of Charlestown; voted to place boycott on said concern's goods.

June. Horseshoers Union 64 succeeded in having master shoers of Lawrence and Methuen, also several in North Andover, adopt 9-hour day without reduction in wages. — Master horseshoers of this city and Andover have organized and drawn up uniform scale of prices.

July. Boiler Firemen's Union 18 received charter from the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen. *August.* Iron Molders Union demanded increase in wages of 10 per cent to take effect Aug. 14; increase was granted, matter being settled entirely by arbitration. — Lathers Union 7406 heard report that members who struck for increase in wages were successful in their demands. *December.* Mill Spinners Union voted for 10 per cent increase in wages. This is one of the strongest local unions, it being claimed that there are only 2 non-union spinners employed in the city.

LOWELL. In January, Trades and Labor Council censured course of Marlborough manufacturers. Communication from Coopers Union relative to use of non-union barrels by Milwaukee mill referred to labor committee. — Recently organized union of carpenters is to be known as Carpenters Union 49.

February. Spinners of Merrimack Manufacturing Co. presented statement of grievances against an overseer, and demanded his discharge. Later, Spinners Union heard report of committee of spinners of Merrimack Manufacturing Co. to the effect that the objectionable overseer had been discharged, and that 16,000 ring spindles were to be substituted for mule-spinning machinery destroyed. — Carders Union discussed increase of wages similar to that of Fall River.

March. National Association of Stationary Engineers discussed question of open meetings and of holding lectures on steam and electric machinery

for benefit of members. — Loom Fixers Union inspected textile school supported by the Lawrence organization with view of establishing similar school. — Trades and Labor Council adopted resolution opposing letting by contract the collection and cremation of garbage of the city.

April. Workingmen's Republican Labor Club adopted resolutions protesting against Board of Health letting out any of its work to be done by contract labor. — Loom Fixers Union discussed dissatisfaction over wages, it being claimed that additional work is demanded to make up for advance in wages; proposition to strike was considered. — Spinners Union voted to oppose system of night work so far as it relates to men who have steady employment during day; secretary was instructed to notify mill agents to this effect. — Textile Union discussed proposed new building for mill operatives on co-operative plan; estimated cost, \$70,000; suggested that 1,000 members become shareholders at \$25 per share. — Striking weavers of Middlesex Co. voted to submit their case to State Board of Arbitration; organized temporary union; spinners announced willingness to strike in sympathy with weavers and because of grievance of their own; will also submit their case to State Board. — Carders and Pickers Union invited third hands employed in carding rooms to join the union.

May. Loom Fixers Union reported that only 15 members of the local craft were outside the union. — Carders, Pickers, and Ring Spinners Union discussed proposed fines for all lumpy and oily roving of frame tenders of the Merrimack Mill; condemned proposition and agreed to oppose mill officials if plan is enforced. — Loom Fixers Union appointed committee to confer with other labor organizations as to observance of Memorial Day, and to ask conference with mill agents regarding granting a holiday to operatives. — Weavers discussed fines system and protested against it as an imposition on mill operatives.

June. Iron Molders Union received money from molders of Lowell Machine Shop in aid of men on strike in other foundries. — Spinners Union voted to support striking spinners and back boys of the Massachusetts Mills by levying assessment on each member; deplored attitude of Massachusetts Mills towards the strikers. — Weavers Union voted to support weavers affected by strike in the Massachusetts Mills.

July. Trades and Labor Council appointed committee of 3 to confer with Mayor in regard to proposed contract for lighting. — Weavers Union has paid \$500 in claims to weavers of Massachusetts Mills since spinners' strike; weavers were locked out on account of spinners' strike.

August. Machinists formed temporary organization, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. — Massachusetts Stationary Firemen's Association held annual convention and adopted resolutions condemning decision of Attorney-General in regard to firemen's license law. *October.* Textile Council considered wage question and decided to await result in Fall River.

November. Representatives of Leather Workers Union and White Bros. branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. held conference, resulting in restoration to old scale of wages and investigation of other grievances. — Trades and Labor Council voted not to withdraw from the A. F. of L. — Steamfitters Union reorganized. — Membership of some of local trades unions is as follows: Loom Fixers, 350; Spinners, 300; Carders

and Pickers, 275; and Weavers, 250.—Textile Council petitioned local cotton manufacturers for a 10 per cent increase in wages. — Trades and Labor Council voted to join State Branch of A. F. of L.

December. Mill agents have been authorized by cotton manufacturers to increase wages 10 per cent Dec. 18; over 15,000 operatives affected, and it will mean increase of \$500,000 a year. — Machinists Union voted to ask for 10 per cent increase in wages. They claim that when cuts have occurred in the mills they have been affected, and should therefore share now in the advance; about 250 would be benefited. — Textile Council urged that textile library be organized in order to keep operatives in touch with textile interests; purchase of leading textile magazines was recommended to the several unions. — Spinners Union asked agent of Boott Cotton Mills to reinstate a young man who was discharged on refusal to work overtime. — Employés of the print works, numbering about 26 organizations, became affiliated with the A. F. of L.; this action was taken in order to demand a 10 per cent increase in wages which has been granted to operatives of Lowell outside the print works. — Operatives of print works have permanently organized under name of Print Workers Association of Lowell, becoming affiliated with the A. F. of L. — Leather Workers Union appointed committee to interview American Hide & Leather Co. in regard to new scale of prices presented by the union. — Mill firemen claim that they receive lower wages in this State than in any other; men voted to place their request for 10 per cent increase before the union agents. — Print Workers Protective Association held meeting at which it was claimed that the increase given by the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. and the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. for print works operatives amounted to from 2 to 5 per cent.

LYNN. In January, Stone Masons Union appointed committee to investigate non-payment of wages by employing contractors. *February.* Painters and Decorators Union 111 called attention of Public Property Committee to poor work being done on Tracey school, it being alleged that poor materials are used. *March.* Carpenters Union severed connection with Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; intention is to form New England League for better organization of carpenters of New England States. *May.* Lasters Union decided that Saturday half-holiday should extend from June 1 to Nov. 1. — Turned workmen are strengthening their organization in order to adjust price lists on Haverhill plan. *June.* Strikers of the J. B. Renton Co. held meeting for purpose of forming strong organization for fighting present strike and any other that may occur involving heelers.

July. Lasters Union by vote of 93 to 75 decided to abandon trades union lines and join the S. T. & L. A. — Striking glaziers of Thomas A. Kelley & Co. discussed formation of branch of S. T. & L. A., voted not to refer trouble to State Board of Arbitration for settlement. — Morocco Glaziers Union of S. T. & L. A. formed with 75 charter members. — Thomas A. Kelley & Co. are filling places of striking glaziers in their morocco factory with new men whom they board and lodge in the factory. — Employés of James Phelan & Sons considered wages to be paid in factory; ignored officers of S. T. & L. A., claiming to be still members of

L. P. U. of America. — Carpenters Union withdrew from United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, it being alleged that too much money was spent on death and disability benefits and too little for organizing purposes; movement is on foot to form a New England organization and make 8-hour day universal throughout New England. — Lasters Union voted to rescind action in voting to apply to S. T. & L. A. for a charter; affiliation of members is likely to be divided. — Committee of striking glaziers informed State Board of Arbitration that they are willing to make concessions—work 59 hours a week for \$1 per week increase, and overtime at the rate per hour of their weekly wages. — Of 1,250 lasters formerly members of the local union there are now less than 600, many of whom are far behind in dues.

August. Hand-turn workmen formed temporary organization as local union of B. & S. W.; new organization will make demand on manufacturers for increase in wages. — Morocco Glaziers Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. discussed local strike situation in the 3 morocco factories; it was reported that strikers would receive necessary financial aid from S. T. & L. A. to enable them to carry on fight with manufacturers. — Lasters Union reduced initiation fee from \$3 to \$1. Voted that all members in arrears of dues for 6 months or over could have same wiped out and be admitted, practically as new members, on payment of \$1. Amendments adopted lessening expenses of union. — Machinists at mass meeting discussed merits of S. T. & L. A. *vs.* pure and simple trade unionism. — Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance formed assembly composed entirely of shoe workers. — Hand-turn workmen of Luther S. Johnson & Co., slippers, and who were members of local council of B. & S. W. U. were locked out pending settlement of new price list introduced by agent of the B. & S. W. U. — Lasters Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. composed of local lasters became permanent organization with 40 members, to be known as Lasters Alliance 267, S. T. & L. A. — Iron and brass molders held public meeting under auspices of Iron and Brass Molders International Union 103 at which it was stated that molders of Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence were thoroughly organized and were receiving an average of 10 per cent more wages than local molders.

September. Because of refusal of Lasters Union to work with lasters who have withdrawn from that body and joined Lasters Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A., a strike occurred at shoe factory of Melanson & Currier. Firm agreed to discharge a laster unless he showed card of membership testifying good financial standing in the L. P. U. of America, and lasters returned to work. — Striking glaziers of Thomas A. Kelley & Co. formed local alliance of S. T. & L. A. — Workmen of Downs & Watson Co., shoes, members of Lasters Union, refused to work with members of Lasters Local Assembly, S. T. & L. A., as these men withdrew from the Lasters Union; 5 employés, members of S. T. & L. A., quit work. — Through action of local Carpenters Union a Beverly contractor doing work in this city conformed to 8-hour day.

October. Iron Molders Union 103 voted to demand minimum rate of wages of \$2.75 per day to take effect Oct. 16. — Carpenters Union appointed committee to look into matter of a referendum vote at city elec-

tion on 8-hour day for city employés. — Twenty-six employés at slipper factory of Joseph Caunt & Co., all members of Hand-Turn Workmen's Union affiliated with the Haverhill Council of the B. & S. W. U., struck; firm increased wages 25 per cent but demanded better work and perfect shoes turned out; agent of union and firm held conference. — Grocery Clerks Union considered action of several local dealers, proprietors of so-called car stations, who keep open Thursday afternoons and Sundays. This is not considered fair to grocers who close Thursday afternoons to give clerks the half-holiday.

November. Conference of delegates from a number of local labor unions held for purpose of considering ways and means to better condition of workingmen, and also to form a Central Labor Union. — Grocery Clerks Union received report that a number of small places and car stations had agreed to close Thursday afternoons. — Local branch of National Alliance of Stage Employés formed; to be affiliated with local branch in Boston.

December. Temporary injunction issued by Superior Court against firm of F. C. Von der Heide Co. restrains firm from using counterfeit cigar labels and from selling goods bearing counterfeit or imitation labels of the Cigar Makers Union. — Carpenters Union discussed increase of wages for carpenters to go into effect May 1, 1900. — State Board of Arbitration gave hearing to Bailey, Curtis, & Co. and employés to make price list for making new grade of shoe, but was unable to settle a price owing to insufficient information. The firm has the stamp of the B. & S. W. U. and employés are members of the National organization.

MARLBOROUGH. In January, strikers held mass meeting and were addressed by prominent labor leaders including Pres. Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. Resolutions adopted condemning action of city government in calling in District Police. — Merchants Association petitioned the Rice & Hutchins Co. not to take the business of its Cotting Avenue factory from the city. — Fourteen representatives from shoe organizations were appointed under authority of executive committees of Joint Council to tour the country and make appeals for financial assistance, and to urge members of A. F. of L. and other National affiliated unions to refrain from buying goods made by Marlborough concerns. — Announcement of introduction of bill in Legislature authorizing that body to appoint committee to investigate labor situation in this city received with pleasure, as tending to settlement of strike. — Meeting held of persons interested in proposition to start a co-operative shoe factory for manufacture of shoes bearing union label. — Strikers held mass meeting at which addresses were made by labor and political men; acknowledged gift of \$100 from brewers of Albany. — Shoe manufacturers held conference in Boston with State Board of Arbitration.

February. Subpœnas were served on 25 members of unions to appear in Boston, Feb. 14, to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain them from interfering in any way with business of Rice & Hutchins Co. — Central Labor Union appointed committee to urge local churches and charitable organizations to have all printing done at offices using union label. Proprietors of shoe stores promised to buy no more shoes at local factories where strikes are in progress. — Legislative Committee on Labor gave first hearing on strike situation.

March. Mayor Plunkett vetoed order whereby the free use of City Hall on Sunday afternoons for 4 weeks beginning March 19, was given to striking shoemakers for holding mass meetings. *April.* Strikers, at mass meeting, were addressed by prominent labor leaders and urged to stand by their organizations. *September.* At hearing of Industrial Commission at Washington, D. C., it was stated that the Marlborough strike had failed both from employes' and employers' standpoint; employes were worse off than before the strike, and wages were 25 to 30 per cent lower.

Milford. In July, Cigar Makers Union presented new bill of prices to manufacturers to go into effect July 17. *December.* Local branch of Granite Cutters National Union notified employers that on March 1, 1900, an 8-hour day and minimum rate of \$3 per day would be demanded.

Monson. In August, Cutters Union ordered 20 stone cutters working for W. N. Flynt Granite Co. to stop work.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, Central Trades Council sent resolutions to Governor and Council asking for appointment of a local factory inspector in every city and town having 10,000 employed. Weavers presented resolution to the Governor condemning Inspector Halley in conducting Grinnell Mills particulars' case. Governor Wolcott refused to prosecute having been informed by the district-attorney that the violation was purely technical. — Weavers held mass meeting and considered wages; restoration of 25 per cent urged. — North End weavers voted to demand a restoration of wages, to take effect March 6.

February. Central Labor Union voted to recommend election of 2 delegates from each union to confer with manufacturers on wages. — Spinners Union voted to make final payment of \$1,000 and interest of money borrowed from Fall River union during last strike; also voted to create a benefit for the doffers. — Central Labor Union asked local mill treasurers for a conference on wages. — Mill treasurers notified C. L. U. that wages would be advanced April 3 to schedule existing in cloth mills previous to Jan. 1, 1898; also that hereafter when any change is contemplated in wages by employers or employes notice of 30 days will be given.

March. Central Labor Union accepted letter from mill treasurers and referred it to local unions for further action. — Loom Fixers Union voted to accept advance in wages and 30-day notification clause of manufacturers. — Weavers Union voted \$25 to Marlborough strikers. *April.* Weavers Union received complaints that restoration of wages has not taken place in many mills, and that length of cuts has been increased 2 yards in some instances at same price per cut. *June.* Weavers still claim that overtime law is being violated and that women are employed in drawing-in rooms Saturday afternoons and Sundays. *July.* Weavers Union held meeting at which 208 cases of fining in the Potomska Mills were reported. — Weavers Union distributed circulars asking if members favored ordering strike against fining system, and if willing to pay extra assessment of 10 cents a week to support members in case of strike. Answers are to be in writing, and strike decision settled when results are canvassed. *August.* Weavers of Potomska Mills Corp. appointed committee to confer with superintendent and state weavers' grievances in regard to alleged excessive fining. — Weavers of Potomska Mills Corp. voted not to strike as conditions in weave room have greatly improved since committee conferred with

superintendent. *September.* Executive committee of Weavers Union requested weavers of Pierce Manufacturing Co. to stop working nights. *October.* Committee representing Spinners, Carders, Weavers, and Loom Fixers unions voted to ask for conference with manufacturers in regard to advance in wages. *November.* Committees from labor unions and mill treasurers discussed wages, but took no definite action.

December. Central Textile Council voted to instruct labor union representatives to ask for 10 per cent advance in wages when in conference with manufacturers Dec. 4. — Representatives of the Spinners, Weavers, Loom Fixers, and Carders unions conferred with representatives of the local cotton mills and agreed upon 10 per cent advance in wages to take effect Dec. 11; nearly 13,000 operatives affected. — Loom Fixers Union voted to accept 10 per cent advance offered by manufacturers, and favored continuance of clause in agreement that 30 days' notice be given in case of a strike. — Weavers Union voted to send delegation to Fall River to urge labor unions to defeat sliding scale scheme and demand a standard price list, as local unions are doing. — Committee of Textile School voted to introduce a bill in the Legislature similar to that which passed last winter in favor of the Lowell Textile School. The State will be asked to appropriate \$18,000 annually providing the city pays \$7,000 annually for the maintenance of the school.

NEWBURYPORT. In September, Lasters Union 75, B. & S. W., unanimously voted to sever connection from National body owing to action of convention at Rochester, N. Y. — Cutters Union 175 and Mixed Union 186 have severed connection with B. & S. W. U.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, Barbers Union endorsed idea of licensing barbers. — Typographical Union voted to appropriate money from its treasury to aid Marlborough shoe strikers. — Central Labor Union appointed committee to see the Mayor in regard to building of new city barn, dissatisfaction being expressed that work was not to be let by contract as charter provides.

February. Legislative committee of C. L. U. sent memorial to Massachusetts members of U. S. Senate urging them to do all in their power to secure passage of bill limiting hours of daily service of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon public works of, or work done by the United States or any territory, or the District of Columbia. — Central Labor Union instructed legislative committee to use all efforts to have local representatives at Boston support mechanics' lien and barbers' license bills. Voted to endorse "Union Workman" published at Springfield.

March. Central Labor Union endorsed proposition that City Council appropriate \$600 for open-air band concerts during summer. — Bricklayers and Plasterers Union held conference with contractors and urged them to employ only union men during coming season.

April. Central Labor Union protested against introduction of 10-hour day by local contractors; decided to support 9-hour day; announced that after May 1 union men will not work with non-union men. — Weavers of Greylock held meeting for purpose of organizing a union. — Central Labor Union discussed formation of a permanent county organization for the purpose of celebrating Labor Day.

June. New England Typographical Union at fifth annual convention changed name to New England Allied Trades. Resolution adopted that in case of trouble an attorney be consulted, expense to be borne by New England Allied Trades instead of individual union. During year 8 unions became affiliated; 2 withdrew. Membership includes 28 unions, of which 20 are typographical, 5 are of pressmen, and one each of mailers, stereotypers, and type foundries. — Plumbers Union received report that 9-hour day for local plumbers will go into effect July 1, with 8-hour day on Saturdays. — Central Labor Union protested against city appropriation of \$400 for entertaining the President, on the ground that it is illegal; union endorsed a popular subscription and voted \$25 toward it.

July. In return for recent concessions, Plumbers Union accepted proposition made by Master Plumbers Association, and agrees that hereafter union plumbers will work for none but members of Master Plumbers Association.

August. Machinists organized union to become affiliated with C. L. U.; this union, with Clerks Union and the Laborers Union recently organized, largely increases membership of labor unions in the city. — Carpenters Union received report of committee appointed to see Mr. C. Q. Richmond in regard to employment of union men in construction of new Richmond hotel, to the effect that specifications call for employment of union men only and that only such will be employed. — Representative of Weavers Union and officials of Eclipse and Beaver mills held conference which resulted in satisfactory settlement of the weavers' grievances. — Lasters have become affiliated with the C. L. U.

September. Central Labor Union adopted resolution of Typographical Union 316 relating to New York Sun, and imposed fine of \$2 on every member of C. L. U. who purchased said paper; attempts made to have similar fine imposed among members of various local unions. — Painters Union 2, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, adopted rules preventing small jobbing and contracting by journeymen painters, and concentrating work in hands of contractors employing only union men. *October.* Central Labor Union began active work in political campaign.

November. Chief reason of Lasters Union in withdrawing from C. L. U. was that latter body brought political matters into the meeting, which is against principles of Lasters Union. — Central Labor Union received notice of settlement of differences between local labor unions and the Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. — Clerks formed temporary organization. — Nine-hour rule of Typographical Union went into effect. — Clerks Union received charter; membership of 47.

December. Hunter Machine Co. at request of New England delegate of National Molders Association became union shop, and raised wages whereby minimum becomes \$2.50 per day instead of \$2.25. — Shoe cutters decided to take out charter under new constitution of the B. & S. W. U. and to become again affiliated with the general body.

NORTHAMPTON. In February, Central Labor Union removed boycott from George H. Abbott's liquor saloon, union men now being employed. — Journeymen barbers organized a union. *March.* Barbers Union was organized. *August.* Painters and decorators formed union.

and were addressed by members of the Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union of Springfield. *October.* Central Labor Union is pressing boycott on Bergner & Engel ales and beers.

PITTSFIELD. In March, Central Labor Union petitioned city government that all city contractors employ only union men on public works. *April.* Lathers held meeting for purpose of organizing union. — Lathers Union fixed standard price for lathers at 16 cents a bunch instead of 10 cents. *May.* Carpenters Union received application from 2 local firms to become unionized, they having adopted 9-hour schedule. — Union men state, after investigation, that in the last year Italians at work in this city on various jobs have sent \$17,000 to Italy. *June.* Petition of C. L. U. for enactment of ordinance providing that all city work be done by union men and that union men be given preference in all buildings or public work done by or for the city was refused, City Solicitor having pronounced it illegal. *July.* Striking operatives of Helliwell & Co. were addressed by members of C. L. U. which body asked for conference with mill officials to bring about settlement of strike, but was refused. — Strike at Helliwell & Co. brought to an end by stand taken by firm and disorganization of strikers; some concessions made to women weavers but wages remain the same.

August. At C. L. U. meeting 20 printers formed branch of International Typographical Union and applied for charter. — Sixteen printing concerns of this city, Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee were represented at meeting held to form a temporary organization by a local branch of the National Typothetae; it is proposed that the organization include cities and towns of Western Massachusetts. — Carpenters Union settled differences with Z. A. Ward & Son, woodworkers, the firm acceding to demands of union except that employes will not be compelled to join union. — Central Labor Union and the street car company have settled differences, Wood & Woodman, building contractors, who have contract for street railway car stables becoming a union firm. *December.* Carpenters Protective Association, to become known as the Mechanics Association, appointed committee representing carpenters, masons, plumbers, and painters to draw up price lists which are to go into effect April 1, 1900.

QUINCY. In March, striking granite cutters received communication from several granite manufacturers asking for committee to call upon them, and stating that 30 cent minimum scale would be signed and men put to work at once. — State Board of Arbitration conferred with committees representing Granite Cutters Association and local branch of Granite Cutters National Union to attempt settlement of strike; manufacturers' proposition of settlement on basis of terms reached at Barre, Vt., rejected. — Striking granite cutters at mass meeting refused proposition of manufacturers to leave question to arbitration. — Granite Cutters Unions of Quincy and West Quincy voted to accept manufacturers' proposition to enlarge membership of their committee, which will have full power to treat with manufacturers. — Committees from granite manufacturers and Granite Cutters Union effected settlement of strike. *November.* Local branches of National Granite Cutters Union notified Granite Manufacturers Association of new schedule of wages and hours to go into effect March 1, 1900.

Rockland. In November, Lasters Union had 83 members sign for membership in the B. & S. W. U.

Rockport. In May, Rockport Granite Co. made proposition that workmen return to work on 10-hour system until October, when they would go permanently on 9-hour system; proposition rejected. *June.* Stone Workers Union voted to accept the terms of the Rockport Granite Co., thus terminating the strike.

SALEM. In December, new price list of B. & S. W. U. for cutters went into effect in shoe factory of P. A. Field & Co.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, reported at annual meeting of C. L. U. that during 1898 the membership of unions affiliated increased about 200; new unions affiliated, 7; unions severed, 3. Condemnatory resolutions adopted on imperialism. Proposition to have meetings public defeated. — A petition signed by 183 cigar makers was sent to Senator Lodge urging him to use his influence and vote against policy of expansion. — Carpenters Union 177 opened its meeting to the public; first instance of kind since trade unionism started in city; able speakers argued in favor of open meetings.

February. New Barbers Union organized. — Lafayette Union asked for injunction to restrain Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union from alleged interference with its members in securing employment. — Central Labor Union endorsed new contract labor ordinance which provides that in all contracts entered into by or on behalf of the city all work or labor shall be performed by residents unless it is impossible to obtain them, and that the prevailing rate of wages shall be paid. — Unions 96 and 177 of the Carpenters and Joiners of America have asked local contractors and builders for increase of pay to \$2.50 for 9-hour day to take effect April 17. — Retail clerks asked help of unions to have stores closed in summer at 6 P.M. Saturdays. — Committee of Allied Printing Trades Council held conference with similar committee from Hartford regarding 9½-hour working-day; contest for shorter day is in accordance with agreement between International Union and the Typothetae. — Superior Court issued injunction restraining Baltimore faction of Painters and Decorators Union from interfering with Lafayette faction and employers of Lafayette men.

March. Bricklayers, masons, and plasterers of Massachusetts held eighth annual convention; 15 of the 26 unions of the State were represented. Resolutions were passed asking for change in civil service rules applicable to qualifications of sewer inspectors, so that applicants for appointment must be not less than 21 years old, and practical bricklayers and masons. Motion passed that when any change is made in State labor laws conference should send representatives to protect its interests. — Baltimore Union of Painters and Decorators has asked Fire Commissioners for a hearing on protest made by the union against La France & La Rivière, contractors of new engine-house, for hiring non-resident painters. — Retail clerks organized as Springfield Retail Clothiers, Furnishers, and Hatters Union; will be affiliated with Retail Clerks National Protective Association, headquarters at Denver, Col. — Bookbinders have formed permanent organization to become affiliated with the C. L. U. — Barbers Union appointed committee to visit proprietors of the 7 non-union shops of

the city and have them unionized. — Waiters Union discussed its new constitution and by-laws; wage schedule not as yet satisfactorily settled.

April. First number of the "Union Workman" issued in its revised form; official journal of labor organizations of Western Massachusetts. — Iron Molders Union at mass meeting discussed raise in wages. — Horse-shoers are discussing formation of a union with view of bettering conditions as to hours of labor and wages. — Building Laborers Protective Union is endeavoring to obtain charter in National union. — Central Labor Union placed boycott on business of J. H. Williams for his alleged employment of non-union carpenters. — Waiters Union received list for ratification from committee on hours of labor and wages.

May. Steamfitters and Helpers, Iron Molders, and Carpenters unions have new schedules to go into effect. Schedule of Steamfitters and Helpers Union provides that after 3 years a helper, upon passing examination of a competent board, must be paid prescribed wages, which are \$2.25 for journeymen fitters for first 6 months, \$2.50 for second 6 months, \$3 for second year and thereafter; not less than \$1.50 daily for helpers. — Waiters Union decided to establish employment bureau to furnish employers help and positions to unemployed. — Central Labor Union at request of Cigar Makers Union boycotted store of E. O. Clark & Co. for dealing in non-union cigars and refusing to comply with the union's demands. — Local branch of Electric Workers Union began campaign against employment of non-union electrical workmen; agent appointed to investigate class of labor employed upon electrical work in this city. — Typographical Union inaugurated open meetings to newspaper men and boss printers. — Barbers Union and employers held meeting and voted to close all day on every holiday except when it falls on Saturday or Monday and keep open until 11 o'clock the night before; when holidays fall on Saturday or Monday shops will keep open until noon. — Brewery Workers Union will strike May 22 unless breweries' syndicate accepts following terms: 9 hours in winter, 10 in summer, and when necessary to lay off men it be done impartially and in rotation. — Central Labor Union removed boycott from firm of E. O. Clark & Co., promise having been given to handle only union cigars. — Union of stage employes voted to give up strike at Court Square Theatre. — Cigar Makers Union reported that membership in 1898 was 218; death benefits paid, \$1,140; sick benefits, \$950. — Committees from C. L. U. and the brewers conferred, the brewers conceding several points. — Announcement made that negotiations have been opened for adjustment of differences between Baltimore and Lafayette Painters and Decorators unions. — Bookbinders Union requests 9½-hour day without reduction in wages.

June. Employing printers of this city, Holyoke, and Chicopee met and discussed question of a shorter work day for their employés. The typographical unions of the cities have urged employers to grant the 9½-hour day agreed upon at convention held in Syracuse, N. Y., by International Typographical Union and the typothetae. — Brewery Workers Union voted to order general strike in local breweries as result of failure of negotiations between breweries and the union. — Master Plumbers Association

is having trouble with local wholesale house which, by agreement, sells only to members of association but which threatens to sell to whomever it pleases unless all local outsiders are admitted to membership in the association. Trouble also caused by alleged maintenance of a "pool" which is claimed to account for high cost of plumbers' supplies. — Boss barbers employed a delegate to keep watch on the 14 unfair shops and use every means to suppress them.

July. Freight handlers formed temporary organization and voted to apply to A. F. of L. for charter. — Coal handlers organized with 31 charter members. — Molders Union appointed committee to confer with Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. regarding lockout of molders and their helpers. — As result of conference between the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. and committee from locked-out molders, the lockout was declared off; men refuse to return to work until additional concessions are secured, or plant is made a union shop. — Molders Union reports probability that foundry of Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. will be run as a non-union shop, in which case a boycott will be placed on firm. — Striking molders of Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. received benefit from the union — married men \$7 a week, single men \$5 a week. — In behalf of strikers of Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. the C. L. U. warned all builders not to use material made by that firm as union men will not work with this material. Strikers will not boycott firm until after consultation with representative of their National organization.

August. Molders Union appointed committee to confer with Mayor Gilmore to induce him to annul his contract for castings given to non-union firm of Providence. If molders boycott him for using these castings he will postpone his building for a year. — Molders Union claims that workmen at Davitt foundry have been made to work overtime, and that unless this is stopped, a strike will be ordered. — Arbitration board of National Association of Iron Molders is holding conferences with the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. to induce firm to accept the union card. — Sixteen printing concerns of this city, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Pittsfield were represented at meeting held to form a temporary organization by a local branch of the National Typothetae; it is proposed that the organization include cities and towns of Western Massachusetts. — Central Labor Union received report of satisfactory settlement by committee appointed to confer with the Mayor and the molders, contract for iron work in new Court Square block going to the R. F. Hawkins Works, the Springfield Foundry Co. to have the castings under a subcontract. Molders Union requested the C. L. U. to endorse their boycott on Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. On request of Clerks Union, boycott was declared on 5 local firms. — Teamsters formed organization. — Stationary firemen organized union with 27 charter members. — Typographical Union voted to discontinue open meetings which were instituted by vote of the union April 9. — Bartenders Union voted to request C. L. U. to place 3 local saloon keepers on unfair list for alleged hiring of non-union help. — Barbers Union caused discharge of a woman journeyman barber in a local shop, threatening to take away union card from employer. — Journeymen Barbers

Union and Boss Barbers Association are having trouble over adjustment of fines, it being alleged by latter body that partiality is shown in levying fines. — Drivers Union settled difficulty with local saloon keeper who signed agreement not to handle any more beer of the non-union brewery in Brooklyn, the cause of the trouble. — Local labor unions favor adoption of 8-hour law and petition that question be placed on ballot at coming municipal election. — Painters and Decorators Union received communication from president of the National organization that he has received proposition of settlement of trouble between the Baltimore and Lafayette factions which he favors. Local Baltimore union asks that definite action be postponed until settlement of legal complications between the 2 factions is effected.

September. Retail grocery and provision clerks formed union to be affiliated with the Retail Clerks International Protective Association of Denver. — Molders Union endorsed boycott against cigars of Carl Upmann factory. — Clerks Union put firm of Besse, Carpenter, & Co. on unfair list for keeping store open one evening more a week than allowed by rules of the union. — On account of growth of federated labor unions in numbers and membership, present quarters for meeting are too small, and movement is on foot to form building association and build a block suited to needs of the unions. — United Typothetae of America at convention in this city opposed official recognition of typographical unions, denounced arbitration with typographical unions, discountenanced use of union labels, and adopted resolutions discouraging use of union labels on printing work. — Movement on foot to reorganize Waiters Union which practically dissolved 2 months ago. — New union of composition pressmen is meeting with opposition from Dickinson Hard Rubber Co. — Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union had working card registered under new label law, and union's seal copyrighted. — Executive board of C. L. U. settled differences between K. of L. unions and A. F. of L. by passing resolutions refusing recognition to K. of L. members as union men. Committee of C. L. U. reports no success in attempt to settle trouble between theatre managers and employés. The Stage Workers Union requests C. L. U. to recommend boycott on theatres where troubles exist. — Baush & Harris Machine Tool Co. secured injunction restraining former employés from in any way interfering with the company's business, employés, or those seeking employment. — Difficulty between new union of composition pressmen and Dickinson Hard Rubber Co. may lead to lockout, in which case C. L. U. will support locked-out men. Employés were given until 6 o'clock to sign agreement giving men present wages for one year and privilege of organizing shop union, but forbidding them to become connected in any way with C. L. U. or A. F. of L.; failing to sign, they were to quit work. They agreed to wage scale, but rejected proposition in regard to union. — New union of structural steel and iron workers organized to become affiliated with A. F. of L.

October. Bicycle repairers formed temporary organization. — Theatre boycott called off, managers agreeing to adopt schedule of wages in force in stage workers unions and to employ only union men. *November.* Tobacco sorters and packers completed organization as a local union. —

Central Labor Union heard grievance of Sheet Metal Workers Union over contract made by Mayor with a Boston firm to furnish metal cornice for a new building; firm is on "unfair list." — Painters and Decorators Union declared boycott off Whitney buildings. — Baltimore Painters and Decorators Union filed with Secretary of the Commonwealth a copy of the inscriptions on its working card, copyrighting it under Chap. 359, Acts of 1899, entitled "An Act relative to the registration and protection of labels, trade-marks, stamps and forms of advertisements."

December. Nine unions have been organized since Sept. 1 as follows: Machinists, composition pressmen, grocery and provision clerks, button makers, hat men, structural iron and steel workers, boiler makers, bicycle repairers, and tobacco assorters and packers. Electrical workers have gained increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 and \$3 per day, and coal handlers from \$9 per week to \$10 for single and \$11 for double teams. — Composition Pressmen's Union is being assisted by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. in its difficulty with the Dickinson Hard Rubber Co.; matter is to be referred to committee on arbitration. — Button Makers Union has been offered \$100 by W. C. Newell of Newell Brothers Manufacturing Co. to withdraw from the A. F. of L. as the company opposes organization of union affiliated with the A. F. of L. — Typographical Union discussed question of 9-hour day with 10-hours' pay; majority of local printing establishments have manifested their willingness to adopt schedule. — Master Plumbers Association placed New England Supply Co. on "unfair list," this being in effect a boycott. — Clerks Union removed boycott from Morse & Jacobs, clothiers. — Grain Handlers Union caused all the employes of John W. Wilder to join the union, and firm has now been taken from "unfair list." — Western Massachusetts Typothetae voted to grant printers 9½-hour working-day for a period of 6 months, beginning with the new year; this was result of petition some time ago for reduction of hours from local Typographical Union.

WALTHAM. In January, Watch Factory Mutual Relief Association has membership of 1,033 which is increase of 74 over 1898; sum of \$1,773 is on hand, \$2,531 having been paid in benefits in 1898. *May.* Local unions and workmen held mass meeting for purpose of forming a C. L. U.

Westfield. In February, Musicians Union received charter. *May.* Retail Clerks Union declared boycott on store of Bush & Mullen because of refusal of firm to close all day Patriots' Day. *December.* Team drivers organized union with 45 members with charter from the International union.

Whitman. In January, report of State Board of Arbitration in case of lasters at Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.'s factory received with much dissatisfaction. In response to petition, the Governor replied that he could not interfere, as the law made no provision for appeal from decision of State Board. *February.* Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co. refused request of L. P. U. to compromise by accepting price lists in operation in Brockton; company refuses to pay any prices except those submitted by State Board. *August.* Lasters Union discussed issue between National officials and members of Brockton unions. Copies of new constitution distributed.

WORCESTER. In January, Central Labor Union discussed plans for stronger organization of iron molders in view of pending strike at P. Pero's foundry. *February.* Cigar makers Union levied weekly assessment of 50 cents on members for benefit of Marlborough strikers. — Iron molders made formal request, which was granted, that the Pero strike be taken in hand by State Branch of A. F. of L. — Request received from Clothing Cutters Union, New York, that local firms give no patronage to Leary Bros., against which firm a strike is in progress, and whose goods, it is alleged, are manufactured in sweat shops. — After conference with labor leaders, F. A. Easton agreed to sell only union cigars.

April. Iron Molders Union sent propositions to foundrymen asking recognition of union card in all shops, abolition of piece work and of work known as day, day and a quarter, day and a half, etc., and minimum rate of wages of \$3 per day for all competent workmen, these demands to be complied with on or before May 1. — Demands of Iron Molders Union caused strike at Worcester Boiler Works, and lockout at Rice, Barton, & Fales' works.

May. Local labor union issued boycott against product of a local brewery; there is a legal boycott on in this city against all beers. — Iron Molders Union lost 2 points in strike; national officials made arrangements with employers, and some of best workmen returned to work at Rice, Barton, & Fales. — Iron Molders Union paid striking molders their regular weekly wages out of the union's funds. — Committees representing molders and the Founders Association reached settlement in favor of molders; recognition of union card, shop committees, and abolition of piece work were conceded the men; no agreement reached on minimum rate of wages.

July. Steamfitters Union announced that employers of steamfitters must have union helpers at union wages. It is alleged that piping in progress at Worcester Brewing Corporation is not being done by union men. — Journeymen Barbers Union appointed committee to urge proprietors of non-union shops to join union and charge union prices. — Plumbers Union declares Kelley-Delahanty block a "monument to scab labor" and will boycott all tenants who occupy block.

August. Bottlers and drivers of liquor delivery teams formed organization, and will become affiliated with the C. L. U.; as drivers of brewery wagons belong to Brewers Union 136 they will not be allowed to join new union. — Machinists Union became permanent organization forming as a lodge of International Association of Machinists; there are over 3,500 machinists in this city and an effort will be made to have as many as possible join the union. — Agreement exists between master and journeymen plumbers; the Master Plumbers Association is said to be a "pool" or trust of leading plumbing firms of this city, while journeymen's union is a trades union of men employed by the firms.

September. Painters and Decorators Union voted that the Kelley-Delahanty block was a fair job and that union painters will be allowed to work upon it in spite of attempted boycott of majority of the labor unions. — Steamfitters Union sent committee to request Drs. Kelley and Delahanty to employ only union men on their block; request granted. — Building

Trades Council expelled Painters and Decorators Union owing to its action in calling the Kelley-Delahanty block a fair job. — Various local unions adopted resolutions condemning action of Board of Aldermen in refusing to submit question of 8-hour working-day for city employes to voters at next municipal election.

October. Labor unions decided to petition Mayor and City Council for public meeting to discuss 8-hour law. — Labor unions were granted request for a public meeting to discuss 8-hour law; meeting will be held Nov. 1. — Master Plumbers Association insists that master plumbers buy union supplies and join the combine, or they will be forced out of business; 5 journeymen and 2 helpers were ordered out of shop of Edward J. Daly, as he bought of Callahan Supply Co. which is outside the combine.

November. Organized labor had petition denied to have 8-hour law placed on official ballot for the city election. — French-Canadian carpenters formed temporary organization to become affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

In General. In May, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen (in name of Fitchburg employes) submitted bill of grievances to officials of Fitchburg R.R. *June.* Industrial Commission has engaged Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the M. I. T. to make an investigation on trade unionism, and Mr. F. J. Stimson will make comparison and digest of labor legislation of the States and foreign countries.

July. In report of the subcommission of the United States Industrial Commission to Washington, one of the most important subjects to be dealt with is the system of arbitration * established between the Mason Builders Association of Boston and vicinity and Bricklayers Unions 3 and 27 of Boston and vicinity. This is considered a model for employers and workmen all over the United States.

August. The A. F. of L. is to be represented in British Trade Union Congress to be held in Plymouth, England, in September, by vice-president of Cigar Makers International Union. — Shoe manufacturers representing Boston, Lynn, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Rochester met at Philadelphia to consider advisability of forming a National organization. — National Foundrymen's Association agreed to a conference with Iron Molders Union of the United States to endeavor to bring about a settlement of differences regarding day and piece work, hours of labor, apprentices, wages, and other minor matters. — United Garment Workers of North America at convention in Philadelphia adopted resolutions fixing scale of prices to be enforced in all overall factories in the United States and Canada, this meaning increase in wages from 10 to 25 per cent in a number of large shops.

October. Executive committee of State Branch, A. F. of L., decided to take labor census by sending out circulars to all cities and towns in the State to ask for returns on number of men employed in various branches of trade and the proportion in the labor unions. — Cigar Makers International Union objects to annexation of the Philippines to the United States, as the cheap products and low rates paid cigar makers in the islands would ruin the industry here if brought into competition.

* For detailed account, see under Hours of Labor, page 81, *ante*.

November. Granite Cutters National Union sent circular to all employing granite manufacturers of country stating that on and after May 1, 1900, an 8-hour day with \$3 wages would be demanded. — Attorney-General Knowlton was severely criticised by labor men of State, especially by general officers of the B. & S. W. U., for his decision declaring doings of Rochester convention illegal.

December. Granite Cutters National Union issued demand for 8-hour day with minimum price of \$3; new price list for work also presented which means advance over present prices of 35 to 40 per cent; these changes go into effect March 1, 1900. — Convention of A. F. of L. held in Detroit. Discussion took place as to whether all crafts employed in a brewery should be members of National Union of Brewery Workmen, and that no others should be permitted to do any work required in a brewery. The proposed establishment of an 8-hour day by granite cutters received endorsement. Resolutions were adopted condemning use of all union labels and stamps other than that of the B. & S. W. U.

ANALYSIS: BY NAMES OF TRADES UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. In *February*, Worcester. *April*, Boston. *May*, Boston. *June*, Boston. *July*, Boston. *October*, Fall River, Brockton, and Boston.

BAKERS UNIONS. In *April*, Boston.

BARBERS UNIONS. In *January*, North Adams. *February*, Springfield, Boston, and Northampton. *March*, Northampton, Fall River, and Springfield. *May*, Springfield. *June*, Haverhill and Springfield. *July*, Worcester. *August*, Haverhill and Springfield. *October*, Boston. *December*, Boston.

BARTENDERS UNIONS. In *April*, Boston. *July*, Boston. *August*, Springfield.

BICYCLE REPAIRERS UNIONS. In *October*, Springfield.

BOOKBINDERS UNIONS. In *March*, Springfield. *May*, Springfield.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNIONS. In *January*, Brockton, Marlborough, Boston, and Haverhill. *February*, Marlborough. *March*, Haverhill, Brockton, and Marlborough. *April*, Haverhill and Marlborough. *May*, Lynn. *June*, Brockton, Haverhill, and Lynn. *July*, Lynn and Brockton. *August*, Boston, Brockton, Lynn, and Haverhill. *September*, Brockton, Newburyport, Marlborough, and Haverhill. *October*, Lynn and Brockton. *November*, Brockton. *December*, Haverhill, Brockton, Lynn, North Adams, and Salem.

BOX MAKERS UNIONS. In *April*, Haverhill. *August*, Haverhill.

BREWERY WORKERS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston. *May*, Springfield. *June*, Springfield. *December*, Boston.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND PLASTERERS UNIONS. In *March*, Springfield and North Adams. *May*, Boston. *June*, Boston and Adams. *July*, Boston. *September*, Holyoke.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS. In *January*, Boston. *February*, Boston. *March*, Boston. *April*, Boston. *May*, Boston. *June*, Boston. *July*, Boston. *August*, Boston. *September*, Worcester. *October*, Boston. *November*, Boston. *December*, Boston.

BUILDING TRADES UNIONS. In *April*, Springfield. *October*, Boston.

BUTTON MAKERS UNIONS. In *December*, Springfield.

CARDERS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston and Fall River. *February*, Lowell. *March*, Fall River. *April*, Fall River and Lowell. *May*, Lowell. *October*, New Bedford. *November*, Lowell. *December*, New Bedford and Fall River.

CARPENTERS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston, Lowell, and Springfield. *February*, Springfield. *March*, Lynn. *May*, Springfield and Pittsfield. *July*, Lynn. *August*, North Adams, Pittsfield, and Haverhill. *September*, Haverhill and Lynn. *October*, Haverhill, Lynn, and Boston. *November*, Adams and Worcester. *December*, Pittsfield and Lynn.

CENTRAL LABOR UNIONS. In *January*, Springfield, Boston, Worcester, North Adams, Brockton, Lawrence, Fall River, and Haverhill. *February*, North Adams, Fall River, Boston, Brockton, New Bedford, Springfield, Northampton, and Marlborough. *March*, New Bedford, Boston, North Adams, Brockton, and Pittsfield. *April*, Boston, Lawrence, Springfield, North Adams, and Brockton. *May*, Fall River, Boston, and Springfield. *June*, Fall River, Boston, Pittsfield, and North Adams. *July*, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, and Brockton. *August*, Pittsfield, Boston, and Springfield. *September*, Boston, Holyoke, Brockton, North Adams, Haverhill, and Springfield. *October*, Northampton, Boston, Brockton, and North Adams. *November*, Fall River, Boston, and North Adams. *December*, Holyoke, Boston, Fall River, and Brockton.

CIGAR MAKERS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston and Springfield. *February*, Worcester and Boston. *March*, Boston. *May*, Springfield. *July*, Milford and Boston. *October*, Fall River. *November*, Boston and Springfield. *December*, Lynn and Boston.

COAL TEAMSTERS AND HANDLERS UNIONS. In *March*, Boston. *July*, Springfield.

COOPERS UNIONS. In *November*, Boston. *December*, Boston.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION. In *January*, Fall River. *February*, Fall River. *July*, Fall River.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNIONS. In *May*, Springfield. *September*, Boston. *November*, Boston.

ELEVATOR BUILDERS UNIONS. In *March*, Boston.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN'S UNIONS. In *January*, Boston. *February*, Boston. *March*, Lowell and Boston. *May*, Boston. *July*, Fall River, Lawrence, and Boston. *August*, Fall River, Springfield, and Lowell. *September*, Fall River. *October*, Boston. *December*, Boston and Lowell.

FREIGHT HANDLERS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston. *April*, Boston. *June*, Boston. *July*, Springfield and Boston. *August*, Fall River.

GRAIN HANDLERS UNIONS. In *December*, Springfield.

GRANITE WORKERS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston and Lawrence. *March*, Quincy. *May*, Rockport. *June*, Rockport. *July*, Boston. *August*, Monson. *November*, Gloucester and Quincy. *December*, Boston and Milford.

HORSESHOERS UNIONS. In *April*, Boston and Springfield. *May*, Boston. *June*, Lawrence, Haverhill, Boston, and Andover.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR. In *November*, Boston.

LABORERS UNIONS. In *August*. North Adams.

LASTERS UNIONS. In *January*, Brockton and Whitman. *February*,

Whitman. *May*, Haverhill and Lynn. *July*, Lynn. *August*, North Adams, Lynn, Whitman, Haverhill, and Brockton. *September*, Newburyport and Lynn. *November*, North Adams, Haverhill, and Rockland. *December*, Haverhill and Boston.

LATHIERS UNIONS. In *April*, Pittsfield. *June*, Brockton and Boston. *August*, Lawrence.

LEATHER WORKERS UNIONS. In *July*, Lynn. *August*, Lynn. *September*, Lynn. *November*, Lowell. *December*, Lowell.

LOOM FIXERS UNIONS. In *January*, Fall River. *February*, Fall River. *March*, Fall River, New Bedford, and Lowell. *April*, Lowell and Fall River. *May*, Lowell and Fall River. *September*, Fall River. *October*, Fall River and New Bedford. *November*, Fall River and Lowell. *December*, New Bedford and Fall River.

MACHINISTS UNIONS. In *June*, Boston. *July*, Boston. *August*, North Adams, Lowell, Worcester, and Lynn. *December*, Lowell.

MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKERS UNIONS. In *May*, Fall River.

MERCHANTS ASSOCIATIONS. In *January*, Marlborough.

MESSANGER BOYS UNIONS. In *August*, Boston.

METAL WORKERS UNIONS. In *September*, Boston and Springfield. *November*, Springfield.

MOLDERS UNIONS. In *February*, Boston. *April*, Springfield and Worcester. *May*, Springfield and Worcester. *June*, Lowell. *July*, Springfield. *August*, Springfield, Lawrence, Lynn, and Boston. *September*, Springfield. *October*, Lynn. *December*, North Adams.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES UNIONS. In *January*, Boston. *February*, Boston. *March*, Boston. *April*, Boston. *May*, Boston. *June*, Boston. *October*, Boston.

MUSICIANS UNIONS. In *February*, Westfield.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston. *February*, Springfield, Lynn, and Boston. *March*, Boston and Springfield. *April*, Boston. *May*, Springfield. *August*, Northampton and Springfield. *September*, Worcester, North Adams, and Springfield. *November*, Springfield.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS UNIONS. In *September*, Holyoke.

PAPER MAKERS UNIONS. In *July*, Holyoke.

PATTERN MAKERS UNIONS. In *May*, Boston.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS UNIONS. In *November*, Boston.

PIANO WORKERS UNIONS. In *October*, Boston.

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND STEAMFITTERS UNIONS. In *March*, Pittsfield. *May*, Springfield. *June*, North Adams, Springfield, and Haverhill. *July*, Haverhill, North Adams, Holyoke, and Worcester. *August*, Worcester. *September*, Boston, Worcester, Haverhill, and Adams. *October*, Boston and Worcester. *November*, Haverhill, and Lowell. *December*, Fitchburg and Springfield.

RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS. In *January*, Waltham. *October*, Chicopee.

RETAIL CLERKS UNIONS. In *February*, Springfield and Boston. *March*, Boston and Springfield. *May*, Westfield and Boston. *July*, Fall River. *August*, North Adams and Boston. *September*, Springfield and Brockton. *October*, Lynn. *November*, North Adams, Lynn, and Gloucester. *December*, Springfield.

ROOFERS UNIONS. In *December*, Boston.

SAILMAKERS ASSOCIATIONS. In *October*, Gloucester.

SHOE COUNCILS. In *January*, Haverhill. *February*, Haverhill. *July*, Brockton. *August*, Brockton. *October*, Brockton. *November*, Brockton.

SLASHER TENDERS UNIONS. In *January*, Fall River. *March*, Fall River. *April*, Fall River. *December*, Fall River.

SOCIALIST TRADES AND LABOR ALLIANCES. In *August*, Lynn.

SPINNERS UNIONS. In *January*, Fall River. *February*, Lowell and New Bedford. *March*, Fall River. *April*, Boston, Fall River, and Lowell. *May*, Fall River. *June*, Fall River and Lowell. *September*, Fall River. *October*, Boston and New Bedford. *November*, Fall River and Lowell. *December*, New Bedford, Lowell, Lawrence, and Fall River.

STAGE EMPLOYÉS UNIONS. In *May*, Springfield. *October*, Springfield. *November*, Lynn.

STONE MASONS UNIONS. In *January*, Lynn.

TAILORS UNIONS. In *February*, Lawrence.

TEXTILE COUNCILS. In *January*, Fall River. *February*, Fall River. *March*, Fall River. *September*, Fall River. *October*, Fall River and Lowell. *November*, Fall River and Lowell. *December*, New Bedford, Fall River, and Lowell.

TEXTILE OPERATIVES UNIONS. In *April*, Attleborough, Boston, and Lowell. *May*, Boston. *July*, Pittsfield. *September*, Boston. *October*, Fall River. *November*, Lowell and New Bedford. *December*, Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford.

TINSMITHS UNIONS. In *July*, Haverhill. *August*, Haverhill.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCILS. In *January*, New Bedford and Lowell. *March*, Lowell. *July*, Lowell. *November*, Lowell.

TRANSPORTATION EMPLOYÉS UNIONS. In *April*, Boston. *May*, Boston. *July*, Boston. *August*, Springfield, Worcester, and Boston. *September*, Brockton. *October*, Brockton. *December*, Boston and Westfield.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS. In *January*, North Adams and Boston. *February*, Springfield. *March*, Boston and Springfield. *May*, Boston and Springfield. *June*, Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, Boston, and North Adams. *August*, Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, Pittsfield, Fall River, Brockton, and Boston. *September*, Brockton and Springfield. *October*, Boston. *November*, North Adams, Boston, and Holyoke. *December*, Springfield and Boston.

WAITERS UNIONS. In *January*, Boston. *March*, Springfield. *April*, Springfield and Boston. *May*, Springfield. *September*, Springfield.

WEAVERS UNIONS. In *January*, Fall River and New Bedford. *March*, Fall River and New Bedford. *April*, New Bedford, Lowell, and North Adams. *May*, Fall River and Lowell. *June*, Fall River, Holyoke, Blackstone, Lowell, and New Bedford. *July*, Fall River, New Bedford, and Lowell. *August*, North Adams and New Bedford. *September*, New Bedford. *October*, Fall River and New Bedford. *November*, Fall River and Lowell. *December*, New Bedford and Fall River.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.

CONDITION OF WORKINGMEN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adams. In January, new memorial library building was opened to the public; the building is a memorial to the veterans of '66, and in addition to the splendid library conveniences, there are lodge rooms for the Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps. *December.* Berkshire Mill No. 4 was dedicated with grand concert and ball to which all the employés and the general public were invited; it is estimated that 8,000 persons attended. Dedictory exercises marked the opening of the largest of the four mills erected by the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co. within the last 10 years, and one of the largest single mills in the United States. Main building is 525 × 125 feet, three stories, and includes the card, mule spinning, and warp spinning rooms; the weave room is one story high, 225 × 520 feet, and covers 2½ acres. The mill will run 2,404 looms, 105,000 spindles, and will give employment to 1,000 employés; cost of mill including machinery is about \$1,500,000.

Amesbury. In January, report that \$10,000 left for the purchase of books by the will of the late Mary A. Barnard is to be paid the town authorities at once; the \$10,000 bequest for a public library will come later as a residue from the estate. *June.* Employés of the Atwood Manufacturing Co. were given a day's outing at Lake Attitash by invitation of I. H. Atwood.

Ashland. In December, employés of the American Thread Co. received last payment of October agreement; when the mill closed in October, notices were posted that employés would be given 10 weeks' wages, and employment, as far as possible, in the different factories of the company; about \$3,000 was paid out for services not rendered.

Attleborough. In February, investigation of the factory tenements and their occupants showed that the operatives who do not occupy "company houses" are the first to be discharged when work is scarce. Rent in these houses is \$1 a month for each room. It is claimed that there is a lack of independence among the workingmen. Schools were found to be of a high standard.

Ayer. In February, a lecture was delivered by Prof. Bustany, the proceeds of which went to the Ladies Benevolent Union. This association was formed to help the foreign element, there being 120 French besides many Greeks and Armenians in the town; these people are ignorant of the English language and are unable to earn sufficient to live.

Barre. By the death of Mrs. Caroline L. Billings, the town will get \$30,000, the income to be used for increasing the public library.

BEVERLY. In February, a mutual benefit society was formed among employés of the United States Shoe Machinery Co. *November.* City was canvassed in aid of the New England Industrial School for Deaf-Mutes. This school was incorporated in 1879 to educate deaf-mutes of no means, and is the only one in Massachusetts where instruction is given in manual and oral methods; school is free.

BOSTON. In January, second term of the Boston evening high schools opened under most auspicious circumstances. A large majority of the 3,000 pupils who attended the first term returned for advanced instruction, as well as many new pupils. Among the 50 instructors are specialists in particular lines, the teachers in shorthand and typewriting being men of practical experience. In German and French, both American and native instructors are employed.—Sunday evening municipal concerts continue with marked success, as shown by the enthusiasm of the large number attending. These municipal in-door concerts have been held since Oct. 16, 1898.—First free lecture delivered in Boston under municipal auspices was held at the old public library and proved highly successful. The lecture was the first of the central course of four lectures to be given by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University on "Imperialism." Slips were distributed containing references to books on the subject obtainable at the public library, as it was aimed to establish close connection between the lectures and the library. The supervision of this portion of the work was under Librarian Putnam. Mayor Quincy presided. On Jan. 26, the lectures on the other side of the subject were begun, Mr. T. Charlton Lewis of New

York City being the speaker on "Anti-Imperialism." — Bill introduced in Legislature to authorize the replacing of street car tracks on Boylston and Tremont Streets, as being for the benefit of wage earners; with a referendum amendment the bill was approved May 24 under Chap. 398, Acts of 1899; at the municipal election held Dec. 12, the Act was submitted to the people and defeated by a large majority, the number voting "no" being 51,643, as against 26,166 voting "yes." — Association for Unemployed Working Women and Immigrant Girls opened a cooking school; the chemistry of cooking is to be made a study, and the scientific and practical work will be done under the supervision of teachers who are graduates of the Boston normal cooking schools. The Association was instituted in 1896, and is a temporary home for women while seeking employment; those who are able are supposed to pay 25 cents a night. — Necessary appropriation for the continuance of pneumatic mail tube service was acted favorably upon; by means of this system, 200,000 letters a day are despatched to the North Union Station in a minute and a half. — For the protection of the employes (motormen and conductors) of the street cars, a petition was sent to the Legislature to require street railway companies to enclose the platforms of their cars with vestibules during certain months of the year; given leave to withdraw. — A. Shuman Mutual Benefit Association held annual ball, which proved a success socially and financially, the proceeds being added to the general fund. This association was formed in 1878, the original fund being donated by A. Shuman, Sr.; the weekly dues are five cents for sick benefits and 10 cents for both sick and death benefits; members during sickness are entitled to \$5 per week for 13 weeks, while the death benefit is \$100.

February. New Paul Revere Primary School opened at the North End; it is a three-story structure, contains 18 class rooms, and is considered the most unique in Boston, owing to its style of architecture and patriotic adornments, the latter given by various patriotic societies and citizens; the school is the first in the city of Boston to be provided with bathing facilities, these including 30 dressing alcoves in the basement. — Bill introduced in Legislature to establish and maintain free public employment offices in cities of the Commonwealth; on March 31, the House referred the bill to the next General Court. — Boston Shoe Retailers Clerks Association held banquet; this association comprises salesmen of H. H. Tuttle & Co., Thos. E. Moseley & Co., and Thayer, McNeil, & Hodgkins, and was formed for mutual advantage, to create a better feeling between competitors and their employes. — Senate bill introduced to provide for the foundation and disbursement of a public school teachers' retirement fund in the city of Boston; rejected March 27. — Salvation Army dedicated their new workingmen's hotel, which gives additional accommodations, so that 305 men can now be lodged nightly at an expense of either 10 or 15 cents. In the same building, the army has opened an employment agency, a coffee house (where food is served at low prices), and a large reading room. It is reported that the work started by the social department of the army in visiting householders and storekeepers and collecting discarded clothing, broken furniture, waste paper, rags, etc., has so grown that the scheme has become self-supporting and gives employment to 18 men, pays the rent of a store and workroom, and uses three teams. — Ben Franklin Assembly 5403, Knights of Labor, held anniversary ball, the proceeds of which added greatly to the treasury fund for sick members. — Winch Brothers Employes Benefit Association added to its fund by its third annual ball. The honorary members of the association are the four members of the firm. — Consumers' League of Massachusetts held annual meeting at which encouraging reports were made of the growth of the league and an increase in membership to 1,514. The league was organized in 1898, with the object of securing fair treatment of women employed in stores, and to increase the demand for goods made and sold under right conditions; this applies especially to the manufacture of ready-made clothing, and investigations are constantly being made of the sweat shops of the city. It has been proved that the Massachusetts laws are well enforced and that but a small proportion of the clothing sold in Boston is made in New England, it coming largely from New York and other States, where it is maintained the laws are either less rigid or less effectively enforced. — The growing liberal policy of employer toward employe was manifested by the complimentary dinner given by Stone & Forsyth, paper and twine dealers, to their employes.

March. Salvation Army dedicated a hotel for working women, to be known as "Hotel Benedict." It is a large building, comfortably furnished, where working women can live at a small cost; preference will be given to applicants receiving the lowest wages; a lunch room on the ground floor will furnish meals. — By an appropriation of \$75,000 from Congress, the first and second class post-office employes will get a vacation of 15 days a year.

April. Annual ball of the Boston Retail Clothing Salesmen's Benefit Association netted a large sum for the beneficiary funds; many leading clothing firms of New York

and Boston liberally contributed. The Association was incorporated in 1889; initiation fee, \$2; monthly dues, 25 cents; sick benefit, \$5 a week for five weeks; death benefit, \$50; employment is procured for members as far as possible. — Bill authorizing the city of Boston to incur indebtedness outside of the debt limit to the amount of \$500,000 for continuing the construction of its public parks became a law — Chap. 303, Acts of 1899. The city has spent over \$15,000,000, besides its share of the metropolitan park system, of which over \$8,000,000 has been for construction above the cost of the land. — The address delivered at the Brockton Women's Christian Temperance Union by the president of the Willard Y Settlement, Boston, proved of financial benefit to the settlement; home was opened in 1897 under the Y. W. C. T. U. for Protestant working girls whose salaries are less than \$5 per week, they to receive the full benefits of the home for \$3 per week, while courses in industrial education are given free.

May. About 450 employés of the Boston Globe attended the 13th annual dinner, given by Gen. Chas. H. Taylor, manager and editor of the paper. Addresses were made, and the sentiment expressed that the great success and prosperity of the Globe were due largely to the loyalty of its employés. — Brighton Conference, Associated Charities, petitioned the Park Commissioners to spend \$300 from the \$7,500 voted for the improvement of North Brighton Playground for the rental of a vacant piece of land on Waverly Street for a playground for the children of North Brighton, claiming that the so-called North Brighton Playground is a muddy marsh, worthless for the purpose, and situated over a mile from the poor district. — Civic Department of the Twentieth Century Club made report of its investigation of the Marlborough shoe workers' strike, the purport of which was as follows: Strike was inaugurated in Nov., 1898, and lasted 25 weeks, ending May 5; cause of strike was determination of manufacturers to maintain "free shops," immediate action being taken when manufacturers posted notices refusing to deal with the union; 3,500 strikers and their families were affected; 1,200 of the original strikers are at present working out of the city; 1,200 are working in Marlborough, and 1,100 are unemployed; result of strike — victory to manufacturers, who have gained point in dealing with their operatives as individuals and not recognizing union; disastrous to Marlborough's prosperity; large debts incurred by strikers; foreclosure of mortgages whereby some of the operatives will lose their homes; in many cases the savings of years entirely gone; relief by the city in cases of destitution largely increased; strikers given the privilege of returning to work as individuals without losing status in their organization. — Ex-Governor Boutwell in his address to the Anti-Imperialist League alleged that the annexation of the Philippines would be detrimental to American labor interests, causing the laboring men and the pursuits of laboring men to become degraded by competition with inferior races.

June. Resolve approved in Legislature (Chap. 102) that the sum of \$10,000 be paid out of the State Treasury to the managers of the Carney Hospital for the erection of an outdoor patient department; this sum is not to be paid until managers have raised a like amount for said purpose. — The May report of the Industrial Aid Society shows that the condition of workingmen, so far as the employment of labor is considered, is much better now than since 1893; during the month positions were procured for 404 persons as against 269 in 1898. Society was incorporated in 1847 for the prevention of pauperism, and is a free employment agency, procuring positions for men and women in the country as well as the city. — Annual meeting of Workingmen's Co-operative Bank held, and reports showed affairs most satisfactory and the institution growing in strength; dividend for the year was 5.3 per cent. — Free municipal bath-houses opened in Boston; so that all sections of the city may be provided with bathing facilities, the bath-houses are located in 16 different places, as follows: Malden Bridge, Charles River Bridge, Border Street, Maverick Street, Warren Bridge, Craigie's Bridge, West Boston Bridge, Dover Street, Neponset Bridge, Harvard Bridge, Orchard Park, Cabot Street, North End Park, Wood Island Park, L and K Streets, and Commercial Point. In 1898 nearly 2,000,000 persons bathed at these places, against 657,275 persons during the season of 1897. Equipment and management of the free baths provide for comfort and safety as well as enjoyment. The first bath-house of this kind in Boston was the Seaside Bath, opened in 1866 at L Street, South Boston, and was the first free municipal bath established in the United States. — Public bequest of \$100,000 from the late Charles Williams, of Roxbury, for the establishment of a charitable institution in Boston Highlands, to be known as the "Williams Hospital;" the will expressed the wish that the hospital would be for the treatment of sickness among the medium class of people, who were of good character and unable to pay for treatment in a first-class hospital. — Alleged violation of the civil service laws causes discharge of many city employés. The civil service rule allows the employment of boys in service of the municipal departments without passing civil

service examinations; it was found that many above the age of 21, receiving \$1.75 per day, were being employed as "boys."

August. Emergency Hospital closed owing to insufficient funds for its maintenance. In September, the creditors released in full their claims against the institution, and it then reopened free from debt, under the name of the Wage Earners Emergency and General Hospital. Certificates at \$1 each were issued, the holder being entitled to medical or surgical treatment in the hospital for one year. In December, it was reported that 9,300 hospital cards had been issued. Contributions were received from mercantile and manufacturing establishments, labor organizations, and many business men of the city.

September. Management of the Floating Hospital reported a very successful season. The work was organized in 1894 under the supervision of the Lend a-Hand Society; its object is to give a day's outing to poor sickly children; 10 physicians and 15 nurses are in attendance on every trip; expenses are met by voluntary contributions. — Evening Institute of the Boston Y. M. C. A. opened with a large attendance. Institute organized in 1895 and gives a good education in all branches to men at a nominal fee; the civil service course and law department are the newest features of the institute; faculty numbers 38 instructors. — Site purchased on Chandler Street for the new Brooke House, a home for working girls. The home will be made as attractive and comfortable as possible, and will afford accommodations for transient working girls also. — Boston evening schools opened with the largest registration in the history of the schools. These schools are for the benefit of the wage-earning classes who desire a better education and have not leisure time to pursue their studies in the daytime. — For the convenience of the public the subway mail boxes will be removed from the inside to the entrances and exits.

October. The will of the late Dr. Joseph P. Paine, of Roxbury, makes many charitable bequests, among them being \$5,000 for a free bed in the Homeopathic Hospital, \$5,000 to the Boston Highlands new church, and a large sum to Boston University for the purpose of assisting pupils in the Medical School. — Free evening drawing schools opened with a large number of students. The location and kind of drawing taught at these schools are as follows: Columbus Avenue, mechanical and architectural; Latin School building, free hand and clay modeling; Roxbury School (Roxbury Street), freehand, architectural, and mechanical; East Boston (Stevenson's block), freehand, architectural, and mechanical; Charlestown City Hall, naval architecture. — New institution established under the name of the Boston Light Rescue Mission. The object of this institution is to make a home for young men of small means; rooms most comfortably furnished, and a library, dining room, and chapel have been fitted up. — Wells Memorial Institute opened its winter season of Lowell free lectures and evening classes by a public reception and exhibition of the new club rooms and the remodeled and additional class and recreation rooms. The institute was founded in 1879 to perpetuate the charitable and philanthropic work of Dr. E. M. P. Wells, who died in 1878. The objects of the memorial were "to provide working people the means of social intercourse, mutual helpfulness, mental and moral improvement, and rational recreation." The work has proved so beneficial and grown to such an extent that the membership is now the largest of any single club or institute for working people in the United States, being over 2,200; the membership fee is \$1 per year for men and women, and includes all privileges of the institute, except that additional fees are asked for class instruction. There are general classes in dancing, elocution, and deportment, with weekly classes for men in steam engineering, mechanical drawing, electricity, etc., and for women in millinery and dressmaking. Besides the educational advantages of the institute, there are social, industrial, and economic features; the system of trade discounts in all lines of business, given to members by 100 stores, co-operative banks, workmen's building association, co-operative medical aid association, and sick benefit society are so well-known that the Wells Memorial Institute has been used as a model by other workmen's clubs. — Evening school of the People's Institute, Roxbury, opened with a reception and address by Hon. Robert Treat Paine. The various classes are free to members, the membership fee being \$1 per year for men and women. Libraries, reading rooms, baths, gymnasium, and all social functions are also free to members. This institute joins with the Wells Memorial Institute in the benefit and co-operative medical associations. — Mr. Ira C. Calef, of Washington, Vt., sent \$5,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital in recollection of the treatment he received there as a free patient in 1846. The money will be held as the "Ira C. Calef fund," and income of same will be used for the support of free beds.

November. New indoor gymnasium in South Boston was dedicated and opened to the public. The building has been for two years in the course of erection, and cost about \$30,000. It is fitted with modern gymnasium equipments, running tracks, 18 shower baths, lockers, etc.; women and girls have the exclusive right of the gymnasium free two days a

week, the remainder of the week being reserved for men. Regular classes with competent instructors are to be formed later in the season. — New home for working girls earning very small salaries, or those out of employment, and for immigrant women who have no home or friends and have not procured work, was opened on East Brookline Street. The institution was purchased and thoroughly renovated by Archbishop Williams, and will be under the management of the Gray Nuns; the home is non-sectarian. — Mr. Louis Prang presented the Public Library with several valuable art treasures and collections of nearly half a century; this act was done in conjunction with his retirement from business life. — New Pope Dispensary on Fayette Street is under the direction of the New England Hospital for Women and Children; dispensary was given to the hospital by Col. A. A. Pope. — South Boston branch of the Boston Public Library opened to the public Sunday afternoon and evening, and its advantages greatly appreciated. — The will of Delia D. Thorndike, of Boston, left \$25,000 in public bequests as follows: Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, \$5,000; Kindergarten for the Blind, connected with the Perkins Institute, \$5,000; Sarah Fuller Home for Deaf Children, \$3,000; Sunny Bank Home in Watertown, \$3,000; American Unitarian Association, \$2,000; Homeopathic Medical Dispensary, \$2,000; Unitarian Church building loan fund, \$1,000; Gwynne Temporary Home for Children, \$1,000; Free Hospital for Women, Brookline, \$1,000; Boston Home for Incurables, \$1,000; Appalachian Mountain Club, \$1,000. — Over 1,000 Italians attended the concert given by Mayor Quincy especially for the Italian colony in Boston. — Boston opened to the public the second underground convenience station in this country, the other being recently opened in New York City. The station is located on the Common near Park and Tremont streets, and is constructed in the finest possible manner as regards health, light, ventilation, heat, and toilet facilities; the flooring is of tessellated marble, sides and roof of raised tiling, while the walls of the entrance are of brown marble; cost of the station was \$15,000. — New gymnasium for women students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology opened by the faculty. This is the first step taken at the institute for the physical culture of women. The gymnasium is fitted with the most modern and improved apparatus and was the gift of the late Miss Marian Hovey. — Faculty of law school of Boston University announced the awards of the scholarship prizes amounting to \$3,000. This was the result of an announcement to the classes of 1898 and 1899 that to the college graduate attaining the highest rank at graduation the whole tuition would be returned; to the next highest, two-thirds of his tuition; and the third highest would receive one-third of his tuition. A similar offer was made to the non-college students, the highest rank to be considered, and \$1,500 to be returned to each class. — Young Travellers Aid Society, located on Allen Street, held meeting at which it was announced that a fund of \$10,000 had been offered by a friend of the society on condition that the members raise \$1,000 additional. Society was incorporated in 1889 and cares for unprotected and homeless women, girls, and children who arrive at the North Union and South stations; especial attention is given to the boat trains bringing immigrants from New York. Records show that the Boston society has assisted or cared for only 1,000 less people than has the English society in the whole of England. — First of the series of free chamber concerts, arranged by the music commission of Boston, was held in hall of Roxbury High School; these concerts will be given in different parts of the city. — Social gathering by the Women Clerks' Benefit Association represented a membership of nearly 300. Association was organized in 1896 and incorporated two years later; members comprise employés of 40 different stores; by an initiation fee of \$1 and an annual payment of \$4, a sick benefit is obtained of \$5 for eight consecutive weeks, and a death benefit of \$50. — Helping Hand Temporary Home for Destitute Jewish Children formally opened to the public. Institution was incorporated in June, 1899, and is located in Roxbury. — Conforming to a custom of several years, the following firms presented each of their employés with a turkey for Thanksgiving, or its equivalent: Mr. B. F. Keith, to the employés of his theatres in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Providence; Mr. Isaac B. Rich, to the Hollis Street Theatre employés; Dill Manufacturing Co.; Reece Button-Hole Machine Co. — Thanksgiving was celebrated in all the public and private institutions of the city; in many instances, dinners were furnished poor families; Salvation Army fed over 2,000 children.

December. Massachusetts Institute of Technology received \$50,000 from Augustus Lowell for the nucleus of a fund, the income of which is to be used for the teachers in case of sickness, death, or retirement. — Working Girls Club had its fifth annual opening in its new home on Rutland Street. The club is under the auspices of the Ladies Catholic Club of Boston, and admits working girls over 14; instruction in social and industrial classes is free. — Daly Industrial School for Girls opened in Neponset, under the auspices of Sisters of St. Joseph. Aim of the institution is to give a practical education and training to young girls who have no means; girls must be over 13 years of age

and enter by voluntary application; they receive instruction in domestic work, drafting, cutting and dressmaking, typewriting, and three hours daily are devoted to class work and music. Donor was Rev. P. J. Daly of Roxbury who gave \$50,000. — Organization of unmarried working women recently formed for the purpose of preventing employment of married women who are provided for; they have received promises of several employers to engage none but unmarried women, except in needy cases. — Investigation has shown that married women are employed in restaurants, department stores, etc., and in some cases hold positions where they draw as high or higher salaries than their husbands. — The new dormitory of the Leopold Morse Home for Infirm Hebrews and Orphanage is near completion. Addition will be for the exclusive use of children, will accommodate 70, and cost about \$14,000. — Boston Institute Seashore Home has received contribution of \$3,000, with which was purchased a farm at Sharon to be used as a home for boys, who will be taught farming and raise produce for the Institute Seashore Home; the original charity, instituted in 1893, will be maintained at Beachmont and continue to care for poor, convalescent women and children free of charge. — Plan of providing work for the unemployed under the system of co-operative labor was discussed by J. Pickering Putnam at the Twentieth Century Club; the success attendant upon English co-operative organizations was dwelt upon. — Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children has opened a new department in cane seating, in addition to the printing, carpentering, dressmaking, and millinery classes; the common school branches are taught in the morning and industrial work in the afternoon; admission free. — Carney Hospital received \$25,000 by the will of the late Julius Adams, Lynn. — Christmas was observed in both the public and private charitable institutions of the city by collations, entertainments, and distribution of gifts, and the donations to the many asylums were bountiful. Salvation Army gave dinner to 7,000 people in Mechanics Building. Many firms gave presents to employes; American Express Co. gave every employé with the company more than one year a present of \$5, and as this corporation has branches all over the United States, it is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons will be benefited.

By the will of the late Mrs. Mary Ann P. Weld of Boston, several charitable and educational institutions received bequests as follows: Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, American Unitarian Society, and Harvard College, \$10,000 each; Educational and Industrial Union, Home for Aged Colored Women, and Home for Aged Couples, \$5,000 each; Home for Aged Women, Home for Aged Men, Humane Society of Massachusetts, and Industrial District Nursing Association, \$3,000 each; Perkins Institution, Massachusetts School for the Blind, and Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, \$2,000 each; in addition, one-ninth of the residue of the estate is left to the following: Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Home for Aged Women, Home for Aged Men, and Home for Aged Couples. — The late Daniel S. Ford left over \$2,500,000, a large sum of which is willed to religious, educational, and charitable institutions. On condition that the Boston Baptist Social Union incorporate and establish an institution for Christian work in the business section of the city, \$350,000 is left outright, and an additional \$125,000 on the death of Mr. Ford's daughter. The Youth's Companion Building, with land and real estate on Ruggles Street, is to be held in trust, the net income paid to the Boston Baptist Social Union for the use of religious, moral, and intellectual improvement of workingmen and their families, and the working women of Boston. Income of \$20,000 is to be applied to the maintenance of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church. Conventions, societies, and missions of the Baptist denomination in different sections of New England received large legacies. Among other public bequests are the following: Massachusetts General Hospital, \$7,000; Young Men's Christian Association, \$7,000; Boston City Hospital, \$6,000; Boston Public Library, \$6,000; Museum of Fine Arts, \$6,000; Children's Aid Society, \$5,000; Children's Hospital, \$5,000. Mr. Ford was a staunch Baptist and gave largely during life to benevolent institutions connected with that denomination, and was the sole support of the Boston Baptist Social Union, which association was organized in 1864 for the more friendly relation between the Baptist laymen. Relief work of the Ruggles Street Baptist Church in 1899 amounted to \$6,728. — Managers of the Franklin Fund voted to recommend the passage by the City Council of the preamble and order contained in City Document 148—1899, which provides for the disposition of the Franklin Fund and which reads as follows:

"*Whereas*, The Managers of the Franklin Fund — the donation to the town of Boston under the will of Benjamin Franklin — propose to lay out one-half of that part of said fund now in the hands of the City Treasurer and all accumulations thereof, to be used by the city for erecting a building, to be known as the Benjamin Franklin Building, upon the lot of land owned by the city on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street, now partially occupied by the old Franklin School building, and upon other lands of the city

adjoining said lot, so far as the same may be considered desirable therefor; said building to contain a branch of the Public Library, with reading-rooms, also a ward-room, public hall, lecture-rooms, and rooms for the use of the Grand Army Posts now quartered in said old building; also a public convenience station in the basement; and to lay out the remainder of said part of said fund and its accumulations, to be used by the city for erecting buildings to contain baths for all-the-year-round use, combined with public gymnasia when deemed desirable; for building public convenience stations and for the purchase of suitable lots for such buildings.

Now, therefore, it is hereby

Ordered, that if said managers lay out said fund as above specified, the City Engineer forthwith thereafter shall acquire for the city any land desired for said Benjamin Franklin Building, and suitable lots for said other buildings, when such lots are not already owned by the city, one at least in each of the following districts: East Boston, Wards 1 and 2; Charlestown, Wards 3, 4 and 5; North and West Ends, Wards 6, 7 and 8; South Boston, Wards 13, 14 and 15; Roxbury, Wards 17, 18, 19 and 21; Dorchester, Wards 16, 20 and 24; shall build at least two public convenience stations, one to be located in Post Office square and one in Park square, and shall employ architects and erect said buildings; said land, lots and the plans of said buildings to be approved by the managers of said fund and the Mayor; and the expense attending the carrying out of this order to be paid from the proceeds of said fund as laid out for said purposes."

The preamble and order were passed by the Board of Aldermen with an amendment appropriating \$5,000 for Franklin medals for school children, but were later referred by the City Council to the next City Government. At the close of the year the amount of the fund was \$368,254.55.

Bridgewater. In November, John Howard Home for Reformed Convicts burned; loss was \$5,000, partly insured. The institution was in prosperous condition and had 13 inmates.

BROCKTON. In January, clerks of B. E. Jones & Co. were entertained at the home of a member of the firm, Robert Cook.

CAMBRIDGE. The officers of the Prospect Union report a most prosperous year with a large membership. The Prospect Union is an association of workingmen and of students and teachers in Harvard University; founded in 1891 with a membership of 44 for the purpose of benefiting and educating workingmen. Evening classes are taught by Harvard students in elementary, high school, and college branches. There are lectures by members of the Harvard faculty and other noted persons; also entertainments. Teachers and lecturers give their services free. Workingmen who are active members pay a fee of \$2 a year, 25 cents a month, and 25 cents initiation fee. The building is most comfortably furnished and has reading and smoking rooms, besides shower baths, etc. for the use of members. — The first and only public bath-house in Cambridge was opened in July on Captain's Island. The sum of \$1,500 was spent in renovating the building and in making a suitable beach. No necessities for bathing were furnished but the use of the house with its 150 lockers was free to the public. — Harvard University had six new buildings in the process of erection in 1899. Among these is the Phillips Brooks House designed for the use of philanthropic and religious societies. Stillman Hall, the new infirmary, will provide accommodations for the sick and injured of the university, and will contain a number of hospital wards and private rooms for patients. In October, a gift of \$20,000 was made to the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University to fit up a mining laboratory. In November, Major Henry Lee Higginson gave \$150,000 for the new university club, to be known as the Harvard Union, and to serve as a social home for instructors, graduates, and students. For the purpose of providing the union with a library, Mr. J. H. Hyde and his mother of New York each gave \$10,000. Mr. Augustus Hemenway, donor of the Hemenway gymnasium, gave \$10,000 for furnishing the club. By the will of the late Dr. Calvin Ellis of Boston, the university received in December a bequest of \$10,000. The library at Harvard received many valuable books in the bequest of the private library of Edward Ray Thompson, of Troy, N. Y. — Salvation Army of Cambridge provided Christmas dinner at its headquarters for 400 people.

CHICOOPEE. The J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. gave a banquet to its employés, about 225 being present. The prosperity of the concern is shown by an increase in the number of employés in two years from 40 to 240.

Cummington. Mr. Granville O. Bartlett of Holyoke bequeathed a large sum of money to the public library at Cummington for the support of a course of lectures on "Spiritualism," or to be used for purchasing books on that subject to be put in the library.

Easthampton. In December, the weavers of the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Co. formed a sick and death benefit association.

Erving. In December, Miller's Falls Co. made arrangements to insure its employés for a year; about 100 men were able to pass the medical examination.

FALL RIVER. In February, officers of Shove Mills held meeting and voted to pay \$125 to both the Fall River and Emergency hospitals. — The R. A. McWhirr Co. gave a banquet to its employés, about 150 persons participating.

May. Report of the Home Training School for Nurses and of the Emergency Hospital for 1898 shows that the school has made nurses available in 7,390 cases, 471 of these being charity cases. The hospital treated 272 out-patients of whom 105 were mill cases and 55 free cases. In October, plans were accepted for a new Emergency Hospital to be located in the central part of the city, and to be most thoroughly equipped for all kinds of cases. — The new chemical company (Billings, Clapp, & Co.) at North Tiverton, R. I., bordering Fall River, bought an extensive tract of land for the erection of dwellings for its employés.

June. By the order of the Board of Health that all persons be vaccinated, the mills have been obliged to stop about one-third of their machinery. The mill authorities were willing to aid the Board of Health in every possible way. On account of the large number of cases of vaccination among the pupils, the public schools were closed.

November. The Associated Charities contributed several photographs to the exhibit of tenement house conditions held by the tenement house committee of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. These photographs illustrate the character of the housing of the working people of Fall River.

December. The system of profit sharing inaugurated in 1898 at the E. S. Brown Co. was continued this year. On the Saturday before Christmas each sales clerk in the establishment received in addition to his regular salary a certain per cent of the gross sales for the week preceding Christmas. All other employés received a turkey or a sum of money. — In December, the 21st semi-annual dividend to the employés of the Bourne Mills was payable. Employés working in the mills from June 12 to Dec. 9 received three and a third per cent on the wages earned during that time. The mill employs about 350 persons of whom about 70 per cent participated in the profit sharing. The employés were given the privilege of having a financial interest in the new mill with a guaranteed income of 6 per cent per year, payable semi-annually. Notes of the corporation amounting to \$50,000 were held for the employés, to be divided into \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 notes, the two last-named sums to be allotted by merit to employés making the best record during the first six months of 1900. — Salvation Army served a Christmas dinner to over 300 people. — Holden & Hindle distributed \$100 in cash to their employés as a Christmas gift. — John Campbell, for the estate of M. T. Coffey, remembered employés at Christmas with cigar cases. — Each overseer of the Granite Mills received at Christmas from his employer \$50 in cash and a letter from Treas. Shove commending him for valuable services rendered the corporation.

FITCHBURG. In January, the trustees of the Burbank Hospital were given authority to proceed with their plans for a new hospital consisting of five buildings connected by corridors, estimated to cost \$80,000. By Chap. 305, Acts of 1893, the city of Fitchburg was authorized to incur indebtedness, for the purpose of erecting hospital buildings, beyond the limit fixed by law to an amount not exceeding \$100,000.

May. Ex-Congressman Rodney Wallace who donated the Fitchburg Public Library in 1884 presented the city with \$10,000 of which \$2,000 is to be used by the trustees for the immediate relief of the over-crowded conditions of the library. He also presented the library at New Ipswich, N. H., the sum of \$100 for the purchase of books.

GLOUCESTER. The Industrial School for Girls opened its season in November. The school was organized in 1884 by the ladies of Gloucester who give their services every year to teach girls sewing, etc. — The fishermen of Gloucester were given their annual Thanksgiving dinner at the Fishermen's Institute, the donor being a local citizen.

Grafton. Mrs. Albert L. Fisher of Fisherville presented the town with a drinking fountain centrally located for the convenience of the public.

Granville. In November, Francis B. Cooley of Hartford, Conn., presented the library with the sum of \$1,300.

Great Barrington. Miss Helen C. Butler of Stockbridge purchased the famous Monument Mountain property consisting of about 259 acres and deeded the same to the town of Great Barrington. The property was transferred to the care of the association for promoting public reservations in Massachusetts. The mountain is famous for its historic associations; the Old Man of the Mountain, the Pinnacle, Devil's Pulpit, Profile Rock, and Indian Monument have been well preserved.

Greenfield. In January, the Greenfield and Turner's Falls Street railway issued workmen's tickets at the rate of 10 for 60 cents, good on two cars in the morning and two at night.

HAVERHILL. In April, the leading shoe manufacturers in the River Street district filed a protest against the location of saloons in the neighborhood as being detrimental to their business interests.

July. Employés at the two factories of J. H. Winchell & Co. held sixth annual field day; these annual outings have tended to promote much good feeling between firm and employés.

October. The local evening schools opened with a large attendance in the various grades, the increase in number of pupils being about 20 per cent larger than in 1898. About 16 nationalities were represented in the different classes, there being a number of illiterates and also a large portion who could not speak English; in one class of 20 girls, only two understood English. The Armenian class has a native teacher to facilitate the work. — The new manual training school was completed at a cost of nearly \$17,000.

December. Salvation Army furnished Christmas dinner to over 300 of the poorer people of the city. — Complaint was made that reform was needed in the poor department of the city. Instead of the overseers being obliged to investigate cases, take histories, and decide whether applicants are deserving of aid, or whether they come under the jurisdiction of the city, it is suggested that this part of the charity work be made entirely separate. The overseers receive a salary of only \$200 a year and cannot afford to give the time and attention to this matter that the work requires.

Holliston. In February, the new reading room of the public library was finished.

HOLYOKE. In June, the new bath-house was opened to the public. *September.* The Holyoke Public Library and two hospitals of the city each received \$5,000 from the president of the Riverside Paper Co., J. H. Appleton of Springfield. The cost of the new public library is estimated at \$75,000.

Hopedale. In November, the Draper Co. awarded \$200 in prizes to tenants for the best kept lawns about their houses. *December.* The Bancroft Memorial Library, erected at a cost of \$50,000 and presented to the town of Hopedale by J. B. Bancroft, in memory of his wife, was publicly dedicated.

LAWRENCE. In March, the educational committee of the Workingmen's College completed arrangements whereby a series of weekly lectures will be held on labor, economic, and literary subjects. The college was founded about three years ago for the further educational advancement of workingmen. There are evening classes in reading, writing, arithmetic, and French, besides a debating club and an ambulance class. The college has about 70 members who pay a fee of five cents per week.

April. Employés of the Washington Mills subscribed to \$30,000 worth of stock of the new woollen mills trust. — Davis & Furber Machine Co. donated \$200 to the Lawrence General Hospital for a free bed.

October. Employés of E. Frank Lewis were given Dewey Day with pay and a special train was chartered to take the men and their families to Boston for the celebration. — The chemical works of A. Lee & Co. (Methuen), J. H. Horne & Sons Co., Kunhardt's Mills also closed all day of the Dewey celebration. — The new foundry of the J. H. Horne & Sons Co. was dedicated by a clambake given to the employés by the company.

December. Under the management of the Sun-American, over 600 of the poor children of Lawrence were given a Christmas dinner in city hall. The Salvation Army also provided dinner for a large number.

Lee. In November, the Kilbon memorial drinking fountain was dedicated. This is said to be one of the finest drinking fountains in Western Massachusetts. *December.* Mr. W. D. Sloane presented each of his employés with a turkey or \$5 in gold for a Christmas gift.

LOWELL. In March, the fifty-eighth anniversary of J. C. Ayer & Co. was observed by a banquet and dance tendered the employés. Besides the present employés and their relatives and friends, many former employés of the company were present.

April. Secretary of the Loom Fixers Association acknowledged the following gifts to the textile school: Two of the latest improved looms, one is the gift of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Providence, R. I., and the other the gift of the Whitin Machine Works of Whitinsville. The belting to run these looms besides 300 feet of one-inch belting, is the gift of the Leland Belting Co. of Lawrence.

July. Tremont & Suffolk Mills forwarded to the chief of the fire department \$100 for the benefit of the firemen's fund in recognition of the service rendered by the firemen at the storehouse fire in June. — Employés of Littlefield's box factory were given a day's outing by the firm. — The tenth annual outing tendered to the newsboys of Lowell by J. L. Chalifoux was very successful; over 600 boys went to Mountain Rock where dinner and refreshments were served. — Courier-Citizen Co. gave its employés an outing at Mountain Rock where dinner was served, and entertainment provided for the afternoon and evening.

September. Employés of the Kitson Machine Co. engaged in the manufacture of pickers received notice that a dividend of two per cent would be given each employé when over 30 such machines were turned out in a month.

October. The evening schools and free evening drawing school were opened with a large number of pupils. The evening high school had 723 pupils registered, the large number due, it is thought, to the new business course which comprises bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, and business correspondence. The evening class in the textile school opened with a larger attendance than ever before.

November. The Lowell and Suburban Street Railway vested its cars for the protection of motormen. — Lowell Textile School has about 200 evening scholars, including overseers, second hands, and operatives. Residents of Lowell receive evening instruction at the school free while to non-residents the fees are moderate. There are five courses, and a graduate is qualified to become a first-class manufacturer. Last year there were 160 evening students only a small per cent of these being residents, the others coming from different parts of Massachusetts. — White Bros. branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. presented married employés and heads of families, to the number of 300, with turkeys for Thanksgiving. — Employés of C. I. Hood & Co. received turkeys Thanksgiving.

December. Board of Aldermen accepted Chap. 378, Acts of 1892, which permits the City Council of cities of 75,000 inhabitants or over to retire on one-third pay policemen 65 years of age who have been 15 years in the service, and on one-half pay those who have been permanently incapacitated by injuries received in the discharge of their duties. — Salvation Army furnished Christmas dinner to almost 600 of Lowell's poor. — The Humane League assisted by ladies of the Butler Relief Corps supplied over 300 with Christmas dinner. The objects of the Humane League are better tenements, boys' clubs, day nurseries, public playgrounds, public baths, and fresh air outings.

Ludlow. The Ludlow Manufacturing Co. erected 20 new cottages of modern type for its employés.

LYNN. In October, the Johnson Co. and the New England Clothing Co. made arrangements to give their clerks a half-holiday every week throughout the year. — Evening schools of the city opened with a registration of about 500. Besides the high and grammar school courses, there are cooking and sewing departments which are largely attended. Almost all nationalities are represented in the different classes, the Armenians being in a separate class, while special attention is given to the Swedes, Poles, and Greeks who cannot speak English. — Free evening drawing schools opened with a large attendance. Courses are given in mechanical and architectural drawing, the latter department being especially advantageous to carpenters, masons, and artisans engaged in similar work. — The hand-method machine for lasting has become such an important factor in the manufacture of shoes that a school has been opened in Lynn to teach operators how to run this machine. It is the only school of the kind known and shoe men from all parts of the world take the course which takes from six weeks to four months. About 200 men are taught the trade every year. The lasting machine was invented by a negro employed in a Lynn shoe factory. — Home for Aged Men, Home for Aged Women, and the Lynn Hospital each received \$1,000 by the will of the late George K. Pevear of Lynn.

November. Work on the new pest hospital has begun; the building will be small but the fittings and furnishings will be especially adapted for the uses of the hospital and the comforts of the patients. — Employés of the Thomson Electric Welding Co. were given turkeys at Thanksgiving. — The second Thanksgiving banquet given to the Lynn newsboys by D. B. H. Power Co. proved very successful.

December. A Christmas festival was held in the shoe factory of Walton & Logan which was attended by employés from the several departments, foremen, and members of the firm. Almost all the local shoe factories held a celebration of some kind and best of feeling was everywhere displayed. — The Volunteers of America furnished free Christmas dinner to almost 400 of the poor of the city. — By the will of the late Albert Hadley several Lynn institutions received bequests aggregating \$20,000. — The New Year's custom of paying more fare on the street cars than the prescribed fare was observed in Lynn, the extra money being divided between the motormen and conductors. — The benefits of the Y. M. C. A. have been increased by new bathing facilities in the line of shower and spray baths, etc. The present membership numbers 863. — The Lydia Pinkham Co. of Lynn, employing about 100 persons, considers the welfare and comfort of its employés by fitting up a large lunch room and supplying a gas stove for warming the lunches. A piano has been furnished for the benefit of the employés, and they have the privilege of holding evening social gatherings in the factory at any time.

MALDEN. At the municipal election, the voters accepted the Act allowing cities to pension firemen who become disabled in the discharge of their duties. Chap. 267, Acts of 1898, authorized cities to pension firemen who by reason of permanent disability incurred while in the discharge of their duties were no longer able to perform active service, provided the majority of voters in a city accepted such Act at the municipal election.

Mansfield. In October, the corner-stone of the new memorial library building was laid with impressive ceremonies. The building is being erected as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the late war. The site for the building and foundation, equivalent to \$3,000, were donated by Mrs. Elizabeth F. Noble, who also donated \$500 in cash in November.

Marblehead. In December, N. Allen Lindsey & Co., publishers of the Marblehead Messenger, gave a banquet to their employés, to the number of 25, to commemorate the firm's opening in their new quarters.

Marshfield. The new free library at Marshfield Hills was the gift of the late Mr. Clift Rogers; building cost \$5,000.

Melrose. In January, the Melrose Division of the Lynn and Boston railroad men held a ball, the proceeds, \$271, being given to the Melrose Hospital to show the appreciation of the offer of the trustees of the hospital to furnish a bed for any of the men who may be injured or in need of the services of the hospital.

NEW BEDFORD. In March, the engine room at the Bennett Mill was fitted with electric push buttons for the purpose of stopping the engines instantly in case of accident. — Complaint was made from the different departments of the several New Bedford cotton mills that steam was injected into their rooms for the purpose of moistening the air and destroying the prevailing electricity. *August.* Public bath-houses were opened.

October. The New Bedford Textile School was formally opened on Oct. 14 and was the first building in America erected exclusively for a textile school. The cost of the building (not including machinery and equipment which were donated) was over \$25,000.

NEWBURYPORT. In September, the Newburyport Public Library received \$5,000 from the estate of the late Stephen W. Marston of Boston. *November.* The firm of A. Russell & Sons entertained its employés with a complimentary supper as a mark of appreciation of the co-operation of the men. — The Newburyport Homeopathic Hospital Association, the Newburyport General Charitable Society, and the Newburyport Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will each receive a third of the estate of the late Miss Ann G. Toppan. *December.* Special car is run for the accommodation of the conductors and motormen living along the line to Market Square after the last regular car at night.

NEWTON. In June, St. John's Industrial School, commonly known as the Working Boys' Home, held its third annual commencement. The school is in a prosperous condition caring for 160 boys ranging between 7 and 16 years. Besides providing a home for these boys they receive an education which fits them for positions in business. *November.* New free public reading room was opened in Auburndale, the circulating books to come from the Newton free library.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, a petition signed by 160 Italian residents of the city was presented to the trustees of the public library; the Italians read their own language but cannot read English and requested the trustees to place some books in the library printed in Italian.

October. Evening schools were opened with a large attendance. The manufacturers were very slow in complying with the law which requires that employers of minors shall make a report before the opening of evening schools of all minors who cannot read and write.

November. W. C. Ellis dedicated his new factory with a dance to his employés and about 250 of their friends.

December. Johnson Mill sent \$50 to the chief of the fire department for the members, in recognition of the services of the men at the fire in the Johnson waste-house.

Northbridge. In September, Whitin Machine Works began the erection of four houses for employés.

Palmer. In July, the Boston Duck Co. had a number of tenement houses for employés in the process of erection.

Paxton. In November, by the will of the late Charles D. Boynton the Paxton Congregational Church received \$1,000, the Paxton Cemetery Association, \$1,000, and the town of Paxton, \$5,000.

PITTSFIELD. The Union for Home Work, a charitable organization to help the poor, reported that during January there were 398 applications for relief and 304 applications for employment. Work was found for 54 persons, while 62 families were aided with food, groceries, or fuel and 30 families received donations of clothing.

June. Berkshire Life Insurance Co. gave its employés a clambake.

November. Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. thoroughly renovated the club room which it furnished its employés. — Gimlich & White presented each of the married men employed in their brewery with a Thanksgiving turkey.

December. Arrangements were completed whereby one-half of the late Zenas Crane's fund of \$10,000 to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary goes to the House of Mercy in Pittsfield. The income of the \$5,000 will be applied to the purchase of instruments for the local hospital. This Berkshire fund was given for the benefit of Berkshire people who had eye troubles requiring scientific treatment but who were too poor to pay for such treatment. — Among the public bequests of the late A. D. Francis, the local Y. M. C. A. and the House of Mercy each received \$1,000.

Plymouth. The Loring Library, for the use of workmen and their families, was presented the Plymouth Cordage Co. by Augustus P. Loring in October. It marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment; to commemorate the occasion, the works were closed and stockholders and employés joined in a banquet which was served in the large new mill which is almost completed.

QUINCY. At Christmas, Henry H. Faxon sent checks for \$25 to each of 21 local religious societies, the money to be spent in buying gifts for the Sunday school children.

Revere. In March, the Legislature passed an Act (Chap. 142, Acts of 1899) authorizing the Metropolitan Park Commission to expend the sum of \$125,000 for restoring and enlarging the State bath-house and for providing additional facilities at the Revere Beach Reservation. The new extension comprises 700 additional bath rooms, a new laundry, and a police station; there are now accommodations for 1,700 bathers at one time. State bath-house was opened in June and closed the middle of September. During the season 115,717 persons bathed, 74,010 being men and 41,707 women. The largest number of persons bathing in any single day during the summer was 7,243 on Sunday, Aug. 20. This was the first season at the beach that no fatal accidents were reported.

Rutland. In February, the Legislature, under Chap. 88, Acts of 1899, appropriated the sum of \$40,000 for the care and maintenance of the Massachusetts Hospital for Consumptives and Tubercular Patients; also, the sum of \$6,000 for furnishings of hospital, besides \$6,436, the amount of deficiency in 1898. During the hospital year ending Sept. 30, 1899, 387 patients had been admitted, and 171 were in hospital on said date. Of the whole number, about 30 per cent were free patients, the town, city, or Commonwealth bearing the expense. The hospital was incorporated under Chap. 503, Acts of 1895, when the board of trustees was appointed; the hospital was opened in October, 1898.

SALEM. In April, the directors of the Salem Fraternity appealed for money to complete the improvements on the new club-house for boys. The society was formed in 1869 "to provide evening instruction and amusement for such of the population, as being confined to their work during the day, need recreation at the close of their labors." About 600 boys visit the rooms regularly; there are seven classes in the elementary branches, two in the gymnasium, besides classes in industrial training. — The employés of the Boston & Maine R.R. were examined for eyesight and color blindness to test their ability to read letters at a distance and distinguish colors in connection with their road work.

November. The number of children attending the Saturday sewing classes of the Mack Industrial School is 250. There are classes every day either in sewing, cooking, millinery, or dressmaking. In addition to the free classes for children, free classes for adults have been opened in sewing and dressmaking.

Sherborn. The introduction of the culture of the silk worm in Sherborn prison as an occupation for prisoners has been most successful. Although the experiment may not bring revenue to the State, it is considered an educational occupation for the prisoners.

Shirley. In December, Henry A. Pevear of Lynn founded a home for orphan boys. He gave his country house in Shirley and a large amount of personal property for this purpose. The terms of the trust provide that the boys receive a good education, be given instruction in useful pursuits, and be surrounded by good influences. The amount of the gift is estimated at \$250,000. — The First Church in Boston purchased a large farm at Shirley to be used as a vacation home for working women and children connected with the congregation.

SOMERVILLE. In November, the new almshouse was completed, whereby the

poor can be better and more comfortably situated than ever before. *December.* Middlesex Bleach, Dye, & Print Works gave its employés, numbering 250, a week's wages for a Christmas gift.

South Hadley. Mr. and Mrs. James Talcott of New York gave \$10,000 for the erection of the Talcott arboretum in the botanical gardens at Mount Holyoke College.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, the Springfield hospital received the sum of \$5,000 from Mrs. E. W. Adams and her son Nathan, jointly, to provide free beds for the poor. — It was reported that the local Board of Health would investigate bakeries, it being alleged that the law as to plumbing and sanitary arrangements was not being enforced. *June.* The public bath-house opened in June and closed in September, the total number of persons bathing being 42,850. *November.* Meigs & Co., clothiers, gave their annual dinner to employés at the Hotel Worthy. This firm gives annual dinners in other cities where they have stores.

December. The classes of the Evening Trades School were well attended and a series of lectures on technical subjects commenced. — Salvation Army gave Christmas dinner to more than 225 people. — Adams National Bank gave the girls of the telephone exchange Christmas gifts of \$2.50 gold pieces.

Swansea. In October, the corner-stone of Stevens Memorial Library was laid with interesting exercises. Library is the gift of the late Hon. Frank S. Stevens who bequeathed \$10,000 for the purpose; a bequest of \$2,500 has also been made for the purchase of books.

TAUNTON. In May, Atlas Tack Co. shut down indefinitely because the employés petitioned the management for a change in the dressing room. *October.* Subscription of \$100 was raised by the employés of the Taunton Copper Manufacturing Co. for a fellow-employé who lost three children from diphtheria; the officers of the company headed the subscription list.

Uxbridge. In June, the Unitarian Church of Uxbridge received bequest of \$5,000 from the late Edward C. Thayer.

WALTHAM. In May, the Saturday half-holidays for employés of both the American and Columbia watch factories commenced. — The amount received by the Watch Factory Relief Association during May was \$316, while \$216 was paid out in sick benefits.

June. P. P. Adams & Co. gave their 22 employés an enjoyable evening by inviting them to the entertainment at the local theatre and afterwards giving them a collation.

December. Clerks of P. P. Adams & Co. were tendered a dinner and supper the Saturday before Christmas and each clerk was presented with \$2 for a Christmas gift. — Clerks of the Central Dry Goods Co. were generously remembered by the firm at Christmas. — C. S. Cobb presented each of his clerks with a \$2.50 gold piece and a box of confectionery. — Janes Bros. presented each employé in the store for a year or more a \$20 gold piece, each employed a little less than a year received \$10 in gold, while recent employés received \$5. — According to annual custom, J. W. Macurdy presented his clerks with Christmas presents.

Warren. In August, the Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co. presented the freight engineer who promptly gave warning of the recent fire in the mill with \$25.

WORCESTER. In February, the Working Girls' Club received \$100 from Stephen Salisbury. *June.* Public bath-houses were opened. *July.* The Y. M. C. A. opened an employment bureau where people may secure positions free of charge.

August. Association organized known as the Electric Employés Association of Massachusetts, for the purpose of benefiting employés of small electric roads in the State which have not, individually, enough men to form a benefit association; membership fee, \$1; quarterly payment, \$2; benefits will be \$1 a day for 100 days' sickness and \$100 to the family of a member at death.

October. Evening schools were opened with a large attendance. — Free evening school for instruction in mechanical drawing opened. — Plans are completed for a workingmen's home and tramp hotel, the two, although in the same building, to be entirely separate. The plan is to have workingmen pay 75 cents or \$1 per week while the city will be asked to bear a part of the expense of caring for the tramps. The hotel is to be built for the comfort of the men, with reading rooms and bathing facilities. — Worcester Art Museum offered free instruction in drawing to 15 pupils of the evening drawing schools and the two high schools; also voted to offer teachers in the public schools instruction in art at the Museum on Saturday afternoons for half rates.

December. Salvation Army furnished Christmas dinner to over 700. — Woodward & Powell Planer Co. dedicated its new factory by a dance given its employés and their families.

OTHER STATES.

Alabama. In May, Birmingham University received \$250,000, gift of Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, Penn. *December.* Meeting was held in Madison Square Garden concert hall, New York, for the benefit of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee. Since this meeting, \$96,000 has been added to the endowment fund of the institute. John D. Rockefeller presented institute with \$10,000 as a Christmas gift.

Arizona. In November, Andrew Carnegie offered \$25,000 to the city of Tucson for a public library, provided that city furnish site and agree to pay \$2,000 a year for maintenance of library; offer was accepted.

California. In February, in the Superior Court, San Francisco, a workman was awarded \$1,200 in his suit to recover \$25,000 from local Typographical Union for having been forced out of employment by union, he being a non-union man. — Eight-hour law as passed by present Legislature makes the eight-hour day obligatory on any work done by the State, county, or municipality, by any contractor or subcontractor, or by any one having the employment, direction, or control of laborers, workmen, or mechanics.

April. By the will of Miss Anna Blake, \$80,000 was left for the maintenance of a home for convalescents and invalids at Santa Barbara. Cottage Hospital received \$10,000 from same source.

June. It was reported that owing to the scarcity of unskilled labor, construction work on the coast division of the South Pacific was stopped, and that in some sections large crops were lost on account of lack of workmen. *September.* Sum of \$50,000 was presented by Andrew Carnegie for a public library at Oakland.

December. Mrs. Leland Stanford deeded all her property amounting to about \$15,000,000 to the Leland Stanford Junior University of San Francisco. She has reserved a life annuity of \$25,000 which the university trustees are under contract to pay. — University of California received from Miss Flood her father's country place at Menlo Park and 3,000 acres of land, valued at \$1,000,000, besides a sum of money. — Mrs. E. B. Crocker gave her home in Sacramento, valued at \$90,000, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. — Endowment fund of the National Florence Crittenton Mission was enlarged by a \$50,000 property given by Mrs. Joseph Moffatt of Los Angeles. Charity was founded by Charles Crittenton of New York in 1883 in memory of his daughter.

Colorado. A great deal of trouble was experienced in the enforcement of the eight-hour law. System of paying by the hour instead of the day was adopted generally among the mining companies but was met with opposition by miners and other workmen, strikes resulting in two instances; differences were adjusted by wage compromises.

In December, the International Typographical Union decided upon a \$10,000 addition to the Childs-Drexel Home in Colorado Springs; union appropriated sum of \$5,000 for improvements on present buildings and grounds.

Connecticut. In November, William M. Rogers of Buffalo, N. Y., gave \$5,000 to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University to found a scholarship in chemistry. *December.* Yale University was presented with a new administration building, gift of the Misses Stokes of New York; building is to cost about \$40,000.

District of Columbia. In July, employes of the government printing office had wages increased, the new wage schedule being authorized by the last Congress. *December.* First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath made announcement that "the department has decided it will be incompatible with the best interests of the service to retain married women as post-office clerks." — Public library at Washington received \$250,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Georgia. Sum of \$100,000 was presented to Atlanta for a public library; donor, Andrew Carnegie.

Illinois. In January, the Chicago and Northwestern Railway discharged all their female employes, claiming it was their intention to advance their employes to positions of trust and while women held clerical positions there was no source from which to draw officials in case of promotion or vacancy. Metropolitan West Side Railroad as well as other large corporations took like action in discharging female employes. — Relations between the employers and employes of the Illinois Central Railroad are reported to be most satisfactory. Illinois Central has adopted the plan of keeping an individual record with every employe, where neglect of duty or violation of rules, as well as meritorious conduct are recorded; these are taken into consideration in determining promotions, etc. System of profit sharing has also been introduced; men are given the privilege to purchase and own stock of the company on a cash or partial-payment basis, and to have a voice in the stockholders' meetings.

May. Chicago Typographical Union 16 purchased a lot containing 5,000 feet in the new Elmwood Cemetery for a burial place for its members. — Chief factory inspector of Illinois made report before the Industrial Commission in Washington that practically all the ready-made clothing besides a large proportion of the so-called merchant tailor work of Chicago was sweat-shop work; surrounding conditions of the workers were said to be harmful and unsanitary; law limiting the age of child workers to 14 years was not properly enforced, and the children were in some cases obliged to work for nothing the first year on the promise that they would get \$1 a week at the end of that time. It was reported that there were over 200,000 factory workers in the State. — It was reported that the employés of the Dunning Institution, Chicago, were compelled to sleep in consumptive wards and that some were thought to be affected with the disease. Finance committee was urged to have a kitchen and dormitory erected at once.

December. An experiment is being tried at the Illinois House of Correction towards the reformation and employment of women prisoners. Three large greenhouses have been built and the women are to be employed in the cultivation of flowers for the Chicago market. — Club rooms for working girls have been established in Chicago where girls can obtain a substantial lunch at a small cost and have the advantage of reading rooms and circulating libraries in addition. Plan is on foot to have lunch rooms for men on the same order. — Officials of street car companies in Chicago gave permission to conductors to receive a six-cent fare the day before Christmas from passengers who care to give the extra cent. Idea originated with the Women's Club and the plan has been very successful, the conductors receiving from \$2 to \$3 each. — Russian government donated \$10,000 for the erection of an Orthodox Russian Church in Chicago. — Chicago's "Mills Hotel" contains 1,130 sleeping rooms which are let at 20 and 30 cents a night; a large restaurant is connected where good meals are served for 15 cents. — Much has been done in Peoria through the beneficence of Mrs. Lydia Bradley who in 1899 gave 137 acres of land to the city for a park, built a church, founded a home for aged women, besides giving \$250,000 to the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. — New college of pedagogy in Chicago, to be founded and endowed by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, will represent about \$500,000. — Miss Helen Gould contributed \$25,000 to the endowment fund of Chicago University. — John D. Rockefeller gave \$200,000 for land for gymnasium of Chicago University.

Indiana. Indianapolis Street Railway Co. agreed to pay the city \$750,000, to spend \$1,000,000 in betterments, to sell six tickets for 25 cents, besides many other advantages. This was done by the company in return for an extension of its franchise 34 years. — Question of child labor in Indiana became a very serious one during the latter part of 1899. In the manufacture of glassware, especially in that of lamp chimneys and bottles, boys are largely employed. Request of the boys for more wages and fewer hours besides better labor conditions being refused, a series of strikes ensued which resulted in the shutdown of several factories. Manufacturers attempted to put girls in to take the place of boys on strike, but this was prevented by the Governor and State factory inspector, it being claimed that the work was entirely unfitted for women or girls. Local labor unions brought all possible pressure to bear against such an act. Under the factory inspection law passed by the Legislature of 1899, children under 14 years cannot be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment within the State; and no person under the age of 16 years can be employed who cannot read and write English, except during vacation of public schools. Manufacturers maintain that it is hard to cope with manufacturers in other states where no child labor laws exist.

Kansas. At Thanksgiving, J. E. Nissley gave a dinner to 125 newsboys and made a proposition to encourage the boys to save a portion of their earnings. To each newsboy who deposited 10 cents or more per week in the State Savings Bank for the next year, Mr. Nissley would give five cents for each deposit thereby crediting \$2.60 to his account; he would give a prize of \$25 to the newsboy having the highest deposit, providing it be \$25 or over, and \$12.50 for the second highest deposit, providing it be \$12.50 or over.

Kentucky. Andrew Carnegie gave \$125,000 for a free library in Louisville and \$20,000 for a public library in Newport.

Maine. Miss Maria Clark of Hallowell left a sum of money for the erection of a local grammar school.

Maryland. The decision rendered in the District Court of Maryland in regard to the eight-hour law entitles men employed on government work to an eight-hour day. The case was against a contracting firm who permitted its employés to work more than eight hours a day in the armory and boat-house at the Annapolis Naval Academy; firm claimed that it was not violating the statute inasmuch as it paid its men by the hour and not the day. For the indictment permitting employés to work more than eight hours per day the

court imposed a fine of \$500, while a fine of \$10 was imposed for employers requiring employes to work more than eight hours.

Michigan. Gen. Alger, following his custom of many years, made a Christmas present of \$250 to the newsboys of Detroit.

Missouri. Legislature of 1899 enacted law affecting department stores levying tax of from \$300 to \$500 on each department or group of goods. Law defines 28 groups of goods, so that the maximum tax imposed is under \$14,000. First State to adopt such a measure.

Nebraska. Law passed by the Legislature of 1899 regulating and limiting the hours of employment of females in manufacturing, mechanical, and mercantile establishments, as well as in hotels and restaurants, became operative July 1. By this Act, women cannot work more than 60 hours in any one week, or 10 hours in any one day, or between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning. It was alleged that about 25 per cent of the women employed in stores and factories in Nebraska were discharged through the enforcement of this law. — Andrew Carnegie offered to furnish between \$50,000 and \$75,000 for the erection of a public library at Lincoln. — Mechanic Art School, School of Agriculture, and School of Domestic Science give practical and industrial education free to young men and women 16 years of age and over.

New Hampshire. In January, the New Public Library at Windham was dedicated; library was the gift of George W. Armstrong of Brookline, Mass., in memory of his ancestors. New Hampshire Legislature of 1895 authorized selectmen in each town to assess the polls and taxable property therein for the establishment and maintenance of free town libraries. In towns where no library existed the money was to be allowed to accumulate until such time as the town voted to establish a library. — In May, city government of Concord voted that no person except a native born or naturalized citizen should be employed in any department of the city. Enforcement of this order especially affected the water works department where work was temporarily suspended, it being claimed that extensive repairs were in operation and that the department could not continue running under the prescribed way because of extra expense incurred in securing such labor. — Different churches and charitable institutions of Keene receive bequests aggregating \$20,000 from the will of the late Edward C. Thayer of Keene. *November.* Benjamin M. Smith of Meredith presented a \$10,000 public library to the town. — Erection of a new public library building at Sugar Hill is being planned, the donor to erect the library as a memorial to her husband, the late Nathan P. Coburn.

New Jersey. Residents on the line of the Erie branch of the Susquehanna Railroad made complaint of inconvenience and general ill-treatment received from the Erie managers since the passage of the Merger bill by the Legislature, alleging that coal trains are given the right of way and that their trains are often switched off, causing long delays. Act referred to was passed by the Legislature of 1898, and gave consent to the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Co. to lease its franchises, railroad, and property to the Erie Railroad Co., a railroad corporation of the State of New York, for such time and upon terms and conditions agreed upon between the two companies. *December.* Andrew Carnegie agreed to give \$50,000 toward the payment for the construction of a new engineering laboratory, an addition to the institute in Hoboken. — St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, received \$1,000 and a share in the residuary estate of Mrs. Eliza Wells; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children received \$1,000 from the same source. — Mrs. E. A. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, bequeathed a fund of \$3,000 to Holy Innocent Church to provide coal for the poor of Hoboken; she left \$12,000 to other church charities.

New York. In January, the children's library of the Pratt Institute reported a membership of 6,000; this is a free library for children in Brooklyn and was the third children's library established in the United States, being opened in 1896; the success of the experiment is undisputed. — Investigation followed the complaint of labor organizations in New York City that army clothing contractors were having the manufacture of uniforms for the United States army and navy done in tenement house sweat shops. War Department at Washington joined the factory inspection department of New York in its efforts to prevent sweat-shop work. Chief factory inspector alleged that the sanitary conditions of the sweat-shop tenements were detrimental to the public health; nearly all employes on this work were foreigners, not more than eight per cent being Americans. An amendment to the factory labor laws of 1897 was enacted by the 1899 Legislature for the further safety from and prevention of sweat-shop work. It provides that no room or apartment in a tenement house, or in a building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling house, can be used for manufacturing, repairing, or finishing articles unless a license is secured from the State factory inspector. Also provides that all goods found to be unlawfully manufactured must be labeled by inspector "tenement-made," and that sweat-

shop goods manufactured in other States shall be tagged with a like label when sold in New York State. — New York's convict labor law, passed by Legislature of 1896, which makes it compulsory that all goods made by convicts in New York State as well as all other States be branded "prison-made," was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The decision contended that there should be no discrimination between goods of equal value and make, so as to encourage the sale of one class and discourage the sale of another. — Report that the sum of \$25,000,000 was given away in gifts and bequests for charity in New York City alone during 1898. — Andrew Carnegie contributed \$5,000 to the fund of the Zoölogical Gardens, New York.

April. Working girls clubs of New York held their fifteenth anniversary; they are now affiliated with the National league which includes 81 clubs. — Report from the company organized in New York in 1896 to furnish comfortable, sanitary homes for workingmen at low rates shows that marked success has attended its efforts; a dividend of three per cent was earned on \$1,000,000, the capital invested. — Report that out of a total membership of 173,516 trade unionists in the State, 22,659 were unemployed throughout the first three months of 1899.

July. President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. held conference with five employés of the company; besides granting the requests of the men and adjusting their grievances, the president informed the men that he favored their joining a union and would furnish them a meeting room, a billiard table, and a piano. — The amount of child labor performed in New York during the summer by school children may be judged from the report that certificates enabling them to secure work were issued at the rate of 1,000 daily. — Clara de Hirsch Home in New York, founded in 1897, received an additional legacy of \$250,000 from the late baroness; institution provides a home for working girls at a small cost, and from poor girls out of employment no board is required. The house is comfortably furnished in every detail, fitted with reception and reading rooms and a library, and accommodates 100 girls. Several girls pay \$2 a week for board, room, and laundry. Training school is connected with the institution where girls are fitted for employment. There are classes in dressmaking, sewing, millinery, and English, besides cooking, housekeeping, and laundry work to which outsiders are admitted at 25 cents a week. — At the hearing of the subcommittee of the Industrial Commission on the immigration question, it was contended that the laws governing immigration were not rigid enough and should be revised, that fines should be imposed on steamship companies attempting to land people with contagious diseases, and that the padrone system existed to a large extent. It was recommended that the head tax be doubled, and to provide against pauperism, that steamship companies should give a guarantee that their passengers would not become public charges for two years, instead of one, as the present law obliges. It was alleged that English charitable societies assist immigration, thereby sending paupers to this country. — Committee of the farm training school had 321 acres of land to furnish the unemployed for the cultivation of the lots into farms. By this method of relief work for the unemployed, it is said that many have been enabled to secure positions on farms. — During the summer Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard donated a new floating hospital for St. John's Guild at a cost of \$83,000. — Miss Helen Gould presented Vassar College with a scholarship of \$8,000. She also endowed \$5,000 for a free bed in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. — By the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, an estate of \$300,000 was to be equally divided among poor seamstresses of Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

November. The \$50,000 club-house erected in Lestershire, N. Y., for the employés of the Lestershire Manufacturing Co. was dedicated by a two-days' celebration given the 2,000 employés by the firm. Club-house is located opposite the factory; it is considered the finest building constructed for employés by any manufacturing establishment in the country. Basement contains rifle range, bowling alleys, and plunge baths; parlors, reading and smoking rooms, and billiard rooms are finely fitted up, while the gymnasium contains every modern convenience and apparatus. Donor was H. B. Endicott of Boston who is the sole owner of the factory which is considered the largest shoe factory in the world. During the six years Mr. Endicott has owned the business, the population of Lestershire has increased from 1,700 to 5,200; the output of shoes a day increased from 1,000 pairs in 1893 to 18,000 pairs in 1899. There are no labor organizations in the town as Mr. Endicott has done everything to aid his employés, the best of feeling existing between them; it is said that the success of the factory is due in a great measure to the interest and co-operative efforts of the employés. — Libraries were supplied the troops in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and various other stations, by Miss Helen Gould at an estimated cost of \$2,000. — New York Public Library received the Ford collection of books, manuscripts, and letters from J. Pierpont Morgan, who has given \$350,000 to the new lying-in hospital in addition to \$1,000,000 already donated by him for the building. — Pascal Institute,

Manhattan, gives young women of small means free instruction in manual training and supports them while learning. Classes in millinery, plain sewing, and dressmaking have been opened. — Rochester Theological Seminary has received a conditional gift of \$150,000 from John D. Rockefeller; he will give one dollar for each dollar collected by the college until \$300,000 has been raised. — Committee of the New York School for Crippled Children reported great success in their work of caring for crippled poor children and giving them outings through the summer; organized in 1895. — New York Cooking School opened its classes free for instructing working girls how to cook. Classes have been arranged in thorough housekeeping principles.

December. Pension fund of the New York police received check of \$5,000 from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in recognition of the services of the police at her husband's funeral. — Women's Exchange received \$10,000 toward its building fund; exchange helps people to secure employment. — Salvation Army gave Christmas dinner to 24,000 of New York's poor. — Many of the large corporations gave presents at Christmas to their employés. Central Trust Co. presented their employés with 40 per cent of their yearly earnings; in some instances this amounted to \$1,200 and \$2,000. — Each of the 80 men employed on Miss Helen Gould's place at Irvington-on-the-Hudson received a check for \$25. — President of the New Amsterdam Bank gave a Christmas dinner to 600 news-boys of the city. — The late Isaac B. Fararm of Malone left \$10,000 for the establishment of an old ladies' home. — Miss Katharine Tuttle gave a \$10,000 scholarship to Vassar College, in memory of her sister. Mrs. Caroline S. Atwater of Poughkeepsie gave \$8,000 to build a new infirmary for the college. — Mrs. Irene Lewis of Hamilton gave \$5,000 to Colgate University to found three scholarships for the purpose of aiding young men studying for the Baptist ministry. — Clark Neighborhood House was founded in 1899 and is situated in the crowded East side of the city. Institution includes clubs for men, women, and children, kindergartens, libraries, and roof gardens; endowed at a cost of \$400,000; founded by Mrs. Alfred Clark in memory of her husband. — Mrs. A. P. Stokes established a recreation house and library for the use of the crowded Italian district; also spent \$4,000 in gifts to the home she founded in the parish of the Heavenly Rest. — The sum of \$250,000 was left by the late Mrs. Eugene Kelly to provide a fund for the sick poor and to erect a chapel for St. Patrick's Cathedral. — Missionary Society received \$5,000 from Mrs. Emilie Matthien. — To the Church of the Holy Communion, Mrs. Caroline Cisco left \$10,000. — Mrs. Caroline E. Hollister left nearly \$80,000 to different New York charities.

North Carolina. In March, it was reported that the State of North Carolina was to have a textile school at Raleigh, the mill men having agreed to contribute the necessary amount to erect additional buildings at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. *September.* Mill conditions in this State are said to be constantly improving. Number of children employed in the mills has greatly decreased while the number of men has increased; number of children employed in 1899 in all the mills, 215, was 3,308 against 6,046 in 1896; number of men employés increased in three years from 6,822 to 14,642. Large decrease in child labor is not credited to legislation or trades unions alone, but largely to the efforts of the mill managers for compulsory education, many of the large mills not employing children under 12 years of age. One of the most successful mills in the State supports a day school of the best grade for the unemployed children and an evening school for the employés.

Ohio. Cincinnati City Council passed resolution that firemen's and policemen's clothing should be made by members of the local Journeymen Tailors Union. *July.* Announcement of a large co-operative colony to be situated on Lake Erie, about 15 miles from Toledo. Promoters of the enterprise intend to build a co-operative city, the entire profits to be equally divided among the residents; society will care for the sick. — Home for Ambitious, Self-Supporting Girls and Women was founded in Cincinnati by Miss Gilman. All the comforts and conveniences of a home, with advantages of a library, are given the girls for \$3.50 per week. *November.* Park Commissioners of Cleveland received a gift of \$225,000 from John D. Rockefeller for the construction of arches and roadways under the Lake Shore Railway for the purpose of connecting Gordon Park with Rockefeller Park. — University of Cincinnati received \$100,000 from David Sinton, to be used in the academic department. *December.* M. A. Hanna gave \$5,000 to be distributed to employés of the little Consolidated Street Railroad, in appreciation of the course pursued by the men in refusing to go out during the late strike on the big Consolidated lines. — Employés of the manufacturing concern of Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo were presented a check representing from five to ten per cent of their total earnings during the year. — National Cash Register Co., Dayton, employs 1,681 men who receive 10 hours' pay for 9½ hours' work, and 264 women who get 10 hours' pay for 8 hours' work. Com-

pany is renowned for its treatment of employ  s giving them every advantage and opportunity of benefiting themselves. Particular attention is given to the comfort of female employ  s; dining room is fitted up where lunches are served free at noon, it being estimated that 65,000 lunches were served during 1899. Connected with the factory are various clubs and associations. There are two classes in the Relief Association paying five and ten cents per week, and receiving in cases of sickness \$3 and \$6 per week for 13 weeks, while the death benefits are \$37.50 and \$75. Factory contains a library, an industrial school for girls, school for mechanics, gymnasium, and shower baths; domestic economy is taught; penny provident bank has been established. Additional benefits are given the workingmen whereby their homes and conditions are greatly improved.

Pennsylvania. In January, State College, Bellefonte, received gift of \$100,000 from Andrew Carnegie. *March.* Chief factory inspector of the State reported labor conditions before the Industrial Commission at Washington. Condition of employ  s in mining district was deplored, the store system being detrimental to the interests of the men, inasmuch as the mine owners generally owned the stores and the operatives were required to pay from 25 to 40 per cent profit. Regarding sweat shops, there were over 20,000 persons employed in them in the State, mostly in Philadelphia, and the worst conditions possible were said to exist. The glass industry was reported as prosperous with wages better than for years, due, it is claimed, to the organization of labor. — Ex-Senator C. C. Kauffman offers to establish a silk mill at West Chester, providing the citizens donate the ground and erect buildings; employment guaranteed to 500 persons. — In the anthracite coal mines of the State in 1898, out of a total of 142,547 employ  s there were 1,543 who met with accidents, 409 being killed and 1,134 injured. *April.* Wages of 11,000 employ  s increased by Andrew Carnegie, representing yearly increase of \$1,300,000. *June.* United Labor League acted on complaint of 3,000 seamstresses in Philadelphia, mostly soldiers' families, that the government had soldiers' clothing made by contract which is done in sweat shops; they claim by this they are deprived of the means of livelihood. — Philadelphia Textile School had 898 pupils in attendance in 1899. New departments were added, and instruction in cotton, wool, and worsted was given for the first time. School received donation from the Lowell Machine Shop (Mass.) of a complete outfit of drawing and spinning machinery. Philadelphia Textile School was organized in 1884 through the efforts and co-operation of the Philadelphia Textile Association. — Profit sharing has been established by a laundry trust in Pittsburg. Company will reserve \$100,000 of its capital to be used for the benefit of its employ  s; each driver will have \$1,000 of stock placed to his credit and at end of each year of service, \$100 will become absolutely his, thus in 10 years he will own \$1,000 worth of stock. There is a relief fund for employ  s in case of sickness and death. Girls of the company have a beneficiary fund and are given a marriage dowry, the amount depending upon the profits of the trust. *July.* Strike occurred in the broom shops of the Working Home for Blind Men, Philadelphia. Strike was partly due to a temporary shutdown and demand of men for more wages, claiming they did not receive enough to live upon; management of institution claimed that there was not the demand for brooms as formerly and that it was unable to raise the wages of the blind men; investigation by a committee of City Council followed. — Pennsylvania Railway Co. instituted a pension system for its employ  s to go into effect Jan. 1, 1900; plan provides for the compulsory retirement of employ  s at the age of 70, and that all persons in the service for 30 years shall be entitled to pensions calculated upon the basis of their earnings during the period of employment. It is estimated that \$300,000 will be spent annually in carrying out this project. *November.* Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,750,000 for a public library building in Pittsburg. *December.* Widener Industrial Home for Crippled Children, donated by Peter Widener at a cost of \$2,000,000, will be a home, hospital, and school for crippled children; institution will be located at Logan, a suburb of Philadelphia, and will comprise 36 acres of land. — For the purpose of reducing strikes to a minimum, a large coal mining company proposes operating a number of farms to provide food for its employ  s at cost, thereby bettering their condition. — Proposed Munyon College for Girls is the gift of Dr. Munyon of Philadelphia who is to erect a college for American girls, either orphaned or fatherless who have no means of support. Girls will be taught a number of branches and useful accomplishments, particular attention being given to cooking and domestic economy. College will cost \$2,000,000 to build and Dr. Munyon further proposes to provide for its permanent maintenance. — University of Pennsylvania acknowledged gift of \$250,000 for a new laboratory of physics, and another gift of \$250,000, part of which is to be used for the new dormitory building. — Salvation Army supplied 8,000 people in Philadelphia with Christmas dinner. — Miss Marie Hopper of Philadelphia gave \$10,000 to Bryn Mawr College for a scholarship foundation fund. — Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg raised wages of 11,000 employ  s, amounting to \$928,000, annually.

Rhode Island. In July, Bourne Mills at Tiverton, R. I., paid employes semi-annual dividend of three per cent on their earnings during the preceding six months. *November.* Brown University received gift of \$10,000 from the family of the late Lucian Sharpe. *December.* Police Relief Association at Newport received \$1,000 from Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for the police fund. Same donor also sent check of \$1,000 to the King's Daughters of Newport to be used in relieving the sick poor.—Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt gave \$1,500 for a Thanksgiving dinner to be given the newsboys, bootblacks, and other poor children of Newport.—Crown Worsted Mill, Olneyville, presented employes with \$1 and in addition gave the men a box of cigars for Christmas.—Mrs. F. B. Cutting gave her annual contribution of \$1,000 for "St. Anthony's Bread," a fund for the sick poor of Newport.

South Carolina. In March, it was announced that the Vesta Mill, Charleston, would be run with negro help, despite the allegation that the failure of the Charleston cotton mills was due to negro operatives being employed. *December.* South Carolina Industrial Home for negro boys and girls was dedicated. At present, accommodates 25 children. Object is the same as that of Tuskegee, the home in this State being for colored children while Tuskegee is for adult negroes.—Converse College, an institution in Spartanburg for the higher education of women, received over \$150,000 from the will of the late D. F. Converse, who founded the college in 1889.

Tennessee. Ruskin Co-operative Association claims the attention of workmen. Every one in the town of Ruskin works for the association which owns and pays for everything; the children are paid for going to school. Individual wealth increases as the association wealth increases and this fact proves an inducement for each one to work.

Texas. Women's Club, Denison, received \$17,000 from Andrew Carnegie who also gave \$50,000 for a public library at Fort Worth.

Vermont. In December, Middlebury College received a scholarship of \$2,000, paying \$100 annually, for deserving young women from the Emma Willard Association.

Virginia. In September, a movement was inaugurated in Richmond against the employment of young children in factories. It was claimed that in addition to child labor being injurious to health, children were filling positions which should be filled by adults at higher wages. *November.* Mrs. Collis P. Huntington of Newport News has given \$2,500 to establish a cooking and sewing school for colored girls.

Wisconsin. In December, 100 Germans purchased 4,000 acres of land on the Omaha Railroad and established a station called Sorona. They are to build large houses and barns and work their land on the co-operative socialistic plan.—Young Women's Christian Association in Milwaukee received gift of \$100,000 from Miss Elizabeth Plankinton.—Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac announced that the indebtedness on the cathedral had been cancelled and school fund augmented by a gift of \$50,000.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Africa. There are more than 12,000 negroes employed in the mines at Kimberley, besides 3,000 white men engaged as officers, engineers, etc. Work goes on incessantly, Sundays included, over 2,000 men being employed below for eight hours at a time.

Canada. In May, Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co., Limited, gave an entertainment to their 400 employes, in honor of the dedication of their new factory.

China. Investigation of the silk factories of China shows that the working-day is about nine hours; work begins at 5.30 A.M.; wages average about 11 cents a day for adults, children receiving five cents a day; some factories employ 900 native women, with European foremen and managers.

England. In February, Ruskin Hall, a college for labor leaders, was inaugurated at Oxford; college was founded by two Americans.—Bill introduced in the House of Commons empowering local authorities to advance money to tenants to acquire ownership of small houses; limit is £300.—Report that there are over 150 co-operative establishments in England, Scotland, and Ireland owned and operated on the principle that employes should have participation in proprietorship as well as in profits. South Metropolitan Gas Co. made its employes stockholders by giving them a share of the profits; employes in 1899 elected two of their number as directors of the company.—Amount collected from the succession taxes in the United Kingdom in 1898 was \$75,000,000.—Trade combinations have been effected whereby both employer and employe are benefited; strikes avoided through co-operation of the workmen and manufacturers; wages increased. From rules of the alliances, workmen secure a good union, a minimum wage, bonus or bonuses according to the extra profits obtained, and a wages and conciliation board on which they have equal representation.—Huddersfield, situated in the centre

of the British textile industries, is an English city where municipal monopoly is under management of city officials; residents are furnished transportation, gas, electricity, fuel, and houses at small cost. Especial attention is given to the housing of the poor classes; first model lodging house built in 1853; mechanics' home furnishes lodging accommodations for 10 cents per night. There are 160 artisans' dwellings which have proved of great benefit to the working classes; city supports public halls, municipal hospital and sanatorium, and technical school in addition to schools maintained by school board. *November.* Model dwelling houses erected in the Shoreditch slums for the housing of the working classes cost over \$250,000. In Shoreditch are the public baths and library and the famous dust destructor by which the refuse of the district is burned and heat furnished for the remarkable system of baths and wash-houses; power is also supplied for an electric light station. — Convalescent Home at Clinton dedicated by Queen Victoria; home is an adjunct to the British Royal Hospital, was donated privately, and cost nearly \$500,000. — Report that servants in London receive low wages, average yearly wage for general housework being \$88.50; servants' wages range from \$80 to \$170 yearly. — Rowton House, erected for the benefit of the poor class, accommodates between 600 and 700 persons who are given the privilege of the dining room, smoking room, libraries, lockers, and baths for a very low price.

France. In April, president of the automobile factory of the Dion-Bouton Co. at Puteaux was charged in court with employing men more hours than the law allows; syndicate employs 100,000 men; employés as well as employers protest against the law forbidding them to work more than specified number of hours daily. *July.* Discussion took place in French Chamber of Deputies on bill regulating workmen's wages and hours of labor. *December.* Institute of France received a sum representing an income annually of 32,000 francs for a triennial prize of 100,000 francs for the most remarkable discovery of general interest, especially in surgery and medicine; prize is open to all countries; donor, M. Osiris, a wealthy Parisian. — Baroness de Rothschild left 14 paintings by old Italian masters to the Louvre.

Germany. Average wages of ordinary day laborers in German towns are stated to be 60 cents a day for men and 37 cents for women. — Employer of 1,000 men insures the lives of his workmen up to \$3,000, and after 25 years of continuous service, employés may retire and continue to draw full wages. — Colony established in Westphalia to provide for the unemployed reports great success; first year there were 225 colonists; men are provided with a good home and are paid small wages which are credited to them and given them when they leave the colony. — Three hospitals have been established by Duke Karl Theodor of Bavaria for poor people with eye diseases; the donor is a skillful eye surgeon and gives his services free to the poor, besides maintaining these hospitals at an annual cost of \$20,000. — Factory inspector for Saxe-Coburg-Gotha reports that children under 14 years of age are employed at their homes in making buttons and toys; wages received for making buttons average from one to seven cents a day, and for toys from two to fourteen cents daily. — The housing of the poor in Germany was investigated and found to be deplorable; 115 persons were found crowded in four-storied houses; 10 persons sleeping in one room; cellars and attics occupied by whole families; rents exorbitant; police regulations prohibit people living in overcrowded, unsanitary, and unhealthful places, but rules are not enforced.

Holland. Home to be built in Frise by Frank H. Copper, a Chicago merchant, but a native of the Dutch province; it will be a retreat for the sick and helpless and cost about \$200,000.

Japan. Reform is asked for in the employment of women. There are about 45,000 women employed in 59 cotton mills in Japan; they are obliged to work 12 hours daily including Sundays, receive wages of five cents a day, four cents of which is retained by employers for board and lodging so that the women actually receive one cent for a day's work; they are lodged within the factory and have to obtain permission to leave the building. Lung disease is said to be developing among the operatives to a large extent, due to the long hours and confinement.

New Zealand. Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, passed in 1896 and amended in 1898, provides for district boards of conciliation consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employed to which all disputes between workmen's associations and employers, or associations of employers, may be referred.

Portugal. Chief industry of the women in Portugal is the manufacture of toothpicks from orange wood splints; wages are about 10 cents per day.

Russia. Report that there are women employed as bricklayers in Finland. — Average wages of factory operatives in the whole of Russia are \$89.50 per annum; the average in the government of St. Petersburg is about \$113.75. Nearly all the manufacturers pro-

vide barracks for their employés in which lodging, light, and fire are furnished; there are three sets of dormitories, a general dining room, and kitchen; food is the plainest possible and is provided by the associations of workmen called the "Artel." — Manager of a large paper mill reduced the hours of labor for his employés from twelve to eight and nine hours; mill is run night and day. Reduction in hours has resulted in less drinking among the men, a teashop taking the place of the liquor saloon in the section, and the men devoting their leisure time to tilling their land, attending lectures, etc. — Plan on foot to have the government maintain theatres in Russian towns of 3,000 inhabitants or more for the purpose of decreasing drunkenness, which is said to be increasing greatly among the peasantry; price of theatre tickets will be eight cents.

Scotland. In December, Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, Penn., sent his check for \$100,000 to establish a gymnasium and swimming baths in Dunfermline.

ANALYSIS.

From the various avenues of information possessed by the Bureau the preceding facts relating to the condition of workmen have been obtained. The arrangement is simple. The chronological order is followed in accordance with the alphabetical classification of cities and towns, States, and foreign countries.

In this analysis the reverse arrangement has been followed. The subjects are alphabetically arranged, and in connection with each are given the names of the cities, towns, States, and countries to which the information relates.

The field of inquiry has been greatly broadened, and this presentation relates to many more States, countries, and subjects than were comprehended in last year's report. Among the principal subjects connected with the condition of workingmen which are considered may be mentioned the following: Aliens on public works; alleged violations of civil service law; associations and homes for unemployed working women; associations and homes for working men and women; child labor; children's libraries; club-houses furnished employés by employers; co-operative colonies; dedications of mills and foundries; dinners, outings, etc. given by employers to employés; emergency hospitals; employment bureaus; employment of convicts; enforcement of eight-hour law; erection of workingmen's dwellings; evening schools; factory inspectors' reports and sweat-shop work; floating hospitals; free lectures; free State and municipal bath-houses; gifts and bequests to colleges, hospitals, etc.; gifts and bequests to libraries; gifts to employés; homes for reformed convicts; industrial schools; insurance of employés by employers; investigations of factory tenements; municipal concerts; mutual benefit associations,

funds, etc.; new dispensaries and hospitals; new homes for children and relief work; new indoor gymnasiums; new libraries; new schools; organizations of unmarried working women; pensions to employés; playgrounds; post-office employés; presentations to cities and towns; profit sharing; textile schools; underground convenience stations; and workingmen's co-operative banks.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AGREEMENT OF AMERICAN THREAD CO. Ashland.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL SERVICE LAW. Boston.

ASSOCIATIONS AND HOMES FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKING WOMEN. Boston; Pittsfield; Shirley; Worcester.

ASSOCIATIONS AND HOMES FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN. Boston; Cambridge; Salem; Worcester.

BEQUESTS TO BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION. Boston.

BILLS IN LEGISLATURE. Boston; Revere; Rutland.

CLUB-HOUSES FURNISHED EMPLOYÉS. Pittsfield.

CONCESSIONS BY RAILWAY COMPANIES. Greenfield; Lowell; Newburyport.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston.

DEDICATIONS OF MILLS AND FOUNDRIES. Adams; Lawrence; North Adams; Worcester.

DINNERS, OUTINGS, ETC. BY EMPLOYERS TO EMPLOYÉS. Amesbury; Boston; Brockton; Chicopee; Fall River; Haverhill; Lawrence; Lowell; Lynn; Marblehead; Newburyport; Pittsfield; Springfield; Waltham; Worcester.

EMERGENCY HOSPITALS. Boston; Fall River.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS. Boston; Worcester.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS. Sherborn.

ERECTION OF WORKINGMEN'S DWELLINGS. Fall River; Ludlow; Northbridge; Palmer.

EVENING SCHOOLS. Boston; Haverhill; Lawrence; Lowell; Lynn; North Adams; Springfield; Worcester.

FLOATING HOSPITALS. Boston.

FRANKLIN FUND. Boston.

FREE LECTURES. Boston.

FREE STATE AND MUNICIPAL BATH-HOUSES. Boston; Cambridge; Holyoke; New Bedford; Revere; Springfield; Worcester.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO COLLEGES, HOSPITALS, ETC. Boston; Cambridge; Fall River; Holyoke; Lawrence; Lynn; Melrose; Newburyport; Paxton; Pittsfield; Quincy; Rutland; South Hadley; Springfield; Uxbridge.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO LIBRARIES. Boston; Cambridge; Cummington; Fitchburg; Granville; Holyoke; Newburyport.

GIFTS TO EMPLOYÉS. Boston; Fall River; Lee; Lowell; Lynn; Pittsfield; Somerville; Springfield; Waltham; Warren.

- HOMES FOR REFORMED CONVICTS. Bridgewater.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. Beverly; Boston; Gloucester; Newton; Salem; Springfield.
INSURANCE OF EMPLOYÉS BY EMPLOYERS. Erving.
INVESTIGATIONS OF FACTORY TENEMENTS. Attleborough; Fall River.
INVESTIGATIONS BY THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB. Boston.
MUNICIPAL CONCERTS. Boston.
MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS, FUNDS, ETC. Ayer; Beverly; Boston; Easthampton; Lowell; North Adams; Waltham; Worcester.
NEW DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS. Boston; Fitchburg; Lynn.
NEW HOMES FOR CHILDREN AND RELIEF WORK. Boston; Shirley.
NEW INDOOR GYMNASIUMS. Boston.
NEW LIBRARIES. Adams; Amesbury; Barre; Boston; Holliston; Hopedale; Mansfield; Marshfield; Newton; Plymouth; Swansea.
NEW SCHOOLS. Boston; Haverhill.
ORGANIZATIONS OF UNMARRIED WORKING WOMEN. Boston.
PENSIONS TO EMPLOYÉS. Lowell; Malden.
PLAYGROUNDS. Boston.
PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE SERVICE. Boston.
POST-OFFICE EMPLOYÉS. Boston.
PRESENTATIONS TO CITIES AND TOWNS. Grafton; Great Barrington; Lee; Paxton.
PROFIT SHARING. Fall River; Lawrence; Lowell.
SALVATION ARMY. Boston; Cambridge; Fall River; Haverhill; Lawrence; Lowell; Springfield; Worcester.
SCHOLARSHIPS AT BOSTON UNIVERSITY. Boston.
TEXTILE SCHOOLS. Lowell; New Bedford.
UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCE STATIONS. Boston.
WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE BANKS. Boston.

OTHER STATES.

- ALIENS ON PUBLIC WORKS. Concord, New Hampshire.
ASSOCIATIONS AND HOMES FOR WORKING MEN AND WOMEN. Chicago, Illinois; New York.
BILLS IN LEGISLATURE. Missouri; Nebraska; New Hampshire; New Jersey; New York.
CHILD LABOR. Indiana; New York; North Carolina; Richmond, Virginia.
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES. Brooklyn, New York.
CLUB-HOUSES FURNISHED EMPLOYÉS. Lestershire, New York.
CONCESSIONS BY RAILWAY COMPANIES. Indiana; Brooklyn, New York.
CO-OPERATIVE COLONIES. Ohio; Ruskin, Tennessee; Wisconsin.
EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS. New York.
EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS. Illinois; New York.
ENFORCEMENT OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW. California; Colorado; Maryland.
ERECTION OF WORKINGMEN'S DWELLINGS. New York.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORTS AND SWEAT-SHOP WORK. Illinois; New York; North Carolina; Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina.

FLOATING HOSPITALS. New York.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO COLLEGES, HOSPITALS, ETC. Alabama; Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Berkeley, Sacramento, Los Angeles, California; Colorado Springs, Colorado; New Haven, Connecticut; Chicago, Peoria, Illinois; Keene, New Hampshire; Hoboken, Newark, New Jersey; New York, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, Rochester, Malone, Hamilton, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Bellefonte, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Providence, Newport, Rhode Island; Spartanburg, South Carolina; Denison, Texas; Middlebury, Vermont; Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS TO LIBRARIES. Tucson, Arizona; Oakland, California; Washington, District of Columbia; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Newport, Kentucky; Lincoln, Nebraska; Meredith, Sugar Hill, New Hampshire; New York; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Fort Worth, Texas.

GIFTS TO EMPLOYÉS. New York, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York; Ohio; Tiverton, Olneyville, Rhode Island.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS. Tuskegee, Alabama; Nebraska; New York; South Carolina; Virginia.

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS, FUNDS, ETC. New York; Newport, Rhode Island.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO. Dayton, Ohio.

NEW HOMES FOR CHILDREN. New York.

NEW LIBRARIES. Windham, New Hampshire.

NEW SCHOOLS. Hallowell, Maine.

PRESENTATIONS TO CITIES AND TOWNS. Peoria, Illinois; New York; Cleveland, Ohio.

PROFIT SHARING. Illinois; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

SALVATION ARMY. New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TEXTILE SCHOOLS. Raleigh, North Carolina; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COLLEGES, HOMES, AND HOSPITALS. Clifton, England; France; Germany; Holland; Dunfermline, Scotland.

COLLEGES FOR LABOR LEADERS. Oxford, England.

COLONIES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED. Germany.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION. New Zealand.

CO-OPERATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS. England.

DEDICATION OF MILLS. Toronto, Canada.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN. Japan; Portugal; Russia.

HOURS OF LABOR. Puteaux, Paris, France; Russia.

HOUSING OF THE POOR. Huddersfield, Shoreditch (London), England; Germany.

INSURANCE OF EMPLOYÉS BY EMPLOYERS. Germany.

INVESTIGATION OF SILK FACTORIES. China.

MINING EMPLOYÉS. Kimberley, Africa.

TRADE COMBINATIONS. England.

WAGES. London, England; Germany; Russia.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

We reproduce below an article entitled "Massachusetts Labor Legislation in 1900" printed in the Labor Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for August, 1900, being Number 15 in the series. It explains why the manner of presentation of the labor laws, usually presented in this part of the Labor Chronology, has been changed, and gives a summary of the labor laws passed by the Legislature of 1900 which will appear in full in the Bureau Report bearing that date.

In 1893, the first year we published labor legislation in connection with Labor Chronology, and since that time the Bureau has incorporated in this part of its annual report a section devoted to the subject of labor legislation in this Commonwealth. It has been the custom to present the full text of those laws which were considered to be connected with the subject of labor. In order that this information should reach the public at the earliest possible moment, the labor laws for the year following the date of a report have been included in that report; for instance, the Bureau Report for 1898, being actually printed and issued in the year 1899, contained the labor legislation for the year 1899.

This plan has been discontinued, and in future the text of the labor laws passed by the Legislature in any year will appear in the Bureau Report for that same year; for instance, the labor laws passed by the Legislature of 1900 will be found in full in the Bureau Report for 1900.

As this report will not be issued until early in the year 1901, it has been thought advisable to prepare a summary of the labor laws enacted by the Legislature of 1900, and present the same in this Report.

The following summary covers 37 Acts and five Resolves of 1900, classified separately, the chapters being numerically arranged under the two headings. Those persons wishing for the full text of the laws can easily obtain it by reference to the document entitled "Acts and Resolves," issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. As previously stated, these laws will be found *in extenso* in the Bureau Report for 1900.

ACTS.

Chap. 50. The International Institute for Girls in Spain is authorized to establish and maintain, at any place in Spain, an institution for the education of girls.

Chap. 166. The school committees of cities and towns are authorized to employ competent persons to deliver lectures on the natural sciences, history, and kindred subjects, in such places as said committees may provide.

Chap. 168. Cities and towns may vote to levy interest not exceeding six per cent on all taxes remaining unpaid after a certain time, and such interest shall be added to and form a part of such taxes.

Chap. 171. The city of Boston is authorized to establish and maintain, or to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of, an institution for giving practical instruction in industrial occupations and in the arts and sciences allied therewith.

Chap. 183. Insurance companies may be formed to insure any person against bodily injury or death by accident, or any person, firm, or corporation against loss or damage on account of the bodily injury or death by accident of any person for which loss or damage said person, firm, or corporation is responsible, and to make insurance upon the health of individuals.

Chap. 185. Fraternal beneficiary corporations organized under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or any of its provinces are permitted to transact business in Massachusetts.

Chap. 191. When wages for the personal labor and services of a defendant are attached for a debt other than for necessities furnished to him or his family, the trustee shall reserve a sum not exceeding \$20 which shall be exempt from attachment; when wages are attached for a debt for necessities, the trustee shall reserve a sum not exceeding \$10.

Chap. 197. The fares for the transportation of scholars of the public schools to and from school by street railway companies are reduced one-half the regular fare, tickets to be sold in lots of 10 each. The Boston Elevated Railway Company is exempt from the provisions of this Act for a term of 25 years from June 10, 1897.

Chap. 201. Engineers and firemen are granted licenses according to their competency, but no person can be examined for a special license for a particular plant unless a written request for such examination, signed by the owner or user of said plant, is filed with the application.

Chap. 218. The length of the school year in every city and town which has an assessed valuation of \$200,000 or over shall be at least 32 weeks; those towns having an assessed valuation under \$200,000, may, with the consent of the State Board of Education, reduce the school year to 28 weeks.

Chap. 220. Cities are authorized to indemnify police officers and members of fire departments for damages sustained or expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Chap. 223. All railroad companies operating in Massachusetts are required to equip their cars with platform gates on or before January 1, 1901.

Chap. 237. Public school teachers' retirement fund is created in the city of Boston.

Chap. 239. An appeal from orders of inspectors of factories and public buildings may be made in writing to the State Board of Health.

Chap. 246. Cities are authorized to pension firemen, provided that this Act be accepted by a majority of the voters voting thereon at the municipal election.

Chap. 256. Persons to whom debts are due for labor performed or furnished, or for materials furnished and actually used in the erection, alteration, removal, or repair of a building or structure upon real estate have liens upon such building to secure the payment of the debts due them.

Chap. 269. The public institutions of the Commonwealth, supported wholly or in part by the appropriation of public moneys, in cities having a population of 40,000, shall use articles, as may be required, that are furnished by the labor of prisoners.

Chap. 281. The office hours of clerks of police, district, and municipal courts shall be fixed with regard to the business done in said courts and to the convenience of the public and of attorneys.

Chap. 282. Corporations are prohibited from requiring bonds of their employés for the purpose of indemnifying such corporation against loss or damage to persons or property resulting from any act or neglect of any employé or person about to become an employé.

Chap. 298. Workingmen's trains will be run morning and evening on any railroad whose line terminates in the city of Boston.

Chap. 306. Members of the Police Department of the city of Boston who reach the age of 60 years and have performed active service in the department for 25 consecutive years may be retired, the amount of the pension to be one-half the yearly compensation received at time of retirement.

Chaps. 314, 315, and 322. Certain street railway companies are authorized to

carry the United States mail, and to act as common carriers of baggage and small parcels of merchandise.

Chap. 325. The manufacture and sale of textile fabrics and papers containing arsenic are strictly prohibited.

Chap. 335. Every public building, all institutions, factories, workshops, mercantile establishments, etc. must be provided with proper means of escape, for the protection of human life in the case of fire or panic.

Chap. 349. The trustees of the Lowell Textile School Corporation are increased by three new members, the chairman of the Board of Aldermen, the president of the Common Council, and a member of the local textile union.

Chap. 357. Eight hours was made a day's work for city and town employes, when accepted by popular vote, by Chap. 344, Acts of 1899; trouble ensued owing to the fact that the Act was not in all cases submitted to the people. Chap. 357, Acts of 1900, is an amendment whereby on the petition of 100 registered voters in a city and 25 in a town the question must be put on the ballots.

Chap. 376. Real estate may be sold at auction for the payment of taxes.

Chap. 378. No minor under 18 years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than 58 hours in any one week, except in retail stores during the month of December in each year.

Chap. 395. Railroad fares in the suburban districts of Boston are regulated, commutation tickets being furnished.

Chap. 414. Street railway companies, with exceptions and special provisions, are obliged to enclose the platforms of cars during certain months of the year.

Chap. 425. The hours of labor for employes of county jails and houses of correction are limited to 60 per week.

Chap. 446. The time for giving notices under the Employers' Liability Act is extended to 60 days.

Chap. 448. All retail dealers of ice in Massachusetts are obliged to sell, upon request, a piece of ice for five cents, or any multiple thereof.

Chap. 469. The employment of laborers on public works is fixed so that no employer acting on behalf of the Commonwealth, or any county or municipal corporation therein, can make it a condition of the employment of any person that he shall lodge, board, or trade at any particular place or with any particular person; but shall let him have full liberty on all such questions.

Chap. 470. The Commonwealth, its officers, boards, and commissions, when acting as employers of mechanics, workmen, and laborers, are obliged to make weekly payments of wages.

RESOLVES.

Chap. 22. The Board of Paris Exposition Managers are authorized to have such sums of money, authorized in Chap. 93, Resolves of 1899, as may be necessary for the expenses of the board in installing exhibits of the Commonwealth in Paris, such advances to be accounted for by properly approved vouchers.

Chap. 72. Trustees of the New Bedford Textile School are allowed the sum of \$18,000 for the use of the school from the treasury of the Commonwealth, provided that an additional sum of \$7,000 be paid to the trustees from other sources.

Chap. 73. Trustees of the Lowell Textile School are allowed, under certain conditions, the sum of \$35,000 out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, for the erection of buildings for the use of the school.

Chap. 76. Trustees of the Lowell Textile School are allowed, under certain conditions, the sum of \$16,000 for the use of the school, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Chap. 104. For the purpose of exhibiting at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, in the year 1901, the art, industries, institutions, resources, products, and general development of the Commonwealth, and for distributing to all nations of the western hemisphere information relative to the manufacturing and mercantile business of the Commonwealth, which will assist in the export of Massachusetts products, the sum of \$10,000, in addition to the \$5,000 authorized by the Legislature of 1899, will be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth.

PART I. REPORT FOR 1899.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

1899.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY BY TOWNS AND INDUSTRIES.
INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS.
STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS.
BUSINESS FAILURES.
INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

[FROM THE FOURTEENTH REPORT ON THE STATISTICS OF
MANUFACTURES, pp. 1-72.]

BY
HORACE G. WADLIN,
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

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INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY — 1899.

In order that the information contained on the following pages may be issued at the earliest possible moment after its collection and preparation, the material presented herewith is published in the form of a part in accordance with the provisions of chapter 225 of the Acts of 1900.

The collection of the data has been undertaken as a portion of the regular work of the Department and the information has been derived largely from manufacturers and others interested in the industrial development of the Commonwealth, as well as from the newspapers of the State. To the usual record of industrial movements in the cities and towns certain facts have been added, historically valuable, which are presented here in order that they may be preserved in permanent form.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY.

1899.

INDUSTRIAL CHRONOLOGY—1899.

Abington. In January, C. H. Alden & Co., shoes, moved here from Middleborough. — During the year, L. A. Crossett, shoes, built an addition to plant, 78 x 35 feet, 4 stories; M. N. Arnold & Co., shoes, an addition to office; W. J. Sheehan, confectionery, an addition to factory; and A. C. Woodward enlarged plant by a building 40 x 50 feet, and added new looms.

Acton. In September and November, explosions wrecked mills of American Powder Co.

Adams. In February, Greylock Shirt Co. ran on short time; in July, resumed on full time; in August, added new machinery and manufacture of colored shirts; in September, shut down 2 hours on account of accident to machinery. *March.* Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s card room in No. 1 mill damaged by fire; in April, wages increased; in May, began construction of new mill to contain 105,000 spindles; the President of the United States laid the corner stone, and in December the mill was dedicated by a ball; in the latter month, increased wages. *April.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. added new machinery. *May.* Hunter Machine Co. shut down on account of broken shafting; later, local plant shut down permanently; in December, purchased a tract of land, for extension of its North Adams plant, and also the old Allen foundry, using the latter for special work. *July.* Renfrew Manufacturing Co. added new chain quiller; in September, made repairs; in October, equipped plant with electric lights; in November, ran several departments nights; and at different times during the year added 150 new looms. — W. C. Plunkett & Sons added new spooler and quiller. *September.* Adams Bros. Manufacturing Co. equipped plant with electric lights; in November, ran nights. *November.* Adams Marble Co. shut down on account of dull trade. — Graham, Clark, & Co. leased the Windsor Falls Manufacturing Co.'s mill at Arnoldsville to manufacture cassimeres and chevots; work of remodeling begun. — Norcross Bros. leased marble quarry at Zylonite.

Agawam. In January and July, the Worthy Paper Co. shut down for repairs and stock taking. — In May and August, Agawam Co. shut down for repairs; in October, equipped plant with electric lights and ran weave room nights; in November, ran nights. *December.* Repairs on the Porter distillery completed.

Alford. In May, W. H. Gross of Lee began operating quarry under name of Berkshire Marble Co.

Amesbury. In January, Walker Carriage Co. started trimming department and added blacksmiths. *February.* A. L. Lewis & Co., increased capacity and incorporated as the A. L. Lewis Co., authorized capital \$7,000. — Briggs Carriage Co. worked nights; in August, purchased adjoining property. *March.* Adam Scott added new roller to his grist mill. — Plants of Currier-Cameron Co. and Lockwood & Brown damaged by fire. *April.* New wage schedule went into effect at Hamilton Woollen Co.; in July, shut down portion of plant owing to scarcity of help; in November, added 86 new looms; in December, increased wages. — Fur finishers at Merrimac Hat Co. struck for an increase; fur department shut down and in 10 days strikers returned at old rates; in May, ran nights; in August, shut down one week for repairs; in September, leased factory in Newburyport and established branch. — S. R. Bailey & Co., carriages, ran nights. *June.* Electric Light Co. began addition to plant, 24 x 30 feet. *July.* Roscoe Merrill's sawmill damaged by fire. *September.* Amesbury Automobile Co. incorporated, authorized capital \$150,000. — Curran, Burke, & Co. leased new factory building. *October.* Lockwood & Brown sold wheel plant to Carr & Prescott and hereafter will confine their business to putting on rubber tires. *November.* Pneumatic Carriage Co. retired from business; no successor. — Fire damaged carriage factory of Chas. Rowell & Son.

Carriage shipments. In the following table is shown the number of carriages shipped by rail during 1899, as compiled by the *Amesbury News*, in comparison with the shipments for 1897 and 1898:

MONTHS.	1897	1898	1899	MONTHS.	1897	1898	1899
January, . . .	143	235	157	August, . . .	360	447	427
February, . . .	263	331	294	September, . . .	333	379	349
March, . . .	1,214	1,325	1,038	October, . . .	329	367	338
April, . . .	1,767	1,362	1,378	November, . . .	283	275	296
May, . . .	1,516	1,157	1,702	December, . . .	224	212	233
June, . . .	1,177	956	1,256				
July, . . .	581	586	600	TOTALS, . . .	8,190	7,632	8,068

Comparing 1899 with 1898, the increase in number of carriages shipped by rail is 436, or 5.71 per cent.

Andover. In January, Wm. A. Russell, retired paper manufacturer, died, aged 68 years. *May.* Tyer Rubber Co. discharged several hands owing to lack of work. *August.* J. P. Bradley & Co.'s woollen mills shut down for one month. *September.* Stevens Mill introduced electric lights. *November.* Henry F. Edwards, brush manufacturer, died, aged 51 years. *December.* Tuttle & Olmstead completed addition and added new machinery. — Marland Mills damaged by fire.

Ashburnham. In February, chair factory of B. Duane & Co. destroyed by fire. *October.* Chair factory of Allen-Thompson-Whitney Co. destroyed by fire; town voted to abate taxes for 10 years if company would rebuild; company dissolved.

Ashland. In October, mill of Warren Thread Co., which had been purchased by the American Thread Co. in June, closed its doors permanently; notices were posted that employes would be given wages until Jan. 1, 1900, and given employment elsewhere in the different factories of the company so far as possible.

Athol. In January, Adin H. Smith, retired brick manufacturer, died. *February.* C. M. Lee's Sons, shoes, made repairs; in May, pullers-on struck for increase — granted; later, trimmers struck; in December, lasters struck. *March.* Diamond Match Co. increased capacity. *April.* Bennett & Van Valkenberg, cotton yarns, closed permanently; Mr. Bennett's interest in property sold to L. S. Starrett Co. who occupied portion of plant for manufacture of tools; in July, L. S. Starrett sold his interest in his cutter department to Gay & Ward; the latter bought the old Cherry Mill property and in October began erection of three-story building, 60 x 200 feet. *May.* Spinners at Millers River Manufacturing Co. struck over disagreement in method of payment; management promised general wage revision June 20, and strikers returned; later, spinners struck against overseer; plant shut down; in October, new boiler house, 22 x 32 feet, completed. *June.* J. W. Goodman's Sons incorporated as Goodman-Leavitt-Yatter Co. *December.* Geo. Cragin's lumber mill destroyed by fire.

Attleborough. In January, Daggett & Clap, jewelry, succeeded by Daggett & Clap Co., incorporated under Maine laws. *April.* Weavers and loom fixers of Hebron Manufacturing Co. struck for increase; portion of strikers returned; later, all went out; in May, returned, accepting one per cent advance; in November, added new spinning frames; in December, increased wages. — Mossberg Manufacturing Co. began manufacture of bicycle bells. — Nelson Carpenter, jewelry manufacturer, died; business closed out; no successor. *May.* Molders at Howard & Bullock's machine shop struck on orders from Rhode Island Molders Union. *July.* J. E. Blake Co., jewelry, ran nights, and night work obtained more or less generally for the remainder of the year in this and other jewelry manufacturing establishments; in October, manufacturing jewelers protested against what they termed interference on the part of the District Police in their business, so far as it related to working overtime. *December.* Watson & Newell discontinued usual Saturday half-holiday owing to rush of orders. — Curtin Jewelry Co. began manufacturing.

Auburn. In April, Stoneville Worsted Co. sold to Wm. J. Hogg of Worcester, who, in November, sold it to the Worcester Carpet Co. *September.* Chas. C. Holland, former yarn manufacturer, died.

Avon. In March, shoe factory of L. G. Littlefield shut down, resuming in April. *December.* Cable Cycle Co. equipped plant with electric lights.

Ayer. In January, Sigsbee Manufacturing Co. shut down 4 weeks and in July for the same length of time for stock taking and repairs. *March.* Ayer Tanning Co. shut down for repairs; in June, completed new boiler house and set up two new boilers; in November, enlarged its beam room. *September.* W. T. Piper Co. started work on season's cider and vinegar. *October.* Bay State Rim Co., bicycle rims, succeeded by K. & C. Manufacturing Co.

Barre. In January, Barre Shoe Co. increased force and ran overtime; in August, started up at 6.30 A.M. each day in order to give employés Saturday half-holiday. *June.* J. Edwin Smith, cotton goods manufacturer, died, aged 67 years; in October, mill property sold to White Bros. Manufacturing Co. *November.* Harding Allen completed addition to his rake factory.

Bedford. In July, Fairbanks-Boston Rim Co. went out of business; no successor.

Bellingham. In September, Taft, Murdock, & Co. shut down for repairs. *October.* American Woollen Co. sold the Ray Woollen Mills to W. E. Hayward & Co. of Douglas who, with others, were incorporated as Charles River Woollen Co., authorized capital, \$150,000. *December.* Addition built to Red Mill of Norfolk Woollen Co.

Bernardston. In July, saw and grist mill of Chas. S. Barber destroyed by fire; rebuilt.

BEVERLY. In January, Millett, Woodbury, & Co. removed branch shoe factory at Ipswich to this city and admitted Geo. E. Rowe to partnership. — Miller & Taylor^s established to manufacture innersoles; in March, out of business; no successor. — A. W. Curtis & Co., shoes, dissolved; Curtis & Lee succeeded. — J. H. Baker & Co., shoes, dissolved; J. H. Baker continued. *February.* Consolidated & McKay Lasting Machine Co. absorbed by a combination incorporated under New Jersey laws as the United Shoe Machinery Co., authorized capital \$25,000,000. — Brown & Denning, shoes, moved to Marblehead. *May.* Smith & Paranteau, heels, dissolved; A. Paranteau continued. — E. P. Fowle & Co., shoes, moved here from Danvers. — Shoe cutters of Woodbury Bros. struck for increase. — Fire damaged plants of Lawrence Enamel Bobbin Co., D. A. Kilham & Co., boxes, and Whitman Manufacturing Co. *June.* F. A. Seavey & Co., shoes, dissolved; John W. Carter Shoe Co. succeeded. *July.* Murray, Cone, & Co., shoes, purchased Lynn plant and moved machinery to this city; in December, increased wages of cutters. *August.* Harris L. Walker, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 57 years. *September.* Bay State Boot & Shoe Co. retired from business; no successor. *November.* J. P. Friend & Co., boxes, consolidated with Arthur W. Copp of Salem under name of Friend-Copp Co.; business moved to this city.

Billerica. In January, portion of addition to Talbot Mills, begun in October, 1898, completed. In February, with other mills and factories, shut down owing to severe snow storm; in May, shut down to install new set of boilers resuming on full time with full force; in August, shut down for two weeks vacation resuming in September; in November, put in new elevator; in December, built extension to storehouse. *May.* Employés of Lowell Rendering Co. struck for increase; not granted.

Blackstone. In January, Waterford Mill No. 1, purchased by Chas. Fletcher in March, 1898, started up after a shutdown of five years; mill had been entirely refitted with modern machinery. — J. M. Donohue, satinets, shut down indefinitely; in April, after repairs, started up; later, shut down, starting again in October. *March.* Millville factory of Woonsocket Rubber Co. shut down for repairs resuming after six weeks, and in September ran nights. — Skein winders at Saranac Worsted Mills struck for increase; settled by compromise; in April, spoolers struck, followed by other departments causing mill to shut down; later, demands granted and work resumed; in July, ran nights, and 20 weavers struck over wages paid, causing another shutdown; in December, added new looms. *May.* Fred Davis bought the Ironstone Mill; repairs made and mill started up in June.

August. Blackstone Spinning & Dyeing Co. leased the old mill of Cornelius R. Day; alterations and repairs made and started up in September. — Blackstone Manufacturing Co. shut down 2 days owing to accident to machinery; in December, increased wages.

BOSTON. In January, Judge Wentworth of the Municipal Civil Court, in the cases of Patrick McHugh and 17 others against City of Boston, decided that a laboring man had a lien against a city or town for work done on the streets, holding that the building of a public street was a public work within the meaning of Chap. 270, Acts of 1892, and that a public street can be considered as owned by the city inasmuch as the city exercises complete control over it and lets the contract for its construction. — Pearson Mill of Standard Rope & Twine Co. started after being shut down since August, 1897. — S. G. Parker, soda water manufacturer, died, aged 70 years. — New England Paper Box Manufacturers Association and National Wool Manufacturers Association held their annual meetings. — Graham & Co., shoes, dissolved; Graham Shoe Co. succeeded. — Chipman-Pratt Co. incorporated to manufacture shoes; authorized capital \$30,000. — New city refuse utilization plant put in operation. — Boston Carpet Slipper Co. removed to larger quarters. — Employés of Union Rubber Co. struck owing to change in method of payment. — Wheeler Cable, president Cable Rubber Co., died. — C. Edward French, distiller, retired from business; no successor. — National Boiler Works closed; no successor. — Fires for month: Boston offices of Chick Bros., Haverhill; Field-Hazzard Co., Brockton; Felch Bros., Natick; J. W. Russ Co., Haverhill; Bradley, Hagney, & Leonard, Randolph; and J. A. Lynch, Geo. B. Case, T. F. Loring, Donovan & Pierce, W. H. Small, Packard & Field, G. E. Hall & Co.; also Hub Manufacturing Co., H. J. Kramer, Boston Counter Co., Boston Thread & Twine Co. (storehouse), Columbian Engraving Co., Martin Oberhauser, cutlery, and John Shaw & Co., chemicals.

February. Doc, Hunnewell, & Co., furniture, retired from business. — Fires for month: G. F. Callier, tannery; Norfolk Manufacturing Co., soap; A. F. McCann, brass and iron foundry; Chicago Picture Frame Co.; and Henry F. Miller & Sons, piano warerooms. — C. W. Coop Piano Co. moved from Taunton to this city. — Rubber Tire Wheel Co. succeeded by C. S. Mersick & Co. *March.* Eppler Welt Machine Co. transferred to Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. — Atlantic Works, East Boston, installed a newly-patented compressed-air plant for use on steamship repairs. — Engineers at Franklin Brewery struck. — Fires for month: Geo. Brown & Bro., mattresses; I. H. Wiley & Co., paints; F. G. Newton, sashes and blinds; Gallagher & Co., screens; W. L. Wetherbee, furniture; H. C. Parker, screens; and Edgar P. Lewis, confectionery. — Kidder Press Manufacturing Co. succeeded by Kidder Press Co. *April.* National Sewing Machine Co. absorbed by National Machine & Tool Co. — Roxbury Carpet Co. shut down one day owing to small-pox scare among employés. — Workmen at Fort Warren struck, refusing to handle stone prepared by non-union labor. — New England Cotton Manufacturers Association held its annual meeting. — Geo. H. Dickerman of G. H. Dickerman & Co., paper boxes, died. — Fires for month: John Bowditch, tannery; Hovey & Harvey, art novelties; Joseph F. Carew, stone works; C. J. Peters & Sons, electrotypers; Oliver H. Lufkin, printer; Adams & Jones, boilers; and New England Screw Co. *May.* Globe Buffer Co. brought out new machine called the Columbus two-speed brush machine. — Boiler exploded at plant of Brookline Gas Co. — Molders strike went into effect in this city and the State affecting every establishment where union molders were employed; the strike was for the nine-hour day and was generally successful. — Explosion of refrigerating pipe damaged brewery of A. J. Houghton Co. — B. F. Sturtevant Co. added another story to each of two shops. — Pierce & Son, shoes and slippers, retired from business; no successors. — A. H. Stuart & Co. incorporated under Maine laws as Stuart Piano Co. — Fire damaged plant of H. A. Lebar, cloaks. — David Welch started a finishing plant. — F. E. Merriam, corset bone, sold to Geo. A. Dodge.

June. Plasterers' Tenders Union ordered a strike owing to refusal of master plasterers to grant a Saturday half-holiday without loss of pay; 14 firms granted the demand. — Employés of E. L. Drisko, printer, struck for reduction in hours. — Electric Cigar Co. sold to N. Estevez. — J. B. West Co., buffing wheels, succeeded by F. L. & J. C. Codman. — Cigar manufacturers of Boston, 155 in number, advanced wages voluntarily. — Robert C. Billings, of Faulkner, Page, & Co., died, aged 80 years. *July.* Machinists Union enjoined by Courts from interfering with the non-union employés of Kidder Press Co.; this was one of the firms which resisted the demands of the Molders Union. — F. M. Stevens & Co. sold to Boston Shoe Tool Co. — Frank W. Dyer & Co. dissolved; F. W. Dyer continued. — Joseph Measures sold to Non-Corrosive Metal Co. — Chas. Restien, picture frames, sold to R. Shulman. — Cigarmakers at Waitt & Bond's factory struck over differences in regard to work; later, adjusted, and work resumed. — Engi-

neers on new Music Hall struck over hours and pay. — Fires for month: Perkins Wood-working Co., sashes, etc.; Library Bureau, supplies; J. D. McClellan, office fixtures; F. S. Williams, cabinet maker; H. Traiser & Co., cigars; Samuel Orr, hats; and the old Bay State Rolling Mills; the latter were totally destroyed; this was one of the oldest rolling mills in the country and during the Civil War produced much of the iron used in the construction of the old monitors; the plant had been idle for a number of years and was used as an oil-storage house.

August. Thos. G. Plant Co. voted to increase capital stock from \$150,000 to \$450,000. — Henry C. Noble, wrappers, retired from business; no successor. — John A. McKie purchased buildings and land occupied by him as a shipyard in East Boston. — Cutters employed by W. S. Lyons, granite, struck. — E. Howard Watch & Clock Co. started temporarily under supervision of trustees. — Fires for month: Standard Rope & Twine Co.; C. E. Greenman, shoes; and Boston Fire Brick Co. — Foundation started for new factory for Thompson-Norris Paper Box Co. at Brighton. *September.* Steam Fitters' helpers struck for increase; generally successful. — Standard Bottling & Extract Co. granted charter of incorporation; authorized capital, \$20,000. — Fires for month: B. Spinoza & Co., cigars, and Highland Foundry Co.

October. Louis Prang presented many of the originals of his famous lithographs to the Boston Public Library. — Boot and shoe manufacturers of America held a convention. — Mack Injector Co. retired from business; no successor. — Simmons & Co., clothing, sold business; no successor. — Diamond Match Co. discontinued local plant. — A. L. Perkins Co. and Globe Shoe Tool Co. absorbed by the Boston Shoe Tool Co. — Edward B. Parker, baker, sold to Wm. Canavan. *November.* Acme Silver Plate Co. retired from business; no successor. — Tobacco strippers at Henry Traiser & Co.'s factory struck for increase and better system of weighing; granted. — Henry H. Rueter, president of the United Association of Brewers, and one of the best known Boston brewers, died, aged 67 years. Mr. Rueter was born in Germany and came to this country in 1851. In 1867, he founded, with others, the Highland Spring Brewery under the firm name of Rueter & Alley; in 1885, Mr. Alley withdrew and the name was changed to Rueter & Co. — Geo. H. Chickering, last male survivor of the founders of the piano-manufacturing house of the name, died, aged 70 years. — Fires for month: Vega Musical Instrument Co.; Gardiner, Knapp, & Co., patterns; Wm. H. Griffiths, models and patterns; F. M. Willey, bicycle repairer; Victor Beauregard, machinist; E. C. Barnshaw & Co., furniture; W. B. Badger & Co., desks; Ed. R. Holt, plater; G. A. Walker Machine Co.; H. M. Marshall and Chandler & Johnson, printers; Surprise Nickel Plating Co.; Fashion Waist & Skirt Manufacturing Co.; J. & J. W. Marshall, slippers; A. B. & G. L. Shaw, furniture; and Codman & Shurtleff, surgical instruments. — Merrill Piano Manufacturing Co. absorbed business of Merrill Piano Co. and of Norris & Hyde, and moved to Lawrence. *December.* E. Hodge Boller Works purchased Pigeon's spar yard and plant, in East Boston, and began remodeling. — Pearl & Lombard Co. incorporated to manufacture leather; authorized capital, \$15,000. — B. F. Sturtevant Co. erected an addition for use of its electrical department. — New England Granite Manufacturers decided to refuse the demands of the Granite Cutters National Union for decrease in hours of labor and increase in wages. — Journeyman roofers struck for eight hours with no loss of pay; granted. — Lasters at Thos. G. Plant Co.'s factory struck over wages paid; later, welters joined the lasters. — Employees of Co-Operative Rubber Co. struck for increase; granted. — Press feeders struck for increase in wages; granted, except in case of University Press. — Eugene H. Richards, manufacturing jeweler, died, aged 56 years. — C. C. Briggs, president Briggs Piano Co., died, aged 75 years. — Fire damaged plants of A. F. Leatherbee Lumber Co., Blacker & Sheppard, and piano factory of Hallet & Davis.

During the year, H. Traiser & Co. enlarged their cigar manufacturing plant. — F. H. Topham, gloves and mittens, moved business to New Hampshire. — Blanchard Machine Co. incorporated as The Blanchard Machine Co. — A. N. Cook, fur goods, succeeded by Newell C. Cook, continuing under old firm name. — Andrew Blyth succeeded to F. A. Mitchell, baker. — W. U. Lewison sold to Excelsior Umbrella Manufacturing Co. — F. S. Williams, mouldings, sold to Thos. Uniacke.

Boylston. In April, branch mill of Lancaster Mills of Clinton, torn down; part of machinery removed to Clinton, balance broken up. *July.* Carpenters employed by local contractor struck; places filled.

Braintree. In May, John C. Trott Co. incorporated to manufacture medicated and absorbent cotton; authorized capital, \$15,000; building erected on site of old bleachery. *July.* Allen Fan Co. sold to Ignaz Strauss Fan Co. of New York; local plant remained in operation. *September.* Fore River Engine Co. shut down owing to difficulty with work-

men over discharge of a foreman; settled satisfactorily. *November.* Portion of Victor Metal Foundry Co. destroyed by fire. *December.* D. B. Closson & Co, shoes, started winter season on 10-hour schedule.

Bridgewater. In January, Eagle Cotton Gin Co. shut down to connect steam pipes with newly completed addition; in September, shut down 2 days for repairs. *December.* H. J. Miller added manufacture of steel shanks.—Bridgewater Iron Works sold to Stanley Iron Works of New Britain, Conn.—Shawmut Lead Co. completed erection of new buildings and remodeling of vacant Carver Cotton Gin Co.'s plant, preparatory to beginning operations.

BROCKTON. In January, union label adopted at several shoe factories and during the year its acceptance was quite general.—Brockton Welting Co. added new machinery; in March, began addition, 20 x 46 feet, to factory recently purchased.—Tack machinery and fixtures of Barrows & Greeley sold at auction.—M. A. Packard & Co., shoes, ran nights; in September, installed electric light plant.—D. W. Field, shoes, added new boiler; in November, shut down for repairs; in December, sold his interest in the Field-Hazzard Co. and incorporated his own firm as the D. W. Field Co.; authorized capital, \$100,000.—W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. completed and occupied new factory; in February, shut down one afternoon owing to accident to machinery and ran several departments nights; in March, fire damaged plant; in May, work begun on another addition, 70 x 25 feet; in June, cutting room shut down for 2 weeks vacation; in October, another addition begun, 47 x 110 feet, 5 stories; in December, added another story to west wing.—Geo. E. Keith Co. ran irregularly owing to sickness among employes; in March, lasters struck but were ordered back by Union; in May, completed engine connections with new No. 2 factory; in June, No. 1 factory shut down temporarily owing to break in water pipe; in November, made annual agreement with lasters.

February. A general shutdown occurred in all the factories on account of the severe storm, and later, owing to a shortage of coal.—Field-Hazzard Co. shut down temporarily on account of broken water pipe which delayed work in bottoming room; in May, shut down for stock taking; in June, began work on addition to factory; in October, equipped plant with electric lights; in November, shut down for stock taking and repairs to boiler plant.—Snell & Atherton shipped shoe tools to New Zealand; in May, shipped goods to Germany and Australia; in July, shut down 2 weeks for stock taking.—O. A. Miller, boot and shoe trees, shipped goods to Germany.—Sleeper Patent Flexible Innersole Co., late of Detroit, Mich., moved plant to this city; in May, increased force; in November, removed to Boston.—Several operatives suspended at Hub Gore Works owing to scarcity of cotton warp.—Smith & Goss established manufacture of shoe trimmings; in March, ran nights; in July, dissolved; Wm. G. Smith continued.—Oakman & Low dissolved; Starratt, Higgins, & Oakman succeeded.

March. The Lynn Shoe Co. of Montreal, Canada, hired a number of local operatives to teach its employes to make the "Brockton Shoe."—Small, Nesmith Co. moved into larger quarters.—Crafts, Harrington, & Co. increased capacity of plant.—Field Bros., shoes, damaged by fire.—F. C. Kingman & Co. shoes, damaged by fire; in August, increased capacity.—M. P. Clough & Co. resumed operations for season's run; in November, dissolved; succeeded by Slater & Morrill. *April.* Crawford Shoe Makers shut down for few days.—Brockton Stay Co. placed new leather vamp-stay on market.—Brockton Blacking Co. and W. H. Murphy & Co. consolidated under name of Trolley Shoe Polish Co.—Myron F. Thomas, shoes, shut down owing to leak in boilers.—Preston B. Keith Shoe Co. shut down for stock taking; in August, shut down owing to accident to machinery; in November, factory damaged by fire. *May.* Factory of Geo. H. Stevens Shank Co. damaged by fire. *June.* Carpenters and laborers employed at new bicycle race track struck for non-payment of wages; settled by acceptance of stock in the association at \$10 per share in lieu of wages.—Brockton & Eureka Box Toe Co. moved into larger quarters.—W. P. Kingman Shoe Co. organized to succeed to business of A. M. Herrod.

July. All the large shoe factories shut down over the 4th.—F. E. White Co. shut down for repairs and Packard & Field and People's Co-operative Shoe Co. for stock taking. *August.* Whitman & Keith set up new edge-setting machine, the irons of which were heated by electricity.—Columbia Goring Co. sold to Chadbourne & Moore of Chelsea, and machinery and stock moved to that city. *September.* James L. Grew, shoe tool manufacturer, died, aged 64 years, following the death of his partner; in October, business closed out; no successor. *October.* Mulligan & Drislane, box toes, moved into larger quarters.—Condon Bros. & Co. organized to manufacture shoes.—C. A. Bloomingdale

leased portion of Monarch Rubber Co.'s plant to manufacture rubber boots and shoes. — Fire damaged plants of Brockton Die Co., N. R. Packard & Co., and J. A. Roarty. — E. & L. C. Keith, shoes, purchased factory formerly occupied by E. E. Taylor & Co., to be known as No. 2 factory, and started work in November. — F. M. Shaw & Son's factory damaged by fire; in November, moved its naphtha tanks to land recently purchased; in December, began erection of new factory. *November.* March Bros., motor carriages, leased the Kingman factory preparatory to manufacturing. — E. E. Taylor & Co. purchased factory which they had occupied during past year; completed addition, and in December, started operations. — Vampers employed by L. M. Reynolds & Co. struck owing to reduction of wages; later, settled by compromise. — C. B. Gould established manufacture of shoes. — C. A. Eaton & Co. shut down for 3 days' vacation. *December.* Pioneer Co-operative Shoe Co. started on new run after a shutdown for repairs. — McCarthy, Sheehy, & Kendrick, shoes, shut down for stock taking. — Packard & Field retired from business; no successor. — Golden & Corcoran succeeded by Golden Shoe Co. — Wm. H. Cary of The Brockton Last Co., died, aged 47 years.

Shoe shipments. The number of cases shipped during 1899, as compiled by the *Brockton Enterprise*, is presented in the following table, comparison being made with the shipments for the 5 preceding years:

MONTHS.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January,	25,975	35,238	33,465	28,249	38,818	35,476
February,	30,591	37,006	36,110	37,417	38,510	41,998
March,	47,586	48,416	40,556	40,038	46,576	66,524
April,	39,642	42,734	42,150	49,834	57,015	46,544
May,	37,801	49,709	51,242	33,113	36,218	40,378
June,	40,187	37,370	31,681	24,991	29,041	40,254
July,	21,940	28,914	30,455	30,383	38,672	31,732
August,	38,864	43,056	33,100	39,265	43,187	45,944
September,	33,473	35,073	40,029	41,033	56,121	62,563
October,	35,861	30,915	43,787	45,678	31,299	43,170
November,	41,301	35,805	28,850	37,637	39,748	37,168
December,	30,815	20,527	22,950	34,112	36,769	37,526
TOTALS,	424,036	444,763	434,375	441,750	491,974	529,277

The increase in 1899 over 1898 was 37,303 cases, or 7.53 per cent. On the basis of 22 pairs to a case, there were shipped during 1899, 11,644,094 pairs.

Brookfield. In February, shoddy mill, near East Brookfield, rebuilt preparatory to being used as a part of the plant of Mann & Stevens Woollen Co.; in April, ran on full time; in May, fitted up one of its rooms for use of local hose company; in June, ran part of each week with one half the machinery; later in month, resumed on full time. — John Clancy completed removal of his plant from Holliston as noted in this Chronology for 1898; 15 men at work at close of month; in April, increased force; in July, shut down 3 days for vacation; in November, shut down for 3 days. *March.* Injunction restraining John J. Pew of Gloucester from selling real estate of Parmenter Manufacturing Co. dissolved; brick yard put into shape for opening of season, to be run in the interest of Mr. Pew who gave bond for \$50,000 to be permitted to conduct the business; in May, 2 striking machines started; wages reduced. *April.* Chas. H. Moulton & Co., shoes, shut down for stock taking, resumed with full force of cutters; in July, shut down 3 days for vacation; in September, made changes in character of machinery; in October, shut down cutting room owing to over production; in November, shut down for one day. *May.* Henry D. Fales, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 86 years. *December.* Fire damaged woollen mill of Winfield Scott & Co.; temporary shutdown occurred for repairs.

CAMBRIDGE. In February, 30 pattern makers at the Geo. F. Blake Manufacturing Co. struck because firm failed to recognize Union; settled by an agreement that none but pattern makers holding paid-up membership cards would be given employment and time

and one-half to be paid for all overtime with double pay for Sundays; in May, molders struck. *March.* American Rubber Co. shut down 2 weeks for vacation. *April.* Fires for month: Bay State Metal Works, Duff Spring Co., Massachusetts Fan Co., Mellen Ornamental Co., and Riverside Boiler Works, latter rebuilt and operations begun in October. *June.* Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. reorganized with authorized capital of \$1,200,000. — Nolan Cane-Umbrella Co. sold to Milford (Conn.) Manufacturing Co.; stock and machinery moved. — Harvard Piano Co. closed business and moved to Dayton, Ky. *August.* Liquid Air, Power, & Automobile Co. purchased building for manufacturing purposes. — Morse & Whyte began construction of three buildings, completed in December. *October.* Geo. W. Seaver, president Seaver Piano Action Co., died, aged 80 years. — Fire damaged barrel factory of Goepper Bros. Co. *December.* University Press increased wages; press feeders struck for more pay but demands were not granted. — Joshua Lincoln, an old time publisher from 1829 to 1874, died, aged 85 years.

Canton. In July, Kinsley Iron & Machine Co. shut down for repairs; discharged help and issued notice to the effect that those wishing to continue at work should, on or before July 9, give notice and sign contract containing new wage schedule and regulations.

Charlemont. In September, Frary Manufacturing Co. unable to run regularly owing to low water.

Charlton. In February, Akers & Taylor, cassimeres, ran on three-quarters time. *September.* J. O. Copp, satinet manufacturer, killed on the railroad at Uxbridge.

Chelmsford. In January, new engine added to worsted plant of Geo. C. Moore. *April.* Dutton Bros., meal, sold to H. C. Sweetser. *July.* Silver & Gay Co.'s machine shop and Geo. C. Moore shut down for 3 days each. *September.* Success Worsted Co. started up 28 looms and installed new finishing machinery.

CHELSEA. In January, shoe factory of C. F. Kelly & Co. damaged by fire. *April.* L. C. Chase & Co. sold to International Automobile & Vehicle Tire Co. — Glaziers employed by Magoun Leather Co. struck; places filled. — United States Foundry shut down indefinitely. *May.* L. Richardson & Co.'s oil refinery destroyed by fire. *August.* Chadbourne & Moore purchased stock and machinery of Columbia Goring Co. of Brockton and moved it to this city. *November.* Wm. A. Shaw & Co., stable fittings, of Boston, purchased plant for occupancy, Jan. 1, 1900. *December.* Leonard & Ellis began construction of one-story addition, 27 x 30 feet, to their oil factory.

Cheshire. In January, 3 kilns of Farnum Bros. Lime Co. started on full time after a shutdown of several weeks. *March.* Berkshire Glass Sand Co. shut down indefinitely owing to business complications; in June, plant taken by Cheshire Glass Manufacturing Co., incorporated with authorized capital of \$50,000 to manufacture glass bottles; in July, began remodeling factory; in September, started with 60 employés; in November, shut down to rebuild foundations of tank which had dangerously settled.

Chester. In January, fire damaged plant of Hampden Emery & Corundum Co.; in February, a second fire caused further damage; mill had been running day and night; in March, repairs made and No. 1 mill began operations; in June, set up new boiler; in July, engine broke down, plant shut down until August when new engine was installed; in October, strike occurred among miners; places filled. *March.* Berkshire Granite Co. absorbed by Bowe Granite Co.; in May, new stone sheds and engine house built, and extension of plant begun; completed and in full operation in September; in December, completed contracts and shut down for season.

Chesterfield. In April, basket factory ran night and day to fill orders.

CHICOPEE. In January, owing to the prevalence of La Grippe, the various mills and factories were obliged to shut down in part. — Taylor-Bramley Co., knit goods, shut down 2 weeks for repairs and stock taking. — Employés in the frame, filing, and braising rooms of the bicycle department of the Lamb Manufacturing Co. were discharged temporarily owing to overproduction; in April, ran nights. *February.* Olmstead & Tuttle Co. began erection of new plant for manufacture of quilts, horse blankets, etc., in addition to present product; capital stock increased to \$350,000. — Dwight Manufacturing Co. extended manufacture of men's suitings first begun in 1898, also added new looms; in

June, storehouse damaged by fire; in December, increased wages. *March.* Willimansett Brick Co. added new boiler and made general repairs. — Overman Wheel Co. ran several of its departments nights; in April, continued overtime work; in November, fire damaged part of No. 2 factory. *April.* Chicopee Manufacturing Co. increased wages and ran Saturday afternoons; one of the picker rooms damaged by fire; in May, repaired raceway and canal wall which had caved in in April, and ran carding rooms overtime; in June, shut down for stock taking; in December, increased wages. — Boston & Kelly, bricks, completed new plant; old drying racks sold to Willimansett Brick Co.; in June, fire damaged kiln sheds. — Spaulding & Pepper Co. ran nights on chainless bicycles. *May.* Blacksmith shop of Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Tool Co. damaged by fire. *July.* Burtworth Carpet Co. of Springfield moved to this city and occupied portion of old plant of Ames Manufacturing Co.; in September, started up; in October, weavers struck for increase; added 12 new looms and dyehouse. — Springfield Brick Co. purchased plant of Coomes Brick Co. *September.* W. J. and C. D. Dunn, began manufacture of envelopes. — Cashin Card & Glazed Paper Co. installed electric light plant and ran nights. — J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co. ran nights; in October, completed addition to factory and installed new machinery; in November, began operations and foundation for another addition. *October.* D. S. Courtney, bobbins, completed addition to plant. — A. A. Coburn of Holyoke began erection of new factory in this city. *December.* The Consumers Brewery plant of the Springfield Breweries Co. transformed into a bottling department.

Clarksburg. In April, Strong, Hewat, & Co., cassimeres, added new machinery and ran nights; in July, added new machinery and continued night work during a good part of the year. *December.* Briggsville Brush Co. began manufacture of brushes.

Clinton. In January, Bigelow Carpet Co. shut down 2 weeks for stock taking; in February, shut down temporarily, as did other mills, owing to the storm and scarcity of coal; also started woollen mill in all its departments after having been shut down since Dec. 17, 1898; in May, shut down No. 3 weave room; in June, completed foundation for new storehouse; in August, added new spinning frames; in October, replaced old machinery with 22 new spinning frames; in November, reduced wages of some of the weavers on finer grades. — Sterling Worsted Co. ran portion of plant 12 hours 5 nights a week in addition to regular running time; in April, was incorporated with authorized capital of \$50,000. — Clinton Worsted Co. remodeled the old Counterpane Mill; in September, put in machinery for spinning its own yarn, and ran weave room nights. *April.* Lancaster Mills increased wages; operatives struck claiming increase was a misnomer; after one day returned to work satisfied; in September, made additions; in December, increased wages. *June.* Italian laborers at Metropolitan Water Works struck owing to alleged failure of contractor to pay wages due. *October.* Hayes Loom Harness Co. formed by John Hayes to manufacture.

Colrain. In December, Griswoldville Manufacturing Co. completed repairs on reservoir, and increased wages.

Concord. In August, Concord Rubber Co. completed organization and began remodeling factory; in September, began operations. *October.* American Woollen Co. purchased 50 acres of land for site for new buildings.

Conway. In March, Conway Woollen Mills, under management of John Fothergill & Co., completed repairs and began work on samples; in April, shut down indefinitely; in July, Beebe, Webber, & Co., of Holyoke purchased stock and moved it to that city. *May.* Tucker & Cook Manufacturing Co. added new water wheels to its upper works. *December.* E. A. Goodnow began erection of new cheese factory.

Cummington. In May, H. N. Elder leased mill of Walter M. Shaw for manufacture of penholders. *August.* L. L. Brown Paper Co. shut down for repairs.

Dalton. In January, Geo. F. Booth completed soapstone mill; in March, began operations. — Dalton Shoe Co. increased force; in July, ran nights. *February.* Renfrew Manufacturing Co. ran full time; in March, shut down on account of dull trade; in May, started up in part; in July, started up in full. — Grist mill of T. W. Ramsbotham damaged by fire; rebuilt. *June.* Andrews & Reddick of New York leased the Glennon Mills to manufacture fine woollens and worsteds; in September, added new machinery and began

operations; in October, ran portion of mill nights and completed and equipped new dressing room. *July*. Old Berkshire Mills, paper, shut down for repairs on dam. *August*. Bay State Mill shut down for repairs. — Byron Weston Co., paper, shut down temporarily. *September*. Centennial Mill shut down for 15 days and added new machinery.

Dana. In April, H. W. Goodman Co. fitted up shop for manufacture of felt hats in addition to regular product. — Bishop & Cooley began operations in new mill.

Danvers. In February, Downing, Perkins, & Co., moved from Peabody into the Tapley factory. — Danversport Rubber Co. leased Bates factory for separating wool from waste felt and similar material. — Stitchers at shoe factory of Geo. A. Creighton & Son struck for advance; in April, several employes returned to work; in May, differences adjusted; in July, firm moved back to Lynn on account of its labor troubles. *March*. L. E. Learoyd morocco-factory property sold at auction. — Eaton & Armitage, shoes, shut down for vacation. — E. P. Fowle & Co., shoes, moved to Beverly. — Martin Kelly & Co. shut down and firm went out of business. — New firm absorbed business of Massachusetts Glove Manufacturing Co., retaining old name; in May, 8 table cutters struck for increase; not granted; in July, plant slightly damaged by fire; in December, ran nights. *May*. W. H. Cooke, neckwear, sold to Boston parties who removed stock to that city. *July*. Glaziers employed by Bernard, Friedman, & Co. struck for increase; granted. Later, company absorbed by the American Hide & Leather Co. *August*. Massachusetts Morocco Co. leased plant to manufacture calf and goat skin leather exclusively. — Downing, Perkins, & Co. installed new boiler. *October*. Consolidated Electric Lamp Co. formed to manufacture; vacant factory of C. A. Keith leased and remodeling begun. *December*. Herbert M. Bradstreet & Co., neckwear, installed electric motor. — Danvers Iron Works ran nights.

Dedham. In March, Merchants Woollen Co. resumed operations after a six months' shutdown. *July*. Timothy Smith, retired cotton goods manufacturer died, aged 78 years.

Deerfield. In March, Arms Manufacturing Co., wallets, resumed operations after a short vacation.

Dighton. In January, Dighton Stove Lining Co. shut down indefinitely; in May, works destroyed by fire; in August, began rebuilding, completed in December. *February*. North Dighton Co-operative Stove Co. shut down on account of lack of coal, resuming later. *March*. Century Stove Co. resumed operations after brief shutdown; later, shut down indefinitely, resuming in June with full force, and shutting down again in August; in December, shut down indefinitely. — James M. Lincoln of L. Lincoln & Co., paper, died, aged 65 years; in April, paper mill shut down for repairs and later in month ran nights, continuing, in May and September, night work. *April*. Dighton Waste Co. ran nights. *September*. Mt. Hope thread mill shut down by the American Thread Co. and machinery removed.

Douglas. In February, Douglas Axe Works ran to full capacity; during 1898, considerable new machinery had been added to plant; in May, grinders struck for increase; in November, shut down temporarily on account of low water. *May*. W. E. Hayward & Co., woollens, ran on full time.

Dracut. In March, after running three days a week for several months, M. Collins Woollen Manufacturing Co. resumed on full time; in May, plant absorbed by American Woollen Co.; in July, machinery from Washington Mills, Lawrence, set up in these mills to manufacture beavers and serges exclusively; in September, old wooden dyehouse torn down; later replaced by brick weave shop; shut down 8 days for repairs; stitchers struck on account of wages; in October, returned to work; in November, new weave shop completed, equipped, and operations begun; weavers threatened to strike unless wages were increased; no reply made by company but wages of card and picking room employes were advanced, and later in month 15 spoolers struck for an advance; places filled; 12 new wooden tenements completed. *November*. M. L. Bassett & Co., paper, added new machinery.

Dudley. In January, Stevens Linen Works shut down for repairs and stock taking; in April, wages increased to rate paid in 1894; in July, shut down partially for five days;

In November, completed addition and installed new machinery. *May.* Chase Woollen Co. absorbed by American Woollen Co.; in September, new addition completed and new looms set up. — Perry's Woollen Mill ran nights; in June, weaving department ran on 5-day time; in November, shut down on account of low water. *August.* J. B. Prescott & Son added box-making machinery to product.

East Bridgewater. In November, Hathaway box mill started operations under new firm.

Easthampton. In February, Williston Mills property, consisting of two large mills, office building, boarding house, 46 tenements, land, and some personal property, sold at auction to J. H. Lane & Co. of New York; in June, mills and property transferred to West Boylston Manufacturing Co. and repairs begun; in July, named plant "Hampshire Mills" and equipped No. 2 mill with spindles; in November, added new machinery; in December, increased wages. *November.* Additional floor constructed on No. 3 mill of Glendale Elastic Fabrics Co. for a spooling room. — During the year, machinery of Sawyer & Wolf, ribbons, etc., sold to Jedburn & Moore of Chelsea.

East Longmeadow. During the year, Michael A. Glynn, retired freestone manufacturer, died, aged 47 years. — Norcross Bros. erected mill for sawing and cutting stone.

Easton. In March, Hatch & Grinnell enlarged capacity of plant, and in November ran nights; in December, increased wages. *May.* Drake's iron foundry reopened after having been closed for several years. *September.* Oakes A. Ames, president Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation, died, aged 70 years.

Egremont. In April, Dalzell Axle Co. ran on full time for the first time in five years.

Enfield. In January, Enfield Manufacturing Co., satinets, ran 3 days each week; in March, ran overtime; in October, added new looms. — Swift River Co. discontinued overtime work; in August, shut down one week for repairs. *March.* Woods & Ward's box factory ran overtime; in August, new grinder and turbine wheel set up.

Erving. In January, Miller's Falls Co. shut down one week for stock taking and in July for brief vacation. *March.* P. D. Pike's factory sold at auction. — A. C. Drury of Worcester leased Stoneville factory for manufacture of leatherette; in June, purchased the property.

Essex. During December, A. D. Story completed 8 new vessels and James & Tarr, three.

EVERETT. In January, B. J. Richardson, varnish, died; business purchased by Boston Varnish Co. and operations carried on after June 1. *July.* Forty coke shovelers at New England Gas & Coke Co. struck for increase. — Harrison D. Gloyd, jellies, sold to McCurdy & Shearman. — Fire damaged plants of Ainslee & Reed and Columbia Manufacturing Co. *September.* H. K. Porter granted a permit to build two-story building for manufacturing purposes. *October.* Boston Varnish Co.'s factory destroyed by fire.

Fairhaven. In March, Atlas Tack Co. ran 4 nights each week; 52 machines taken from plant at Plymouth set up. *May.* Molders employed at Fairhaven Iron Foundry locked out.

FALL RIVER. In January, James Marshall & Bros. joined a combination formed to regulate the manufacture of derby hats; in April, No. 2 factory damaged by fire; in September, ran nights. — Arkwright Mills reduced capital stock from \$500,000 to \$450,000; in March, shut down for 3 hours and 20 minutes; in August, added new looms; in June, shut down one hour; in September, picker room damaged by fire; in December, ran nights. — Robeson Mills decreased capital stock from \$260,000 to \$13,000, then increased capital to \$78,000 and the number of shares to 780; shut down to install four boilers; in February, resumed operations; in April, fined \$50 for running overtime; in May, shut down 35 minutes; in July, shut down 30 minutes; in September, shut down one hour and 35 minutes; in December, ran nights. — American Printing Co. ran overtime; in May, shut down printing department on account of accident; in June, shut down one day; in September, shut down on account of accident to machinery; in October, added new

machinery.—Machinery of Strange Forged Drill Works sold by assignees.—Fall River Ice Co. began cutting season's ice.—Richard Borden Manufacturing Co. added new looms; in September, made other additions; in October, added new machinery.—Pocasset Hat Co. reduced capital stock from \$60,000 to \$42,000, amount actually paid in; in March, shut down one hour; in October, shut down pending settlement of business troubles.—Parker Mills moved the devices in its cloth room into the cloth room of Hargraves No. 2 mill and the product of both mills finished there; space thus secured at the Parker Mills used for an additional weave room, 63 looms being set up; in February, fire damaged mule and card room; in March, mule room again damaged by fire; in April, purchased land at Warren, R. I., for erection of new mill and voted to increase capital stock \$300,000; ran overtime; in May, shut down 3 hours for repairs; in December, ran nights.—Hargraves Mills placed looms in spare weave room of Arkwright Mills; in February, No. 1 mule room damaged by fire; in March, mule room again damaged by fire; added new looms to No. 3 mill; No. 2 mill shut down 1½ hours; in April, Nos. 1 and 2 mills ran overtime; No. 3 mill addition completed, fitted up, and put in operation; in July, added new machinery; in August, No. 1 mill ran nights; No. 4 mill completed and machinery installed; No. 1 mill changed over from coarse to fine yarn; in September and December, Nos. 2 and 3 mills ran nights.—Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Co. shut down for 2 weeks; in March, card room employes struck for 10 per cent increase; places filled; later, absorbed by the American Woollen Co.; in December, shut down permanently.—Tecumseh Mills ran part of carding department overtime; in February, picker room damaged twice by fire; shut down No. 1 mill 30 minutes; in March, added new machinery; in September, No. 1 mill shut down one hour; in October, shut down 30 minutes; in November, fire damaged slasher in No. 2 mill.—Slade Mills reduced capital stock from \$247,500 to \$200,000; in March, card room damaged by fire; in September, shut down one hour; reorganization perfected.—Laurel Lake Mills reorganized and increased capital stock \$100,000; in March, reduced stock to \$300,000.

February. At a conference between Manufacturers Association and Textile Workers Association it was agreed to restore the schedule of wages in force prior to Jan. 1, 1898, restoration to take effect April 3.—John E. Leonard's cigar factory damaged by fire; —Picker at J. H. Estes & Son's mill damaged by fire.—Shove Mills voted \$125 each to Fall River and Emergency hospitals.—Sanford Spinning Co. added 6 pairs of mules; in June, added new mules; later, added one story for cone winding; later, absorbed by the New England Cotton Yarn Co.; in December, packers struck; places filled.—Cornell Mills shut down temporarily on account of accident to engine; in July, shut down 30 minutes; in December, ran nights.—Kerr Thread Co. added 3 pairs of mules; in March, completed foundation of new weave shed; in June, added new mules; in August, added new looms.—Globe Yarn Mills discarded 3 pairs of mules; in June, No. 3 mill damaged by fire; in September, No. 3 card room ran nights; later, absorbed by the New England Cotton Yarn Co.; in December, shut down 2 hours on account of low water and card room operatives struck for increase.—Durfee Mills shut down No. 2 mill 48 minutes on account of trouble with shafting; in September, replaced 2 pairs of mules with spinning frames; in October, No. 4 mill shut down 20 minutes owing to accident. *March.* William Hyland & Son, mattresses, of Worcester, opened a branch factory in this city.—Granite Mills added new picking machinery; in December, ran nights.—Algonquin Printing Co. added new printing machine.—Weetamoe Mills added new storehouse, 162 x 75 feet.—American Linen Co. changed the spindles in its spinning frames; in September, shut down one and a half hours; in November, announced that \$40,000 had been expended during year for repairs and improvements.—Merchants Manufacturing Co. installed new spinning frames; in September, No. 1 spinning room damaged by fire; in November, damaged by fire; in December, ran nights and replaced 3 mules by ring frames.—Barnard Manufacturing Co. shut down 48 minutes owing to accident; in September, shut down several times on account of low water; in November, announced that \$4,000 had been expended for machinery during year; in December, shut down for repairs.—Border City Manufacturing Co. shut down No. 2 mill owing to accident; in April, No. 1 mill shut down 55 minutes; in October, added new machinery.—Fall River Manufactory shut down owing to explosion; repairs made and new boilers ordered to replace those damaged; in June, shut down 5½ hours on account of accident to machinery; in October, shut down 1½ hours.—Daval Mills storehouse damaged by fire; in July, weavers struck over disagreement relative to work; compromised; in December, ran nights.—Wampanoag Mills added new picking machinery; in April, weave rooms shut down owing to scarcity of warps; in July, weavers in No. 3 mill struck on account of dissatisfaction with pay; settled as demanded by weavers; in September, shut down one day on account of low water and later on account of lack of filling and warps; in October, shut down one hour; weavers at No. 2 mill struck; settled.

April. King Philip Brewery completed all but interior finish. — Metacomet Mills shut down 30 minutes; in September, replaced mules with ring frames; in November, announced that \$36,000 had been expended for repairs and improvements during year; in December, ran nights. — Fall River Bleachery ran overtime; in November, plant sold for \$600,000; each stockholder was offered \$150 per share for his old stock and given an option as to whether he preferred cash or securities of the new company which were 5 per cent gold bonds in multiples of \$500 having 20 years to run, but redeemable in 5 years at \$105 with accrued interest, said bonds being secured by mortgage on entire plant and protected by an annual sinking fund. The dividends of the Fall River Bleachery for the past 10 years had been \$186,000, an average of 4.65 per cent, and for the past three years they had been at the rate of 8 per cent; later, the Fall River Bleachery of Massachusetts was incorporated under New Jersey laws with an authorized capital of \$600,000 of which \$200,000 was preferred stock, bearing 6 per cent dividend; in December, transfer completed. — W. C. Powers, roll coverer, sold out to O. B. Wetherell. *May.* Union Cotton Manufacturing Co. shut down 35 minutes owing to defective feed pipe; in June, stopped 30 minutes; in September, stopped 45 minutes; in November, completed storehouse. — Stevens Manufacturing Co. began additions to cloth room, weave room, and spinning mill; in July, added new machinery; in September, added new spinning frames, and shut down one hour, and the same in October; during year expended \$150,000 for repairs and improvements. *June.* Many of the mills were affected by a small-pox scare, operatives being out on account of vaccination. — Iron Works Mills shut down one day; in July, No. 2 mill stopped 65 minutes owing to accident to machinery; added new looms; in September, No. 4 mill shut down on account of accident, and new looms added; in December, increased wages 10 per cent. — Narragansett Mills shut down 40 minutes on account of accident to engine. — Chace Mills shut down No. 2 mill on account of accident to engine; in September, increased capital stock from \$500,000 to \$750,000. *July.* Mill firemen demanded an increase which was refused by manufacturers and a strike resulted. Non-union and unlicensed firemen were employed and no shutdown occurred. The Attorney General ruled that under the law firemen did not need licenses to make steam; if an engineer was in charge, that was sufficient. This position was denied by the firemen and a test case brought against one of the unlicensed men. The lower court decided that mill firemen, whether under the direction of an engineer or not, must be licensed. An appeal was taken. Meanwhile (in September) the striking firemen declared the strike unsuccessful and sought their old or new places. — Troy Mills picker room damaged by fire; in September, shut down 50 minutes on account of accident; in October, shut down one hour on account of accident. — Luther Reed Manufacturing Co. incorporated to manufacture harness reeds, combs, etc.; authorized capital, \$6,000. — Sausage factory of Henry R. Adams destroyed by fire. — Hugh Morin, baker, retired from business; no successor. — Fall River Bobbin & Shuttle Co. absorbed by United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

August. Osborn Mill ran No. 2 spinning room nights; in December, ran nights. — Flint Mill weavers struck for increase; granted; in September, shut down 35 minutes and weavers again struck; in October, shut down 55 minutes. *September.* Carr Metal Co. sold business to New Jersey parties; machinery removed. — Conanicut Mills shut down 45 minutes on account of accident. — Pocasset Manufacturing Co. shut down 4 hours. *November.* Union Belt Co. received an offer for its entire plant at \$125 per share, or \$60,000, from Fairweather & Ludoux of New York. Company capitalized for \$48,000, and during past two years paid 6 per cent annual dividends. — Kilburn, Lincoln, & Co. put on the market a loom improvement the object of which was to provide a shuttle-box operating mechanism in which accurate and positive movement was imparted to the box or frame adapted to contain several shuttles which carried filling of various colors or counts. — Suit was brought against Tecumseh Mills for infringement of a patent for electrically stopping the engine in case of accident. — Trustees of the Textile School decided on the site for the new school. — Fire damaged carding department of Sagamore Mill No. 2. — Stafford Mills installed automatic sprinklers in its cotton sheds. — Seacomet Mills posted notice to the effect that weavers must not clean looms while in motion; several operatives struck returning later; in December, ran overtime. — C. F. Priest began manufacture of satteens, towelings, etc. *December.* During the month all the cotton mills increased wages. — Altham Motor Co. shut down indefinitely.

Print cloth statement. From the annual report made by Mr. Clinton V. S. Remington, we extract the following: The print-cloth market for the year shows the business to have been fairly prosperous with a production of some 12,000,000 pieces. Business was excellent at the opening of the year and continued so during the month of February. In the months of March and April, rates were lighter and there was some accumulation of stock,

both in this market and throughout New England. May showed very sharp trading and during the week May 5-12 there were sales of from 1,300,000 to 1,400,000 pieces. The market continued strong until the middle of June, after which it ran light until the close of July. August opened with good demand, holding through that month and September. The first week of October opened strong and the sales for the week ending Oct. 6 were 1,500,000 pieces, and for the week following 600,000 pieces, the sales for the month aggregating some 2,750,000 pieces. The week ending Nov. 24, again showed large sales, some 850,000 pieces being taken by the buyers. December ruled good and the year closed with the mills practically bare of stock and contracts placed for a large proportion of their product for several months to come; some of the contracts extend through the whole of the year 1900.

In the following table we reproduce the statements of production from 1890; the figures for 1898 and 1899 are estimates furnished by a member of the Manufacturers' Board of Trade:

YEARS.	NUMBER OF PIECES OF PRINT CLOTH				
	Produced	Sold	On Hand at close of Year	Stock in United States at close of Year	Sold for Future Delivery
1890,	9,937,000	8,584,000	583,000	952,000	1,540,000
1891,	9,985,000	8,838,000	90,000	278,000	1,375,000
1892,	10,045,000	10,759,000	7,000	9,000	2,850,000
1893,	9,065,000	7,119,000	142,000	340,000	950,000
1894,	8,478,000	8,331,000	140,000	211,000	1,300,000
1895,	11,090,000	9,871,000	287,000	464,000	1,125,000
1896,	10,055,000	7,819,000	1,802,000	2,300,000	1,001,000
1897,	10,648,000	10,470,000	1,836,000	2,390,000	1,144,000
1898,	11,500,000	13,332,500	4,500	500,000	1,800,000
1899,	12,000,000	13,500,000	-	500,000	2,000,000

The following table shows the variation in price of print cloth, 64 x 64, since 1890:

YEARS.	PRICES PER YARD OF PRINT CLOTH (64 x 64)		
	Highest	Lowest	Average
1890,	3.563	3.000	3.344
1891,	3.063	2.750	2.951
1892,	4.063	3.063	3.418
1893,	4.000	2.750	3.295
1894,	3.000	2.599	2.763
1895,	3.313	2.438	2.875
1896,	3.000	2.438	2.600
1897,	2.688	2.250	2.484
1898,	2.375	1.875	2.063
1899,	5.125	3.250	2.685

FITCHBURG. In January, John Becker Manufacturing Co. consolidated with Brnard Milling Machine Co. of Hyde Park and Dedham and moved to former town. — Putnam Machine Co. damaged by fire. — John M. Barr started a yarn dyeing and bleaching plant. — E. E. Nutting & Co., confectionery, retired from business; no successor. — Crocker, Burbank, & Co.'s paper mill machine room damaged by fire; in September, added new paper machine. — Parkhill Manufacturing Co. made small increase in rate of wages paid to weavers on certain lines of goods; in March, put in operation new wage scale readjusting wages throughout the mills; weavers struck; in April, Mill C shut down on account of strike; later, weavers accepted new wage schedule and returned to work; in July, shut

down 3 days for vacation. *March.* Wm. A. Hardy began addition to brass foundry, 60 x 80 feet.—Beoli Co. started about 50 looms; in April, absorbed by the American Woollen Co.; in July, shut down portion of plant to install new engine. *April.* Granite cutters employed by F. A. McCauliff struck for increase.—Fitchburg Worsted Co. absorbed by the American Woollen Co.; in June, ran weaving department nights.—Arthur A. Train, screen plates, out of business; no successor. *May.* Bottling works of C. S. Keith sold to D. E. Sutton & Co.—Hollow Mill ran nights. *July.* Orswell Mill completed new power house. *August.* New roof put on portion of Fitchburg Paper Co.'s No. 2 mill. *September.* Lasters at Edgar F. Belding & Co.'s shoe factory struck; discharged and places filled. *October.* Fitchburg Shirt Co. added white shirts to product.—Steam Motor Engine Co. organized; authorized capital, \$500,000.—Glen Mills shut down owing to accident; in November, added 12 new looms. *November.* Fitchburg Shoe Tip Co. went out of business; no successor. *December.* Simonds Manufacturing Co. began erection of new building, 40 x 120 feet, two stories.—Addition to Nocke Mill completed.

Framingham. In November, erection of addition to Saxonville Mills begun; to be 135 x 80 feet, 2 stories; first, for dyeing wool, slubbing, and yarn; second, blanket department.

Franklin. In January, Waite Felting Co. shut down indefinitely; later, sold to Joseph G. Ray and then to American Felt Co.; in November, ran to full capacity which had been increased.—Ray's Woollen Co. absorbed by American Woollen Co.; in July, picker room damaged by fire; in October, new office building completed. *February.* Franklin Knitting Co.'s picker house destroyed by fire; rebuilt. *August.* Murdock & Geb began manufacture of improved bobbin holder.—Worcester Textile Co. purchased plant of Franklin Cotton Mills and remodeled for occupancy; in November, built an addition and added 50 new looms. *October.* O. F. Metcalf & Son completed new box and planing mill and added new machinery.

Gardner. In April, plant of Central Oil-Gas Stove Co. destroyed by fire; outside quarters leased and rebuilding begun. *May.* H. S. & S. W. Richardson began erection of new factory building. *August.* A. O. Speare & Co. purchased idle plant of E. Wright & Co. and started up. *November.* Wyman & Upham's factory damaged by fire.

Georgetown. In July, A. B. Noyes & Co.'s shoe factory shut down for 3 days vacation; in December, shut down for stock taking.—Pentucket Shoe Co. cut down wages in stitching room; operatives struck and factory shut down; in September, two attempts made to set fire to factory, both failed; in October, shut down indefinitely. *October.* H. H. Noyes purchased business of Geo. W. Chaplin & Co. and started manufacture of shoes.

Gill. In April, New England Fibre Co. and Riverside Lumber Co. shut down indefinitely. *July.* Turner's Falls Lumber Co. leased idle plant of New England Fibre Co.

GLOUCESTER. In January, fire damaged soap factory of Chas. S. Marchant. *March.* Employés of Rockport Granite Co. struck on account of posted notice to the effect that men should either work 10 hours per day or quit. *April.* Gloucester Electric Co. built new generator room 20 x 60 feet, and in May, added new machinery. *September.* Cape Ann Anchor Works partially destroyed by fire. *October.* Sailmakers struck for increase; granted in 3 cases; in November, balance of employers granted demand. *December.* Tarr Isinglass Co. began season's work.—A. W. Dodd added new boiler.

Goshen. In April, saw mill of Howard Packard destroyed by fire.

Grafton. In January, Washington Mills leased by American Manufacturing Co. to manufacture shoddy. *February.* S. A. Forbush ran lasting department nights.—J. S. Nelson & Son Co., shoes, ran nights; in May, shut down each department in turn for stock taking; in June, started on new run; in November, ran cutting department on 10-hour time.—Saunders Cotton Mill began erection of addition, 70 x 60 feet; in April, completed, and new looms added; in December, increased wages. *March.* Harvey & Kempton of Farnumville Cotton Mills, increased wages; ran on full time; in December, again increased wages.—Fisher Manufacturing Co. added new cards and combers; in April, increased wages; in May, added new looms and cards; in July, added 10 new cards and enlarged reservoir; in December, increased wages; weavers struck for further

increase. *May.* Finlayson, Bousfield, & Co. ran nights; in June, made repairs and added improvements; in July, absorbed by American Thread Co.

Great Barrington. In January, Endrick Woollen Co. shut down temporarily owing to lack of orders; in May, picker room damaged by fire. — Stanley Instrument Co. ran nights; in September, increased capital stock from \$75,000 to \$150,000; in October, began erection of new factory, 2 stories, 52 x 75 feet; in November, ran nights. *February.* C. R. Brewer Lumber Co. began running on full time. *May.* Leland Filter Co. organized; authorized capital, \$6,000. — Thomas & Palmer, woodworkers, added new machinery. *August.* B. D. Rising of Springfield purchased new Cone Mills; old mill of Owen Paper Co. purchased by H. A. Moses of Mittineague Paper Co.; properties combined under one management and new company formed as B. D. Rising Paper Co. to manufacture fine writing paper; in October, work of fitting up mills begun. *October.* Monument Mills added new looms. — James F. Scott opened new marble quarry. *December.* Egremont and Goodale Marble Co. stopped quarrying for the season. — Chas. H. Nodine sold his interest in the Foote-Nodine Printing Co.

Greenfield. In January, Cutler, Lyons, & Field, shoes, ran on short time. *February.* E. F. Reece Co. ran day and night; two sets of hands employed. — Emil Weissbrod & Sons, wallets, etc., received order for 75,000 tobacco pouches. *April.* Greenfield Machine Co. formed to manufacture patent grinder. *August.* Rugg Manufacturing Co. shut down for repairs; in September, completed new boiler and engine house, installed new engine and boiler, and resumed operations. — T. Morey & Son, printers, began erection of new building; new electrotyping plant added. — Merriam & Tilden sold to B. B. Noyes & Co. *November.* W. N. Potter & Sons made improvements on mill. *December.* New factory of Fred. E. Wells completed and machinery set up. — Nichols Bros. added new boiler. — During the year Wells Bros., A. F. Towle Sons & Co., and Geo. Pond made additions to factories.

Groton. In November, Groton Leather-Board Co. organized.

Groveland. In May, movement started for erection of beet sugar plant and a company called New England Beet Sugar Co. tentatively formed for its manufacture, provided farmers in the neighborhood would set apart not less than 2 acres for cultivation of the beets, the company furnishing seeds and agreeing to pay from \$2 to \$4 per ton for all beets raised.

Hadley. In February, employés at Thos. E. Burke's sorting shop struck for increase; granted. *April.* Wm. Phillips sold to H. P. Baker.

Halifax. In June, steam box mill of E. A. Angus destroyed by fire.

Hampden. In February, Hampden Mills Co. shut down indefinitely; in March, resumed operations; in April, looms replaced by others designed for weaving worsted fabrics; in May, shut down temporarily.

Hanover. In September, John Peirson of Rockland leased plant here for manufacture of shoes.

Hardwick. In April, Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co., woollens, put in spur track to No. 4 mill connecting boiler house with B. & M. R. R.; in August, ran nights; in December, increased wages.

Harvard. In July, employés of Frank G. Bailey, bricks, struck for increase.

Hatfield. In March, C. S. Shattuck's gun factory and Hugh McLeod's machine shop ran full time and employed additional hands.

HAVERHILL. In January, Thayer, Maguire, & Field, and F. E. Hutchinson, shoes, posted new price list for turn-workmen; a similar list was posted in other factories, and during the year wages were readjusted for this branch of work in all the factories of the city; there was no radical change in prices, rather an equalization. — Morse & Proctor, welts, increased capacity. — W. B. Thom & Co., hats, resumed work after 6 days' shutdown for stock taking. — W. H. Gould, shoes, and C. W. Chandler & Co., bottom stock, damaged

by water. — Some of the factories crippled owing to prevalence of La Grippe. — A. Roberts & Co. ran 8 of their 15 looms on cotton worsteds. — Frank I. Dow began manufacture of slippers. — F. N. Livingston & Co., heels, introduced improved heel, invention of Chas. A. Bliss, on which the rand was pasted instead of being nailed. — Wm. W. Appleton admitted as general partner by Geo. A. Burnham Counter Co. — Snay & Littlefield, heels, moved into larger quarters; in July, dissolved, A. L. Littlefield continued. — Stock fitters at T. S. Ruddock & Sons struck; places filled; in June, shut down for stock taking; in October, increased force. — Webster & Tabor filled order for women's shoes for a dealer in Honolulu. — J. H. Winchell, shoes, increased force; in February, 26 female operatives struck because they were asked to tie a knot in lacings; places filled; in October, leased additional room. — P. N. Wadleigh, shoes, added new boiler; in February, refused to accept new turned-work price list; in consequence 18 teams struck; later, list posted; in March, 36 operatives struck for an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ a cent per pair; in June, moved into larger quarters.

February. One shoe manufacturer was fined \$50 and the cases of 2 others placed on file for violating the law relative to females working overtime. — F. W. Millay, formerly connected with Millay Last Co., began manufacturing on his own account. — New brewery owned by Karl E. Schlossstein began operations. — Fire damaged box factory of Chas. W. Smith and woodworking mill of E. A. Messenger. — J. W. Russ Co. shut down temporarily owing to lack of power; in March, 4 heel scourers struck for increase; refused; in November, added two new heel machines. — Chesley & Rugg contracted with Allen G. Twombly for making of turned shoes in their Haverhill factory; later, a new price list was given Mr. Twombly and refused by him, in consequence turned workmen struck and were discharged; later, list accepted and work resumed; in March, another strike occurred and settled by discharge of 4 teams of non-union men; in April, shut down temporarily on account of accident to machinery; in June, shut down one day; in October, increased force.

March. New machine set up in stitching room of Oliver S. Hubbard having the special advantage of automatic spacing for eyelets, making it possible to space and omit the eyelet, leaving shoes ready for insertion of lacing hooks, at the rate of 300 eyelets per minute; in December, increased wages. — W. W. Spaulding & Co., Cerat & Bonin, and James Martin accepted turned-work price list, and S. B. McNamara refused it; strike resulted and factory shut down and stock taken, after which list was accepted and work resumed. *April.* Jennings & Hayes, E. G. Morrison & Co., H. B. Goodrich & Co., H. H. Hoyt Shoe Co., Morse Bros., Poor & Dole, and W. P. Bradford accepted new turned-work price list, and Chas. H. Hayes and Morse & White, boxes, accepted new price list of Box-makers Union. — S. W. Lakin Co. began erection of new shoe factory. — Morse & White, boxes, ran nights. — Gale Shoe Manufacturing Co. shut down for stock taking; in December, increased wages. — R. W. Cooper, patterns, sold to Soule & King. — A. A. Ordway, shoes, increased capacity and employes. *May.* John Owen & Co. and E. L. Wood & Co., boxes, accepted boxmakers price list, and E. Bottomley & Co., shoes, list of turned workers; O. S. Currier refused to accept list for turned work, and operatives struck. — S. F. Chase, shoes, moved to larger quarters. — H. & W. Kimball, heels, retired from business. — W. P. Tucker, slippers, retired from business; no successor. — L. C. Ring, building materials, shut down for repairs. — John Owen & Co., boxes, shut down owing to breaking of main belt. — Miller Bros., shoe stitchers, moved to larger quarters. — C. W. Arnold & Co., cut stock, increased capacity. — Chas. O. McLane, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 58 years. — Stevens Woollen Mills added new machinery; in June, resumed operations. — Pentucket Wood Heel Co. and Poor & Bailey consolidated; business continued under former name.

July. Twombly & Rouleau, shoes, retired from business; no successor. — H. B. Goodrich & Co., shoes, and Frank E. Watson, soles, moved to larger quarters. — Carlton & Dow, cut soles, retired from business; in November, Geo. E. Pearl purchased machinery and fixtures to continue; in December, M. H. Dow of firm entered H. I. Pinkham & Co. *August.* Thos. M. Arnold, cut soles, increased capacity. — New union price list posted in H. P. Williams' shoe factory. — Hoyt, Dow, & Kennedy began erection of addition to leather factory, 45 x 220 feet, 2 stories. *September.* W. W. Spaulding & Co., increased wages. — C. W. Tappan Shoe Co. incorporated to manufacture women's shoes; authorized capital \$25,000. — Lang & Roberts began manufacture of shoes. — John P. Gilman's Sons, hats, shut down owing to accident; in October, began erection of addition, 2 stories, 60 x 90 feet. — Plumbers in city struck for increase; 2 firms granted demand. *October.* Columbia Pattern Co. began manufacture. — C. K. Fox increased force. — Chick Bros. dissolved; W. M. Chick continued under same style; wages in stitching department adjusted. — Searl & Webster moved to larger quarters. — Geo. W. Walker, cabinet maker,

died, aged 46 years. — *November*. J. W. Proctor, soles, retired from business; no successor. — Perley Weeks began shoe manufacturing in his old factory; in December, increased wages. — Lasters employed by Henry S. Sprague struck to enforce new price list; firm refused to accede to demands; places filled. — Alonzo A. Hobbs, retired carriage manufacturer, and Orange B. Otis, retired shoe manufacturer, died. *December*. Webster & Tabor increased wages of lasters; earlier in year, purchased bottoming business of James B. Martin. — Isaiah W. Titcomb, sole leather manufacturer, died, aged 57 years.

Shoe shipments. The number of cases of shoes shipped during 1899, as compiled by the *Haverhill Gazette*, is given in the following table in comparison with the shipments of the five preceding years:

MONTHS.	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
January,	26,295	29,857	38,709	41,190	38,931	40,514
February,	27,867	29,519	34,411	43,176	40,509	41,356
March,	41,090	47,275	36,668	44,365	54,816	54,989
April,	31,946	42,056	47,572	51,358	39,020	44,481
May,	31,514	51,276	33,361	34,939	20,200	42,894
June,	35,293	31,599	30,706	28,679	33,350	42,284
July,	20,993	20,704	29,694	29,923	24,125	27,466
August,	27,939	23,500	22,688	22,621	24,090	36,715
September,	22,906	20,856	21,617	32,638	30,966	30,604
October,	23,937	20,847	26,327	25,156	24,873	21,062
November,	27,863	25,546	21,227	25,083	25,935	39,283
December,	30,160	23,875	43,143	42,734	39,466	39,073
TOTALS,	347,803	366,910	386,123	421,862	396,281	460,726

The increase in 1899 over 1898 was 64,445 cases, or 16.26 per cent. On the basis of 40 pairs to a case there were shipped in 1899, 18,429,040 pairs as against 15,851,240 pairs in 1898, and 16,874,480 pairs in 1897.

Heath. In April, the local creamery plant, including buildings and machinery sold at auction to A. J. Barrington. *November*. New company formed to mine copper ore which it was claimed had been discovered on one of the mountains.

Hingham. In November, Samuel W. Marsh, the oldest living shoe manufacturer, died, aged 96 years.

Hinsdale. In February, Hinsdale Woollen Co. ran on short time until latter part of month, when work was resumed on full time; in March, sorters returned to work after several weeks' enforced idleness; in August, dresser tenders struck owing to a disagreement over wages; adjusted; the upper mill started up after a shutdown of over a year; in September, added new steam fire pump, and ran carding and spinning rooms overtime; in November, increased wages. *December*. Alpha Mining Co. purchased tract of land.

Holbrook. In April, John P. Blanchard, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 71 years. *September*. Holbrook Shoe Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$20,000.

Holden. In January, mills of C. G. Wood Co. shut down indefinitely with exception of finishing department; later, resumed; in September, installed 4 fulling machines. *June*. Glen Woollen Mills Co. shut down; in September, started up under new firm as Glen Mills. *September*. Jefferson Manufacturing Co. began erection of new dyehouse, completed in December; in October, ran nights.

Holliston. In February, John Clancy completed removal of machinery to Brookfield. — New stock company formed to manufacture vinegar in the Morse cider mill which had been idle for several years. *March*. Z. Talbot took possession of saddlery factory of Hughes & Co.; business continued temporarily. — Arthur L. Pond retired from firm of Wilbur & Co.; I. E. Sweet succeeded. — Property of Equity Boot & Shoe Co. sold at

auction. *August.* Peter Dillon leased factory to manufacture cigar wrappers from tobacco refuse by new process. *October.* Straw factory of late D. C. Mowry sold to new firm for manufacture of rubber goods. *December.* Holliston yarn mills leased by Thos. Alshaw of Lowell to manufacture under name of Holliston Cotton Mills Co.

HOLYOKE. In January, automatic sprinklers burst in storeroom of John E. Brown Manufacturing Co. and damaged goods. — Holyoke Paper Co. announced new and perfect method of making raw photographic paper. The *Springfield Republican* said "it is the result of about 5 years of experimenting and the expenditure of about \$130,000. Hitherto it has been supposed that no serviceable raw paper could be made in this country. In December, 1898, a combine of five American manufacturers of photo paper was announced, the purpose of which was to control the American sale of Rives & Steinbach's German paper; the Western Camera Co. refused to join the combination and have now secured the product of the Holyoke Co." *February.* Fire destroyed picker room at Connor Bros.' shoddy mill. — Deane Steam Pump Co., together with other factories and mills, shut down for several days owing to lack of coal. — American Quilt Co. incorporated; authorized capital \$50,000. — Baker-Vawter Co. of Chicago leased quarters for manufacture of office devices. — Standard Machine Co. retired from business; no successor. *April.* E. A. Gorman & P. E. Sullivan purchased the Kafir Cigar Co. — Holyoke Motor Works started and new machinery added. — Powers Paper Co. contracted for new machinery for the purpose of adding envelopes to product. — Chemical, Valley, Albion, and Esleeck paper mills shut down on account of high water. — Merrick Thread mills enlarged; in December, decreased wages and ran nights. *May.* Weavers at Farr Alpaca Mill struck for increase; granted; in November and December, increased wages again. *June.* Yardmen at Lyman Mills struck for increase; later, doffers, spoolers, and ring spinners in No. 1 mill struck for an increase of 15 per cent and the following day entire mill shut down; in July, work resumed, strikers not gaining their demands; in October, ran nights; in December, No. 1 mill ran nights and doffer boys struck again for increase; compromised. — Weavers and spinners at Chadwick Plush Co. struck for increase; later, strikers returned, demand not granted; in November, Sanford Mills of Maine purchased plant to be run in connection with their Maine business.

July. In common with plumbers of other cities, those of Holyoke struck for increase; not granted, and in August, strike declared off. — Springfield branch of United States Envelope Co. consolidated with Holyoke branch. — Parsons & Greene Co. burned out and retired from business; no successor. — Reed boys at Chemical Paper Co. struck for increase; granted. — Wauregan Paper Co. shut down on account of dull trade. *September.* Connecticut River Manufacturing Co. shut down for repairs. — William Skinner Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of low water and subsequent breakdowns; new engine added; in December, completed new building and added new looms. — Beebe, Webber, & Co. leased outside quarters and set up 20 looms to accommodate increased orders. *October.* All the mills were affected more or less by lack of sufficient water. — Holyoke Plating Works sold to Arthur Cutting who started up the plant which had been idle for some time. *November.* Holyoke Machine Co. started its steam plant owing to scarcity of water. — Chas. Depping started a paper-ruling plant, with 5 machines and 12 hands. — Connecticut River division of American Writing Paper Co. started all its departments except finishing room which was transferred to the Riverside branch; 50 persons thrown out of employment. — A. Furgeson began foundation for new laundry and dyehouse, 2 stories, 50 x 90 feet. *December.* Trolley Track Co. began erection of machine shop, one story, 200 x 400 feet. — Germania Mills increased wages. — J. & W. Jolly began erection of new boiler house. — During the year, the following were absorbed by the American Writing Paper Co.: Albion Paper Co., Beebe & Holbrook, Connecticut River Paper Co., Crocker Manufacturing Co., G. R. Dickinson Paper Co., Esleeck Paper Co., G. C. Gill, Holyoke Paper Co., Linden Paper Co., Massasoit Paper Co., Norman Paper Co., Parsons Paper Co., Riverside Paper Co., Nonotuck Paper Co., and Wauregan Paper Co.

Hopedale. In April, Draper Co. ran several departments nights; in May, molders struck and work began on addition to machine shop; in June, began erection of new building; in August and September, added new machinery and ran nights; also, closed contract for manufacture of rotary spinning ring, invented by Victor Boulanger; and in latter month began erection of new setting-up shop, 4 stories, 125 x 150 feet; in December, added new boiler.

Hopkinton. In January, Crooks, Root, & Co. started after nearly four weeks' shut-down; in June, shut down on account of accident to engine; in July, shut down one day

owing to absence of engineer; in August, cutters struck for increase. *February.* Cloutman, Dunham, & Co., shoes, shut down one week; in June, shut down one day, except sole-leather room; in December, consolidated with Milford Shoe Co., and closed local factory.

Hubbardston. In October, W. H. Jefferson's sawmill destroyed by fire. *November.* Idle plant of Star Blanket Co., which had been dissolved by Supreme Court in December, 1898, purchased by the Hygienic Blanket Co. and put in operation.

Hudson. In March, Robert H. Brigham of shoe manufacturing firm of F. Brigham & Co., died, aged 62 years. *December.* Apsley Rubber Co. began on foundation for new factory, 4 stories, 230 x 60 feet, brick and stone.

Huntington. In January, Massasoit Woollen Mills shut down during repairs; in May, shut down 10 days for repairs; in November, added new looms and increased wages; in December, leased Cushman Mill at Monson for extension of business. *July.* Chester Paper Co. shut down resuming in full in August under management of American Writing Paper Co. *November.* Chapin & Gould started foundation for new building, 2 stories, 104 x 30 feet, brick and stone; in December, rag room employ  s struck; places filled.

Hyde Park. In January, Brainard Milling Machine Co., Brainard Foundry Co., and John Becker Manufacturing Co., the latter of Fitchburg, consolidated under the name of Becker-Brainard Milling Machine Co. with authorized capital of \$500,000; the machinery was removed from Fitchburg to this town and plans prepared for new factory, 200 x 90 feet; in May, molders struck. — The idle morocco factory of Robert Frampton destroyed by fire. *February.* T. H. Gray & Co., shoddy, began operations in new mill built to replace one destroyed by fire; in December, picker and blower rooms damaged by fire. *May.* Readville Machine Co. granted demands of pattern makers for nine hour day. *July.* Willard Manufacturing Co. started foundation of building for manufacture of harness trimmings. *September.* Robert Bleakie Woollen Co. began erection of addition, one story, 60 x 80 feet; in November, installed finishing machinery. *December.* B. B. & R. Knight, cotton goods, increased wages.

Ipswich. In January, Millett, Woodbury, & Co., shoes, discontinued factory and removed to Beverly; later, factory leased to Burke & Bamford of Salem for five years; in February, operations begun; in October, firm retired from business and plant closed. *September.* Ipswich Mills ran two nights a week.

Kingston. In July, L. E. Ford & Co. added 20 tack machines to plant.

Lancaster. In June, Lancaster Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of low water; mill had been running nights. *December.* Byron E. Simpson of Millbury purchased shoddy mill of Kelley & Boland.

Lanesborough. In October, Berkshire Co.-Operative Glass Co. incorporated under Maine laws to manufacture glass; authorized capital, \$50,000; started up.

LAWRENCE. In January, John W. Barlow Co., loom pickers, etc., added new engine; in April, moved into new building and ran nights. — Pemberton Co. ran full force full time; in March, napping machine damaged by fire; in July, shut down 3 days for vacation; in October, shut down owing to accident. — Atlantic Cotton Mills ran on short time; in March, increased wages; in April, added new spinning frames, drawing frames, looms, and pickers; in July, shut down 3 days for vacation; in December, added new looms and increased wages. — Dillon Machine Co. ran nights. *February.* Henry Ringney established blacksmithing business. — Kress Brothers, carriages, ran on full time. — Several of the large mills affected through lack of coal. — J. Remick, patterns, retired from business; no successor. — Iron molders at Merrimac Iron Foundry struck for increase. — Mason Safety Tread Co. began moving its fixtures to new quarters at Lowell. — L. Sprague Co., bobbins, etc., ran on full time; in March, purchased land for new factory; in August, absorbed by United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co. — Lawrence Dye Works ran nights; in April, leased plant of Massachusetts Bleach & Dye Works at North Andover; in May and July, increased force; in October, began erection of brick building, 60 x 175 feet, also leased winding and spinning departments of Prospect Woollen Co.

March. Pacific Mills increased wages; in April, added new water wheels; in June, upper mill stopped 30 minutes on account of accident to machinery; in July, shut down 3 days for vacation; in September, made repairs; in November, shut down one day on

account of accident, and print works damaged by fire; in December, increased wages. — Arlington Mills stopped temporarily on account of accident to machinery; in May, shut down portion of plant for stock taking; in July, shut down 3 days for vacation; in September, shut down spinning department owing to accident; in December, shut down part of weaving department owing to scarcity of material, and increased wages. — D. W. Pingree & Co.'s box factory destroyed by fire; in July, rebuilt and occupied. — Emmons Loom Harness Co. damaged by fire. — Washington Mills added new wool scouring plant; in April, shut down for stock taking; absorbed by American Woollen Co.; in May, operatives in mending room and filling carriers struck for increase; granted in first instance, refused in second and places filled; in July, began specializing work; shipped its woollen machinery to Collins Mills, Dracut; local mills to produce only worsted goods; shut down portion of plant 3 days for vacation; in October, portion of plant shut down owing to low water; in November, No. 3 mill shut down owing to accident. *April.* Kimball Bros., shoes, increased wages. — Molders at Davis Foundry struck owing to discharge of fellow workman; later, returned to work; in August, struck for increase; granted. — Stanley Manufacturing Co. started on full time on order for 50 horseless carriages. — Everett Mills shut down on account of high water; in July, shut down 3 days for vacation; in August, shut down for 2 weeks' vacation; in December, increased wages. — E. Frank Lewis, wool scouring, ran nights; in July, ran nights; in September, shut down for repairs; in November, damaged by fire. — Lawrence Machine Co. damaged by fire; in June, ran nights.

May. J. H. Horne & Sons Co. began on foundation for addition to plant; in July, ran nights. *June.* Carding and spinning departments of Geo. E. Kunhardt's Mill resumed night work; foundation for new mill laid; in December, completed, and new looms set up. — Frederick Butler, proprietor Butler Woollen Mills, died, aged 72 years. *July.* Employés (10) at Farwell Bleachery struck for increase; not granted. *August.* Molders at foundry of Wm. R. Hart demanded increase; granted. *September.* Globe Worsted Mills made additions. *October.* Board of Health granted permit to Beach Soap Co. to build under certain restrictions. *November.* Butler File Co. retired from business; no successor. — Hartley Wool Scouring Mill damaged by fire; in December, repairs made, new machinery added, and operations resumed. — Mitchell & Sirois purchased carriage manufactory of J. W. Joyce estate, to continue. — Edwin W. Barton, founder of Emerson Manufacturing Co., died. *December.* Bacon Paper Mills sold to C. W. Rantoul, Jr., secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association. — During the year, T. J. Hale, bobbins, etc., absorbed by the United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

Lee. In January, Central Berkshire Brick Co. formed for manufacture of brick; in May, began operations. — Employés at Thistle Wire Works struck because stove was not set up in loom room; stove was finally set up, weather moderated, and work was resumed; in October, made repairs, and ran nights; in November, ran portion of plant nights. *February.* Many of the mills obliged to shut down owing to scarcity of coal. — Wm. Gray & Sons, stone, started up after a protracted shutdown; in April, increased force. — Valley Mill, paper, began work on addition; in March, shut down while new machinery was set up; in April, started up after repairs; in November, disposed of old calenders to parties in Wisconsin and 4 dryers shipped to Japan. *March.* F. S. Curtis' grist mill shut down owing to dull trade. — Smith Paper Co.'s machine shop ran nights. — Columbian Mill installed new engine. *April.* Eagle Mills made repairs and added new finishing room; in May, finishing room put in operation; in June, calender room ran nights; in July, shut down while flume was reconstructed, and later, calender room shut down owing to lack of supplies; in August, new water wheels added and main dam repaired; in November, shut down owing to explosion of boiler. — Lee Marble Works opened another quarry; in July, increased force; in October, built addition on sawmill; in November, new channeling machine added. *May.* W. H. Gross shipped his quarrying machinery, boiler, and derricks to Alford to open up new quarry. *July.* Stock and machinery of Lee Woollen Co. sold at auction in small lots. *August.* Hurlburt Stationery Co. shut down for stock taking. — Eaton, Dikeman, & Co. added new generator. *September.* C. C. Benton of Benton Bros., paper manufacturers, died, aged 65 years. *October.* Old quarry of Lee Marble Co. started up by W. N. Noonan of Ogdensburg, N. Y. — Clark & Spencer's machine shop shut down on account of low water. *November.* Reconstruction of lower pulp mill of Smith Paper Co. completed and new machinery added. — During the year, American Writing Paper Co. absorbed the Eaton, May, & Robbins Paper Co., G. C. Baird, Hurlbut Paper Co., and Hurlbut Stationery Co.

Leicester. In February, old Lakeside Mill torn down. *March.* Murdock factory of American Card Clothing Co. started on full time; first time in 2 years; in May, ran

nights. *July.* Philip Pfaffman of New York purchased Lucien Butler's satinnet mill. *August.* Unoccupied card mill of W. & J. Whittemore destroyed by fire. *October.* Geo. W. Olney Woollen Co. shut down temporarily owing to accident to machinery. *November.* Eli Collier, woollens, shut down several days owing to changes made in the grade of goods. *December.* Henry A. Denney, retired manufacturer of card clothing, died at Belchertown, aged 97 years. — Columbian Manufacturing Co. increased wages.

Leominster. In January, Whitney Reed Chair Co. added baby carriages to product. — J. E. Whitney began manufacture of patent anti-rattling thill coupler. — Geo. A. Gane Shirt Co. shut down two weeks, except laundry; in July, shut down for stock taking; work begun on foundation for addition, 50 feet long, 4 stories high, to be used as a laundry; in September, completed and occupied; in October, increased force. *February.* Danforth Chemical Co. began erection of new factory. — Geo. T. Lincoln, retired horn goods manufacturer, died, aged 68 years. — Leominster Shirt Co. shut down indefinitely; in August, Cluett, Peabody, & Co., of Troy, N. Y., leased plant and began refitting for manufacture of shirts. — Repairs made at piano case factory of F. G. Smith; in August, completed new engine house. — Leominster Worsted Co. resumed on full time; in March, added new looms; in April, added cards, mules, and more looms; in June, added more looms; later, erected new picker and stock house, one story, 54 x 107 feet. *March.* Tilton & Cook enlarged their comb shop by a two-story addition, 30 x 30 feet; in June, 9 rubbers struck for increase; places filled; in September, ran nights. — Earl Company organized to manufacture combs and foundation for new factory started. *April.* A. W. Colburn & Co. began addition to factory, 24 x 36 feet, for manufacture of horn and celluloid goods under control of Frederick Stewart. *May.* Richardson Piano Case Co. reduced wages in finishing department. — National Fibre Co. resumed manufacture of leather-board; later, factory damaged by fire. — Girls employed by B. F. Blodgett & Co. struck on account of forewoman; adjusted. *June.* Rubbers at Newton & Merriam struck for increase; places filled; in September, ran nights. *July.* Wachusett Shirt Co. shut down for 2 weeks' vacation. — Celluloid factory of W. S. Reed Co. destroyed by fire. — Phelps & Harrison, tanners, moved to Bethel, Vt.; plant leased by J. B. Murray & Co. formerly of Woburn. *September.* Damon, Howe, & Co., ran nights. — E. M. Rockwell, woollen goods, ran nights, in October, ran nights. *October.* Union Manufacturing Co., combs, ran nights. — Bay State Comb Co. completed foundation for new factory; in December, completed and occupied. — Pickering, Metcalf, & Co., formed to manufacture combs. — Peixotto, Gray, & Co. formed to manufacture horn goods; in November, began operations in new factory. *November.* Star Button Co. leased temporary quarters to accommodate increased business.

Leverett. In October, Frary & Gates, boxes, sold to Frary, Field, & Co.

Longmeadow. In November, Hennessey Brick Yard sold to Springfield Brick Co.

LOWELL. In January, Lowell Machine Shops completed repairs, and after 18 months on short time, resumed on full time; 40 male employes added to foundry force; in March, ran portion of plant nights, and increased force; in July, ran nights. — Edward P. Woods of Woods-Sherwood Co., wire goods, died. — Mason Safety Tread Co. began erection of new factory; in February, began moving fixtures from Lawrence; in March, factory completed and work begun. — Middlesex Co. added new looms; in March, reduced running time from 58 to 40 hours per week; in April, increased wages; weavers struck for more pay; shut down, with exception of combing, finishing, and wool departments; later, strikers returned and company agreed to restore the 1898 cutdown; in July, No. 3 mill shut down on account of dull trade. — Lowell Manufacturing Co. added new looms; in May, began repairing canal bank causing temporary shutdown; in July, ran yarn and Axminster departments on 4-days time; in August, creelers struck for increase. — Several weavers of Merrimack Manufacturing Co. struck because of notice that wages would not be increased February 1; in February, spinners demanded discharge of an overseer, with the alternative of a strike; overseer resigned; corporation began changing over mules to frames; later, 11 winders in the white room of the print works demanded restoration of cutdown of 1898; refused, struck, and print works shut down temporarily; in April, increased wages; shut down on account of high water; in July, ran overtime; in September, added new boilers; in October, put new chemical plant in operation manufacturing its own chemicals, and ran nights; in November, sold outlying real estate and tenements; in December, increased wages. — Faulkner Mills ran on part time; in March, increased

to 58 hours; in May, absorbed by American Woollen Co.; in July, ran nights. — Several girls employed in No. 4 mule room of Hamilton Manufacturing Co. struck for increase; in April, increased wages; in October, several boys struck.

February. Massachusetts Cotton Mills put in new frame spindles; in April, increased wages, and shut down on account of high water; in June, 20 mule spinners struck for an additional increase; mill began substituting frames for mules; in July, began manufacture of duck of a quality not made since the Civil War; ran overtime; in December, increased wages. — Tremont & Suffolk Mills shut down No. 5 mill owing to accident to engine; in April, increased wages; in June, storehouse destroyed by fire; Lawrence mill discontinued night work owing to low water; in August, ran nights; in September, made additions; increased capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000; in December, increased wages. — United States Cartridge Co. ran Sundays; in November, started on $\frac{3}{4}$ time. — Boott Cotton Mills shut down temporarily owing to accident to machinery; in April, increased wages; shut down on account of high water; in July, ran overtime; in September, added new boilers; in November, began construction of new storehouse; ran nights; in December, increased wages. — Shaw Stocking Co. cut down wages on coarse and medium grades and advanced on highest grade. *March.* Chas. L. Stover fitted up new factory for manufacture of shoes. — Sterling Mills, which had been running on 38-hour time increased to 58 hours; in August, shut down for repairs. *April.* Pevey Bros., iron founders, increased wages; in May, molders struck. — Lawrence Manufacturing Co. increased wages; in September, made additions; in December, increased wages. — Appleton Co. increased wages; in September, added new looms and spinning frames, completed new boiler house, and added 4 new boilers; in November, began erection of new storehouse; in December, increased wages. — Eagle Foundry Co. partially destroyed by fire; in May, molders struck; in June, started up, plant rebuilt. — American Bolt Co. damaged by fire. — C. I. Hood & Co. ran nights.

May. Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co. ran nights; began erection of new building, 100 x 50 feet, 2 stories, for sorting and storage; extra combers started; in October, added new machinery. — Molders employed by Doherty Bros., Albert F. Nichols, Union Iron Foundry, Cole's Foundry, and John Ryan & Co., struck for increase; the latter granted demands in September; Doherty Bros. granted increase at once and their molders remained at work. *June.* Under the auspices of the Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies, a test was made to ascertain the salvage of cotton, after a fire, of the various classes of baling; the test was made on the ordinary square bale, the round bale known as the "Lowry bale," and a round lap bale, baled by the American Cotton Co. — Ferdinand Rodliff died, aged 93 years; he had been connected with the Hamilton Mills for 72 years and though retired from active service had been carried on the pay roll since his retirement as Superintendent. — W. H. Kimball, stairs and house finish, sold to Bean & Dunbar. — Lowell Felting Mills closed out business; no successor; land and buildings sold to Lowell parties and machinery and good will to New Jersey parties. — Local plant of Boston Paving Co. destroyed by fire; in July, employes struck over dissatisfaction with pay and hours. *July.* All the cotton mills shut down from the 1st to the 5th. — Waukenhose Co. reduced capital stock from \$300,000 to \$150,000. *August.* Robinson's Foundry shut down for repairs. — Work begun on addition to factory of J. C. Ayer Co., 4 stories, 50 x 50 feet. — W. H. Parker & Son absorbed by United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co. — White Bros., leather, absorbed by American Hide & Leather Co.

September. Lowell Hosiery Co. put new wage scale into effect and ran nights; in December, increased wages. — Malcolm D. Brown, hosiery, began erection of addition. — Kitson Machine Co. posted notice to the effect that a dividend of 2 per cent would be given each employé engaged in manufacture of pickers when over 30 such machines were turned out in a month; in December, increased wages. — Weavers at Belvidere Woollen Co. struck for increase; in October, demand granted. — Fire destroyed plants of Moxie Nerve Food Co. and Standard Bottling Co.; latter plant rebuilt on smaller scale; business of former concern to be carried on in future at Boston factory. *October.* Lowell Textile Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws to manufacture towels; authorized capital, \$20,000; in November, began operations. — Pevey Cotton Mills purchased by Amraytoon Paper Tube Co.; in November, began alterations in plant. — Hooper Knitting Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$100,000; new building begun. — Lasters employed by J. M. Stover struck over employment of 2 Greeks. — Fire destroyed building known as Old Card Clothing Mill; occupied by manufacturers of mill supplies in various lines. *November.* All the leather workers employed at the White branch of the American Hide & Leather Co. struck because of a reduction of wages in the beaming department; returned to work, old scale of wages and reimbursement for the loss in pay since shutdown went into effect being granted. — Old unoccupied American Bobbin & Shuttle Mills sold to Upham & Thayer,

manufacturers of wooden specialties. *December.* Fire damaged box factory of Frank P. Cheney.—Albert B. Plympton, retired sash and blind manufacturer, died, aged 78 years.

Ludlow. In October, Ludlow Manufacturing Co. started construction of new mill, 3 and 4 stories, 433 x 128 and 145 x 70 feet, brick and steel; later, another mill, 3 stories, 126 x 133 feet, was started; during the year, erected 26 cottages and built 8 new brick stock-houses.

LYNN. In January, 32 pullers-on at A. E. Little & Co.'s factory struck owing to dissatisfaction with pay and delivery of work; refused; 8 machine lasters demanded an increase, also, which was granted; later, 15 hand lasters struck through sympathy; finally, all strikers returned to work.—State Board of Arbitration decided that, in view of the small wages paid stitchers of Bailey, Curtis, & Co., and from comparisons made with wages paid in other factories making the same grade of goods under similar conditions, there was no good reason for any reduction, and recommended the payment of the same prices as previously paid; later, firm removed to larger quarters.—Munsey Shank & Counter Co. succeeded to Munsey Shank Co.—Old shoe factory of Burpee Rumsey sold at auction to James T. Lennox, morocco manufacturer; in September, Burpee Rumsey re-established as a shoe manufacturer.—James Houghton & Sons, findings, moved to larger quarters.—Daniel H. Murphy of Murphy, Shepherd, & Co., shoes, died, aged 55 years.—Standard Crayon Co. began erection of one-story addition, 30 x 40 feet.—Ed. J. Phelan, shoes, sold machinery and factory fixtures.—Farwell & Hurley, cut soles, moved to larger quarters.—The Wm. F. Morgan Co., shoes, shut down for stock taking.—Joseph Dickinson, slippers, shut down one week for stock taking resuming with full force on full time.—Sparks & Murphy established manufacture of cut stock; later, went out of business; no successor.—T. A. McKeown of the American Slipper Co. disposed of his interest to James Dickinson who admitted Miss M. E. Thompson to partnership and continued.—Alley & Austin, shoes, dissolved; A. S. Alley continued.—Pierce & Sibley, slippers, moved to larger quarters.—Clements, Porter, & Co. established manufacture of wood heels.—Sylvester & Berry established manufacture of shoes.—Berwick Shoe Co. of Berwick, Me., purchased plant formerly run by E. G. Lane & Co.—Maurice Flynn, shoes, shut down owing to accident to machinery; in August, retired from business; no successor.—Osborne & Lee, shoes, dissolved; F. E. Lee continued.—Downs & Watson Co., shoes, added new machinery.—Hurley & Cashman, shoes, dissolved; J. M. Hurley continued as Hurley Shoe Co. and J. L. Cashman joined E. T. Wills under name of Lynn Cork Sole Co.—Lynn Heel Co. succeeded by W. E. Goldthwaite; in July, succeeded by Goldthwaite Bros.—T. C. Johnson & Sons retired from cut-sole business; in April, began manufacture of molded leather-board counters.

February. R. E. Redmond, shoes, retired.—Munsey Shank Co. increased capacity.—Lasters struck at slipper factory of Joseph Dickinson; places filled.—Brophy Bros. Shoe Co. shut down temporarily owing to explosion.—F. A. Phillips, shoe tips, retired; no successor.—Lasters at V. K. & A. H. Jones struck; in March, settled, advance granted.—Henry F. Chase, soles, sold to T. C. Johnson & Son. *March.* Williams, Clark, & Co., shoes, ran nights.—Copeland, Eldridge, & Co. retired; no successor.—Arthur G. Walton of Wakefield bought F. M. Blanchard Shoe Co.—Arthur E. Gloyd, shoes, ran nights.—L. J. Richards & Co. added stitching plant; later, went out of business; no successor.—Parker Bros. Manufacturing Co. incorporated to manufacture shoe findings; authorized capital \$30,000.—Geo. E. Marsh & Co., soap, increased capacity.—Lasters at W. J. Creighton & Co.'s shoe factory struck for advance.—Martin H. Hood, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 86 years.—Fire damaged shoe factory of Frye & Co.

April. Seven lasters employed by Eckhardt & Ford ordered out by their Union on account of differences concerning wages; firm decided to run free shop.—Hutchins & Turner established manufacture of shoe staying, etc.—North Stain & Blacking Co. removed to larger quarters as did Tyler & Richardson, manufacturers of cut stock.—Daniel H. Shillaber re-established as a shoe manufacturer.—J. B. Renton Co., shoes, ran nights.—Ball Foundry Co., new firm, leased idle plant to manufacture machinery castings.—Everett E. Libbey, soles, retired; no successor.—J. P. Crosscut, soles, retired; no successor. *May.* V. K. & A. H. Jones Co., shoes, incorporated; authorized capital \$40,000.—General Electric Co. locked out its pattern makers refusing to grant increase in wages demanded and the nine-hour day.—A. B. Lovering granted nine hours to his pattern makers.—Geo. Taylor, inventor Taylor adjustable shoe, died, aged 81 years.—Evans & Foley established manufacture of top lifts.—Reduction of wages took place in

shoe factory of Francis C. Stickney. *June.* Lasters employed in all shoe factories notified employers that they proposed to take a half holiday each Saturday until the first Saturday in November. — Walton & Logan Co. incorporated to manufacture shoes; authorized capital \$20,000. — Three rand tackers struck at J. B. Renton Co.'s cut stock factory owing to a refusal of firm to increase their pay one dollar per week; later, others struck through sympathy but returned to work; girls were employed to take place of original strikers. — American Slipper Co. moved to Malden. — Millan & Croscup, boxes, sold to F. E. Vincent. — T. Kiely's Sons, shoes, retired; no successor.

July. Geo. A. Creighton & Son, shoes, who moved to Danvers in 1898 returned to this city. — Glaziers employed by Thos. A. Kelly & Co., A. B. Hoffman, Weber Leather Co., and P. Lennox & Co. struck for increase in wages. — P. Lennox & Co. of Peabody leased and opened factory formerly occupied by Moulton Leather Co.; new machinery added. — General Electric Co. purchased 30 acres of land for addition to steel plant; foundation begun in December. — Putters-out in Thos. H. Bresnahan's factory struck for increase; granted. — Downs & Watson Co. added new machinery; in August, cut down wages of lasters. — Young & Sampson, shoes, changed to Young, Sampson, & Hollis. — Joseph Dickinson, slippers, added new machinery. — J. F. Vella, first manufacturer of wooden heels, died; business taken by Vella Star Heel Co. — Old Ashcroft factory leased by Illinois Leather Co. — Equitable Auto-Truck & Power Co. purchased land and buildings. — H. E. Pinkham Shoe Co. moved here from Portland, Me. — C. H. Richardson, shoes, moved into larger quarters. — Murray Shoe Co. dissolved as a firm and reorganized as a corporation. — William Hurley and J. L. Richardson, shoe manufacturers, died. *August.* Bay State Wall Paper Co. leased plant for manufacturing. — L. S. Johnson & Co. locked out turned workmen pending acceptance of new list; later, accepted list, and work resumed. — Cutters at D. A. Donavan & Co.'s factory struck for increase; compromised. — Hoag, Heath, & Co. added new stitch separator. — Copeland & Co., shoes, began closing out business; in October, sold out to M. V. Bresnahan. — Fire damaged portion of plant of General Electric Co. — Chas. B. Lord, shoes, died; business sold to Francis C. Stickney.

September. Tyler & Richardson removed to larger quarters. — C. H. Henderson & Co., cut soles, succeeded by C. H. Henderson & Co. — Roberts & Dwinells Co. succeeded by W. H. Roberts. — P. H. Nourse, cut stock, admitted Chas. Howe. — Foot Form Shoe Co. (started in January) dissolved. — Belonga & Leonard, shoes, increased capacity. — F. B. Abbott and Munsey Shank Co. shut down for repairs. — Lasters at Melanson & Currier's shoe factory struck; settled among workmen. — Geo. K. Pevear, morocco manufacturer, died, aged 74 years. *October.* Irving T. Austin, inner-soles, and Bowen Heel Co. moved to larger quarters. — Shoe machinery of W. S. Boyce & Co. sold at auction. — John Lancy, Jr., shoes, moved here from Marblehead. — A. & A. D. Fisher granted new price list to turned workmen and A. E. Little & Co. increased wages of lasters. — Forstitch Leather Co. incorporated to manufacture artificial leather; authorized capital, \$10,000. — Turned workmen of Joseph Caunt & Co. struck because firm informed men that having granted a 25 per cent increase they should require a 25 per cent better shoe; later, men returned to work. — General Electric Co. ran nights. — Lasters at Frank Keene Co.'s factory struck because firm asked men to add an extra shank without extra pay. — Chick & Johnson established manufacture of cut soles. — B. Warren Skinner, soles, retired; no successor. — Jas. W. Hall, molded shanks, died; in December, business taken by J. W. Hall Shank Co. — Fire damaged stitching room of Welch & Landregan.

November. Arthur E. Gloyd, Standard Shoe Co., Strout, Sager, & Co., and C. H. Ingalls & Co., shoes, moved to larger quarters. — Lasters at C. W. Varney & Co.'s struck for increase; compromised; later, struck again, claiming a grievance over price tags; later, advance of one-half cent granted and work resumed. — Explosion damaged dye-house of Geo. H. Johnson & Co. — H. D. Floyd began manufacture of cut stock. — Dore & Fairchild, shoes, succeeded Benjamin Dore. — Walton & Logan Co., shoes, increased capital stock \$20,000. — Howe, Cushman, & Stocker began manufacture of shoes. — Joseph F. Hoyt admitted to Atlas Crayon Co. — Jeremiah Wentworth, box manufacturer, died, aged 78 years. — Fire damaged box factory of Geo. H. Allen. *December.* Libby & Estes, stains, dissolved; Justin P. Libby continued. — John A. Hayes Foundry Co. incorporated under Maine laws to succeed to business of Union Iron Works; authorized capital \$6,000. — Waverly Shoe Co. of Laconia, N. H., moved to this city and re-organized as Bemis & Wright. — Thomson-Houston Electric Co. began erection of addition to steel foundry. — Belonga & Leonard shut down for repairs and stock taking. — Welch & Landregan shut down for stock taking. — E. G. Emmons, boat builder, enlarged plant. — Brophy Bros. Shoe Co. increased capacity. — W. W. Parker of Brewer, Parker,

& Co., died. — Chas. S. Main, machinists' work, died. — Fire damaged plants of Chas. H. Ingalls & Co., shoes; C. H. Richardson, slippers; and T. P. Nichols, printer. — R. Y. Russell & Son Co., folding boxes, moved here from Saugus.

MALDEN. In March, John J. Holman, dye works, succeeded by West & Schachter. *June.* American Slipper Co. moved from Lynn to this city. — Boston Moulding Co.'s mill destroyed by fire. *December.* Geo. P. Cox Last Co. began new storage shed, 36 x 150 feet, 2 stories.

Mansfield. In January, Mansfield Co-operative Bank sold the Steam Windlass building to Bibber-White Co., manufacturers of copper and insulated wire; in March, this company consolidated with Fisher & Cramphorn of South Boston, moved plant to this town, and incorporated as Atlantic Manufacturing Co.; in *May*, repairs made and operations begun. *February.* Simon W. Card, founder of the S. W. Card Co., died, aged 68 years. *May.* F. M. & F. L. Cobb, jewelry, began construction of addition 33 x 40 feet, 2 stories. — Machinery of old Burpee Rumsey shoe plant sold at auction. *December.* S. W. Card Manufacturing Co. added new machinery.

Marblehead. In February, Brown & Denning, shoes, moved here from Beverly. *April.* Symonds, Littlefield, & Coates, succeeded to business of J. C. Peach, organized as North Shore Shoe Co., and began operations in June. *September.* F. A. Parker of F. A. Parker & Co., shoes, died. *October.* John Lancy, Jr., shoes, moved to Lynn. *December.* Magee Bros. began manufacture of shoes.

MARLBOROUGH. In January, work resumed in factory of S. H. Howe Shoe Co. — L. E. Clancy, shoes, moved machinery to Medway and formed partnership with G. F. Madden. — Rice & Hutchins moved portion of plant to Worcester. — At a meeting of shoe manufacturers "a hope was expressed that something could be done to end the strike on the following lines: 1. Notices now posted in factories to remain. 2. New price list to stand for one year. 3. Manufacturers to deal directly with their help. 4. None of the present employes to be discharged to make room for strikers. 5. Any differences that may arise, not covered by posted notices or new price list, and cannot be settled at Marlborough, shall be referred to the State Board of Arbitration for final adjustment." In February, a temporary injunction was issued by the Supreme Court, at Boston, against the strikers, in the suit brought by the manufacturers in accordance with the following agreement:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Suffolk, ss. In Equity.

Rice & Hutchins, Incorporated, vs. Murray et al.; John A. O'Connell vs. same; S. H. Howe Shoe company vs. same; John A. Frye vs. J. H. Murray et al.

Agreement of parties — It is agreed by the parties to the above entitled suits that until the further order of the court a temporary injunction may issue restraining the defendants and each of them, their agents or attorneys, from interfering by acts of violence or intimidation with the business of the plaintiffs or their employes. The defendants, however, disclaim, any acts of violence or intimidation in the past or any intention to commit such acts in the future, and enter into this agreement in order to try the issues presented by the bill of complaint fully at a hearing in the merits at some future time, and this agreement is not to be considered or treated as any admission of illegal conduct on the part of the defendants or any of them.

FRANCIS P. CURRAN,
Attorney for Respondents.
HURLBURT, JONES, & CABOT,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Let an injunction issue in accordance with the above agreement.

JOHN W. HAMMOND, J. S. J. C.

February. J. F. Desmond Shoe Co. issued following notice: "The shoe business to-day is in such a condition that we find it necessary to make a reduction in wages. On and after March 2, we will make a new price list." A strike resulted and in March it was agreed to withdraw the new schedule and restore old wages on condition that, if, after a trial, it was found the business could not be carried on at a profit, the matter should be referred to the State Board of Arbitration; later, the company shut down permanently, and in October, Johnson, Dale, & Aldrich of Natick leased factory. *May.* A number of strikers returned to work in the several factories and while the strike was not officially declared void, it was understood that the Union had given up its contention.

Maynard. In January, Assabet Manufacturing Co. shut down for stock taking occasioned by recent assignment; in April, plant sold to American Woollen Co. for \$400,000.

MEDFORD. In February, Glenwood Works incorporated; authorized capital, \$40,000. *December.* Caleb Mills, retired soap manufacturer, died, aged 88 years.

Medway. In January, Madden & Clancy formed to manufacture shoes; later, incorporated under Maine laws as Madden Boot & Shoe Co.; authorized capital, \$10,000; in May, made samples. *April.* A. M. Smith, shoes, shut down 2 weeks. — Old shoe factory of L. S. Daniels sold and torn down. *May.* Winthrop Manufacturing Co. added new gasoline engine. *July.* New England Awl & Needle Co. shut down for 3 weeks' vacation. *August.* W. A. Jencks, retired shoddy manufacturer, died. *September.* Hirsh & Park, straw goods, ran nights. — A. M. Smith resumed operations on season's run.

Merrimac. In March, H. G. & G. W. Stevens, carriages, began running on full time. *July.* William Chase & Son, carriages, destroyed by fire.

Methuen. In January, work at Methuen Co.'s mill affected by absence of large number of operatives afflicted with La Grippe; completed improvements; in February, shut down owing to scarcity of coal; in April, increased wages; in June, added 75 new looms; in July, shut down one week owing to accident to machinery; in November, shut down portion of plant five days owing to accident to machinery; in December, added new engine; fire damaged picker room. — Methuen Hat Co. incorporated to succeed to the business of J. M. Tenney; authorized capital, \$15,000; in December, shut down for repairs. — Swain Manufacturing Co., knit goods, shut down for 3 weeks; in June, shut down owing to dull trade; in July, shut down owing to scarcity of yarn; in September, resumed operations. *February.* Arlington Mills ran nights. — Tremont Worsted Co. shut down owing to scarcity of coal; in April and July, ran nights. *April.* Engines, boilers, and shafting set up in Methuen Napper Clothing Co. *July.* Knitted Fabrics Co. added new machinery to dyehouse just completed; in December, assumed control of mill of Swain Manufacturing Co. — Jowett's yarn mill ran nights; in August, portion of mill continued night work; fire damaged picker room and mill shut down owing to accident to engine.

Middleborough. In January, Hathaway, Soule, & Harrington, shoes, added new machinery and employed additional help. — C. H. Alden & Co., shoes, removed to Abington. *May.* Theo. Leonard's sawmill closed for season. — New shingle machine added to C. N. Atwood's mill. *November.* Star Woollen Mill sold by auction to F. S. Farwell of Farwell Worsted Co., Central Falls, R. I.; mill had been shut down for 4 years; repairs begun.

Middlefield. In July, Bancroft Paper Mills shut down 3 days for vacation; later, shut down for repairs. — Middlefield Quartz Mill Co. built new kiln.

Middleton. In July, engine house of Merritt Electric Co. destroyed by fire.

Milford. In January, Carroll-Hixon-Jones Co., straw goods, ran nights. — Eben Brown, needles, shut down temporarily owing to accident to machinery. *March.* Clapp, Huckins, & Temple, shoes, ran nights; in May, shut down temporarily owing to accident. *April.* Magid-Hope Silk Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$300,000, and purchased old shoe factory building of Colburn, Fuller, & Co.; later, increased capital stock, \$200,000; in July, put in new machinery; in September, exhibited operations of its silk-opening machines; in November, put in new boilers. — W. P. Roberts erected building to be used as a cigar factory; in May, completed. *May.* Franklin Iron Foundry shut down one day; in June, completed new addition, 40 x 70 feet, one story. *July.* De Groote Manufacturing Co., edge tools, ran nights. *September.* Shea Granite Co. reduced force and Norcross Bros. increased force. *December.* Milford Shoe Co. consolidated with Cloutman, Dunham, & Co. of Hopkinton; No. 1 factory shut down on account of accident and No. 2 for stock taking.

Millbury. In January, Bowden Felting Mills incorporated; authorized capital, \$50,000; in April, ran nights and added new engine; in July, ran nights; in August, increased capital stock to \$75,000; in September, ran nights; in December, ran nights. —

Millbury Cotton Mill started to run out stock pending an indefinite shutdown; in March, shut down; in April, started up on fresh supply of filling, continuing to run out stock; in May, shut down indefinitely; in October, leased by Edw. F. Rice & Co. formerly of West Boylston; in December, started up. — Wheeler Cotton Mills sold to Union Linen Co. of Portland, Me.; in March, new machinery installed and preparations begun to manufacture; in May, ran on full time; in June, added new looms; in November, added more new looms; in December, shut down on account of low water. — W. A. Harris and H. M. Goddard began season's ice harvesting. *February.* E. H. Sweet began manufacture of woven cloth hammocks under name of Comfort Hammock Co.; in December, shut down owing to business complications. — Millbury Scouring Co. ran nights. — John Rhodes Warp Co., after having been on half time for over a year, started on full time; in July, resumed operations after a shutdown of several weeks. — Woollen mill of E. Hoyle & Son which had been shut down for two months resumed on full time, spinning and carding departments running nights; in June, began on samples for winter goods; in September, ran carding and spinning departments nights; in October, ran nights; in November, ran nights. *March.* Whitney, Macduff, & Co., linen thread, dissolved. *April.* F. A. Lapham of Worcester leased Atlanta Mills which had been idle since 1895; in May, started up looms. *May.* Weavers at Mayo Woollen Co. struck for increase; compromised; in July, ran nights, also operated cards in idle Portsmouth Mills, and increased wages; in September, weavers struck against certain workman; places filled; in December, shut down on account of accident. *June.* C. J. Aldrich, satinetts, shut down for repairs and vacation; in October, started up after a shutdown of 3 months; later, mill destroyed by fire; in December, began erection of new mill, 80 x 100 feet, 4 stories. *July.* Martin foundry leased by Globe Foundry Co. of Worcester; plant had been idle for a number of years; repairs made and started up. *August.* Portsmouth Mills sold for \$18,000 to Amos Armsby. *September.* Geo. N. Smith formerly owner of Atlanta Mills, died. — Koted Silk Underwear Co. incorporated under New Jersey laws, to manufacture silk-lined underwear, etc.; authorized capital, \$75,000; Portsmouth Mills leased. *October.* H. T. Merriam's foundry destroyed by fire; in November, began foundation of new plant, 40 x 100 feet, one story; in December, completed and operations begun.

Millis. In February, P. A. Waite sold to the American Felt Co.

Monson. In February, R. M. & Theo. Reynolds, straw goods, began to run out stock on hand; in April, shut down for balance of year. — Dwight W. Ellis, woollen goods, died, aged 75 years. *April.* Rufus Flynt, treasurer Flynt Building and Construction Co., died, aged 43 years. *July.* Old North Monson Mill property purchased by Geo. C. Flynt; original mill was a 4-story building built about 1820. *August.* Cutters at W. N. Flynt Granite Co. struck; paid off and discharged. *October.* S. F. Cushman & Sons began wool sorting at their Home Mills, preparatory to starting up; in December, mill leased by Massasoit Woollen Mills of Huntington. — Daniel G. Potter, retired soap manufacturer, died, aged 82 years. — During the year Heimann & Lichten built an addition and alterations made at Ellis Mills.

Montague. In January, a petition was filed in the office of the clerk of courts, Greenfield, asking the Supreme Court to dissolve the Turners Falls Shoe Co. and legally close up its affairs. The company was organized in 1890 with a capital stock of \$40,000 which was later increased to \$50,000 and was used up in the business. — The name of the Turners Falls Paper Co. was discontinued, to be known as a part of the Montague Paper Co.; in October, shut down for repairs; in December, ran nights. — Marshall Paper Co. made an assignment but at a meeting of the stockholders the assignment failed of ratification. The District Court at Boston declared the company bankrupt but before this, the directors had leased the mill and machinery to F. L. Miner, the shipping clerk; in December, started up on orders. *April.* John Russell Cutlery Co. increased running time from 8 to 9 hours per day; in May, shut down for inventory; in July, shut down one day for vacation; in August, boys employed as second-class handle finishers struck on account of dissatisfaction over wages; in November, shut down on account of accident.

Natick. In April, lasters employed by Brennan Boot & Shoe Co. struck for an increase; later, returned to work on old scale. *June.* W. M. Bruce & Son, boxes, combined with the Williams Box & Lumber Co. of Biddeford, Maine, under the title of Biddeford & Natick Manufacturing Co., to manufacture boxes, shooks, and washboards; later, dissolved and W. M. Bruce re-established manufacture. *October.* John F. Felch, pioneer shoe manufacturer of Natick, died, aged 60; later, his brother, Chas. B. Felch, died, aged 54 years.

Needham. In January, William Carter & Co., knit goods, completed addition to factory. *December.* John F. Brooks & Co. began erection of addition to finishing department and installed new boiler.

NEW BEDFORD. In January, Potomska Mills added new cards. — Acushnet Mills began extension of East wing; in April, weavers struck owing to dissatisfaction with new wage scale; adjusted; began construction of new weave shed; in May, loom fixers struck over dissatisfaction with overseer; adjusted; in June, weavers in No. 1 mill struck as a protest against the discharge of an overseer; later, returned to work; in December, increased wages. *February.* Whitman Mills paid its first dividend since 1897. — City Manufacturing Co. fined \$200 for violation of 58-hour law on four counts. — Cornell Stocking Co. in operation. *March.* Employés of W. S. Hill Electric Co. struck against a reduction; adjusted. — Bennett Spinning Co. began erection of new weave shed; in April, added new boiler. — J. C. Rhodes & Co., eyelets, ran nights; later, destroyed by fire; rebuilt. — Wamsutta Mills No. 6 carding room damaged by fire; in April, produced samples of sail cloth to take the place of duck formerly used on light sailing vessels. — New Bedford Spinning Co. added new machinery. — Edward S. Taber, president Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co., died. *April.* Wages advanced in the cotton mills; also in December. — Holden, Leonard, & Co., woollen goods, of Bennington, Vt., leased Onoko Mills. — Hathaway Mills began construction of new weave shed; in July, dressing room damaged by fire. — John W. Macomber, manager New Bedford Cordage Co., died, aged 68 years. *June.* Dartmouth Mills began erection of new addition, 100 x 70 feet, 3 stories; in October, added new machinery. — Henry H. Fisher, baker, sold to Chas. S. Cahoon. — Brownell, Ashley, & Co., carriages, dissolved; no successor. *September.* Pierce Manufacturing Co. began construction of new mill, 110 x 300 feet, 3 stories; in November, ran nights. — Brown & Co., nails, sold to Atlas Tack Co.; plant removed to Taunton. — Beacon Manufacturing Co. started up after a 3 months' shutdown. *October.* Lambeth Rope Co. added new machinery and completed addition to plant. *November.* Rotch Mill of New England Cotton Yarn Co. added new combers. *December.* Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co. ceased night work. — New Bedford Copper Co. damaged by fire. — During the year, the New England Cotton Yarn Co. absorbed the following plants: New Bedford Spinning Co., Howland Mills Corporation, Bennett Spinning Co., and Rotch Spinning Corporation.

Newbury. In January, fires damaged card and picker rooms of Byfield Woollen Co.; in February, mill shut down on account of low water; in March, ran nights; in April, shut down owing to accident to machinery. *May.* Larkin & Morrill and Pearson Tobacco Co. consolidated under name of Byfield Snuff Co. *June.* J. O. Rogers, shoes, shut down indefinitely.

NEWBURYPORT. In January, New England Fire Proofing Co. organized from old Newburyport Brick Co. and Dearborn Bros. of Lynn; works dismantled and new ones begun; in April, new buildings completed; in May, started up. — Nathan C. Moody, ship blacksmith, retired. — Barton & Thurlow, shoes, dissolved; Barton Shoe Co. succeeded. — Lasters employed by J. W. Walker & Co., shoes, struck for increase; adjusted. *February.* Towle Manufacturing Co., silversmiths, made repairs and added improvements; in July, shut down temporarily. — Frank E. Taft, late of E. P. Dodge Manufacturing Co., shoes, died at Boston. *March.* W. H. Noyes & Bro. began on addition to comb factory; in December, incorporated as W. H. Noyes & Brothers Co.; authorized capital, \$30,000. — Edward Perkins Lumber Co. began addition to box factory, 40 x 59 feet, 2 stories; in December, added new boiler. — Dodge Bros., shoes, ran nights. — H. H. Tingley, leather dressing, increased capacity; in August, factory destroyed by fire. *April.* Brackett Manufacturing Co. sold its heel machinery to Trask & Gorwaiz. *May.* Newburyport Shoe Co. started on summer time schedule; several workmen struck and demands granted; in July, others struck for increase; not granted. — Seth A. Borden, treasurer Hargraves and Parker Mills of Fall River, purchased Peabody Mills, and organized new corporation, with authorized capital of \$60,000; in June, purchased the Victoria Mills also; in July, Peabody Mills ran on full time; in September, increased capital stock to \$90,000; in October, Victoria Mill started up; fire occurred in picker room of No. 2 Peabody Mill; in December, increased wages. — C. E. Coffin & Co., hats, shut down for inspection of boiler; machinery for fur hats removed from factory; in September, Merrimac Hat Co. of Amesbury leased plant, renamed it "The Bayley" and started up; in December, increased force. — Bay State Bottling Co. increased facilities. *June.* Factory building formerly occupied by Brackett Manufacturing Co. refitted, equipped, and occu-

pied by N. D. Dodge & Bliss Co., shoes. *October.* Fiberloid Co. equipped plant with electric lights. *November.* Burley, Stevens, & Co., shoes, dissolved; Burley & Stevens continued.—Edward F. Tibbetts, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 61 years. *December.* John B. Frost retired from Newburyport Shoe Co.

NEWTON. In January, Billings, Clapp, & Co., chemicals, moved to Tiverton, R. I., that town having voted to exempt plant from taxation for 10 years. *April.* H. H. Hunt's lumber mill damaged by fire. *June.* Saco-Petee Machine Co. began addition, 310 x 60 feet, 3 stories. *December.* Edwin A. Smallwood, retired furniture manufacturer, died, aged 71 years.

Norfolk. In January, City Mills Co. sold to American Felt Co. of New York.

NORTH ADAMS. In January, fire damaged offices of James Hunter Machine Co. —Deerfield Valley Ice Co. organized. *February.* Windsor Co. shipped print goods to Cuba; in September, ran nights and began work on new bleach house, 38 x 70 feet, 2 stories; in December, increased wages.—Blackinton Co. started up preparatory departments; in March, ran nights and added new looms; in May, added 20 looms; in June, sank artesian well to supply dyehouse and boilers; in July, added new machinery and ran nights; females in sewing room struck owing to dissatisfaction with wages; later, returned to work at old rates; in August, increased wages of weavers; in October, ran nights; in December, added machinery.—F. J. Barber's leather goods factory, built in 1898, sold to E. S. Wilkinson.—Johnson Manufacturing Co. added new class of product, namely, cotton worsteds for men's wear, and new looms; in June, plant damaged by fire; in September, ran nights and added new looms; in November, waste house destroyed by fire; in December, increased wages. *March.* Arnold Print Works changed location of boilers and made addition to electric-lighting plant; in April, ran portion of plant on summer schedule; in June, shut down for stock taking and began clearing land for an extension of plant; in July, folders struck owing to dissatisfaction with pay; compromised; in September, singeing room damaged by fire; began construction of new warehouse, 125 x 93 feet, 5 stories; in December, constructed new filter to render river water of use. *April.* Berkshire Cycle Co. added an acetylene gas plant; invention of E. L. Rand.—Chas. Ryan, bottles, moved to larger quarters.—North Adams Shoe Co. reduced employes and wages.—H. W. Clark & Co., wholesale grocers, leased Cady shoe factory for purpose of establishing cracker bakery; in September, began operations.—Mule room of Greylock Mills ran nights; in December, increased wages.—Foundry formerly operated by Hodge & Ladam sold to W. F. Corkhum.

May. Eagle Mills started up after a year's shutdown; in July, in full operation running 293 looms on print cloth; in December, increased wages; picker room damaged by fire.—Canedy-Clark Shoe Co. purchased idle machinery at Cady's shoe factory and removed it to their plant; in June, increased wages of lasters.—Pullers-over employed at N. L. Millard & Co.'s shoe factory struck over disagreement on work and wages; demands granted; in July, lasters struck owing to misunderstanding; later, returned to work; in November, lasting room shut down for 3 days.—S. A. Dibble & Co., lumber, reorganized as a corporation. *June.* Carpenters employed by Arthur Robinson struck for back pay alleged to be due; men paid and such as were needed returned to work.—Dunbar Mills ran some of its looms nights; in December, increased wages.—Stock of leather in factory of C. T. Sampson Shoe Co. damaged by bursting of street water main.—North Adams Manufacturing Co. ran nights and shut down for repairs; in August, began erection of new mill, 80 x 55 feet, 4 stories; in December, completed. *August.* Beaver Mills ran nights and made change in payment of night force; in December, increased wages; completed new addition.—Eclipse Mill ran nights and made change in payment of night force; boys in spinning and carding rooms struck for increase for night work; in December, increased wages. *October.* W. C. Ellis purchased factory originally built for F. J. Barber and in November dedicated new factory with a dance; in December, moved from old factory and began operations.—North Adams Brush Works sold to F. S. Richardson by its owner, A. F. Phillips, who re-established manufacture of brushes in Clarksburg. *December.* Wilkinson & Bliss, shoes, shut down for repairs and stock taking.—James Hunter Machine Co. purchased land for erection of new foundry, also, increased wages.

NORTHAMPTON. In February, Williams Manufacturing Co. added veneer drums to its product; also added new machinery. *May.* Machinery of the McCallum Hosiery Co. moved from the Belding mill into new mill just completed; in July, new English

machinery installed. *June*. Old button-shop property sold to Thaddeus Graves of Hatfield. — Wire mill owned by Horace Lamb estate and recently leased by Chas. N. Johnson of Providence, damaged by fire. *September*. Clement Manufacturing Co. increased wages of polishers and forgers.

North Andover. In January, Sutton Mills began on 4-story addition; in February, started up a portion of looms. *February*. North Andover Mills started on full time. — A scarcity of coal caused temporary shutdowns among the mills. *April*. Lawrence Dye Works leased Massachusetts Bleach & Dye Works to be operated in connection with the Lawrence establishment. *June*. Weavers employed by M. T. Stevens & Sons struck for an increase; compromised, and work resumed; in July, ran several departments nights. — M. F. Campbell & Co., towelings, damaged by fire. *July*. Brightwood Manufacturing Co. purchased land and buildings adjoining its plant; in August, ran weaving and finishing departments 3 nights a week.

North Attleborough. In January, Snap & Tool Co. ran nights. *February*. Young, Bagnall, & Co., jewelers, dissolved; Doran, Bagnall, & Co. continued. — H. A. Wilmarth and W. H. Hall engaged in manufacture of jewelry. — Gold Medal Braid Co. added new water wheel. — W. H. Bell & Co., jewelry, shut down. *March*. Mason Box Co. added 2 new printing presses to plant; in September, completed foundation for addition and ran overtime; in October, equipped plant with electric lights; in December, shut down for stock taking. — Attleborough Manufacturing Co. added new packing room. *May*. Maintien Bros. & Elliot increased facilities. *July*. F. M. Whiting & Co. ran on 4-day time. *September*. G. K. Webster ran overtime; in October, ran nights. — Henry H. Curtis Co. incorporated under Rhode Island laws; authorized capital, \$75,000. *October*. Salomon Davidson, jewelry, succeeded by Fontneau & Cook. — Royal Novelty Co. formed to manufacture aluminum goods. *November*. Addition to jewelry factory of J. F. Sturdy & Sons begun. *December*. New factory of F. I. Gorton completed. — Dunbar, Leach, & Garner began manufacture of jewelry. — Elton I. Franklin of E. I. Franklin & Co., jewelry, died, aged 52 years.

Northborough. In January, Myles Wood, retired textile manufacturer, died, aged 92 years. *May*. Walter M. Farwell & Co., combs, destroyed by fire; to be rebuilt. *July*. Woodside Mills shut down indefinitely; in August, started up in part. *August*. Northborough Woollen Mills began running on full time.

Northbridge. In January, foundry of Whitin Machine Works started on full time; schedule for past two years had been from 4 to 5 days a week; in March, increased force. *April*. Wages increased at Whitinsville Cotton Mills, Linwood Mills, and Paul Whitin Manufacturing Co.; wages also increased in December. — Whitinsville Cotton Mill damaged by fire. *May*. Storehouse of Riverdale Woollen Co. destroyed by fire.

North Brookfield. In January, E. & A. H. Batcheller Co., shoes, made a reduction of wages in brogan-treeing department; cutters on heavy goods worked on 8-hour time and those on fine goods on 10-hour time; in February, cutters laid off 2 days to allow balance of factory to catch up; in March, cutters put on 10-hour time; in June, cutting department shut down 5 days for stock taking; other departments followed in order; machinery kept running; in July, bal-trimmers struck over difference in wages; returned to work at old rates; rand cleaners notified of a reduction of 2 cents per 24-pair case, with a change in work; in August, slight reductions in wages, affecting a few hands, made; in November, shut down for several days; in December, added new machinery and shut down for stock taking. *December*. H. H. Brown & Co., shoes, ran nights.

Norton. In January, Morse Wool Treating Co. made repairs to fire-damaged buildings and installed electric plant for lighting its works and those of the Norton Mills Co. *June*. Old mill at the copper works destroyed by fire; mill had not been in operation for several years.

Norwood. In July, employes in gilding department of E. Fleming & Co., bookbinders, struck on account of employment of more than three apprentices; settled by discharge of additional apprentice. *August*. Sewers at Norwood Press bindery struck on account of reduction in wages. *December*. L. W. Bigelow's Sons, shoes, sold to C. H. Carter. — Press feeders at Berwick & Smith's struck for increase; granted. — Chandler & Gay, oil-cloth, destroyed by fire.

Orange. In January, Orange Box & Lumber Co. started up as a division of the combination formed by the Baldwinville (Mass.) and Winchester (N. H.) box companies. *March.* Ground broken for new factory, 60 x 200 feet, for Grout Bros., manufacturers of motor carriages. *April.* New Home Sewing Machine Co. began preliminary manufacture of machine needles; in December, shut down for stock taking. *June.* Main pattern house of Rodney Hunt Machine Co. damaged by fire; in July, company increased force; in September, ran nights. *September.* Mann & Sprague, garments, ran nights.

Oxford. In January, A. L. Joslin & Co., shoes, increased force; later, ran nights; in April, overtime work ceased. *October.* Chase Woollen Mill purchased by Caughlin & Son of Rochdale, owners of Glen Woollen Mill at Fitchburg, to manufacture yarn. *December.* Thayer Woollen Co. added new cards and spinning frames.

Palmer. In February, Palmer Carpet Manufacturing Co. shut down dyehouse owing to illness of boss dyer; in August, fire damaged cotton house; in September, wages of weavers increased. — The female operatives at the hat factory stopped work, demanding their pay which they claimed was in arrears; later, 30 per cent of amount due was paid and factory reopened under control of O. J. Powers & Son who had leased the plant; in April, shut down on account of dull trade. *March.* Holden & Fuller ran nights. *July.* Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co. ran nights; in September, shut down owing to shortage of materials. — Boston Duck Co. added 2 stories to a portion of its plant; in August, began erection of storehouse; in November, added new water wheel; in December, added new boiler and increased wages. *August.* Palmer Mill of Otis Co. damaged by fire; in December, wages increased. *December.* Monson Granite Co. built an addition to its works.

Peabody. In January, Downing & Knapp, morocco, succeeded by Downing, Perkins, & Co., and in February moved to Danvers. — Chas. E. Perkins began manufacture of soles, etc. — *February.* Geo. W. Bancroft, manufacturer of carriers' grease, died, aged 58 years. *March.* Clark Glove Co. began manufacture of leather sporting gloves. — P. Lennox & Co. started up morocco factory; in May, glaziers struck for increase; portion of plant ran nights; in July, shaving-machine operators struck for increase; compromised; later, firm leased the Moulton factory at Lynn. *April.* John Boyle Machine Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$5,000. — Jos. H. Poor withdrew from Vaughn Machine Co. — N. S. Leonard & Co. organized to manufacture leather. — Benjamin Jacobs, leather manufacturer, died, aged 59 years. *May.* Michael Kelly moved here from Salem. — Enos Co., windlasses, ran nights. *June.* Vaughn Machine Co. added new departments to plant and increased force. — Poor & Littlefield, morocco, moved to larger quarters and later, dissolved, business being continued by N. H. Poor Leather Co.; in November, latter firm succeeded by N. H. Poor Leather Co. Incorporated. — Fire damaged hair owned by Tanners Glue Co. stored in the Webster factory building. *July.* Pastors employed at J. S. Crehore & Co.'s shoe factory struck for more pay; discharged and places filled. — A. B. Clark shut down 2 days owing to accident to machinery; machine hands struck for increase; in August, nailers struck for increase; granted. *August.* S. S. Littlefield, formerly of Poor & Littlefield, leased the Nelson shop and fitted it up for manufacture of morocco. — An addition begun to Parmenter & Polsey Fertilizer Co.'s mill. *September.* Hand stakers at Edward Eagan & Sons' factory struck over wetting down of skins. *October.* Proctor leather plant and all adjoining property of the Proctor estate sold to Winchester (N. H.) Tanning Co., a branch of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. of this town. — F. P. Osborn, Geo. C. Prescott, and Jos. H. Poor formed partnership to manufacture shoe stock. *November.* Helios Electric Co. of Philadelphia and Standard Thermometer Co. consolidated under name of Helios-Upton Co. with factories in both places. — T. H. O'Shea leased currying shop adjoining his morocco factory. *December.* Armstrong Leather Co. added new boiler.

Pepperell. In January, Gregory, Shaw, & Co. added new lasting machines. *February.* Shoe machinery of John M. Sliney sold at auction. *March.* Flagg Manufacturing Co. began addition to harp factory; in June, shut down temporarily. *October.* Champion Card & Paper Co. and Pepperell Card & Paper Co. ran nights. — Nashua River Paper Co. completed repairs.

PITTSFIELD. In January, Smith Shirt Co. increased wages and capacity. — Business of Smith-Hadley Shirt Co. sold to Manhattan Shirt Co. of New York, who continued local plant; in April, increased force; in December, shut down for repairs. — Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co. shut down one week for repairs and stock taking; in

March, increased capacity; in May, began foundation for new boring machine and lathe; in June, employed 2 sets of hands running 23 hours per day; in December, shut down for stock taking. — W. E. Tillotson began running 4 nights a week; in February, continued night work and purchased 15 of the idle looms at the Bel Air Mills, and began on addition; in March, completed addition and ran nights; in April, ran nights; in June, ran weaving department nights; in July and August, ran nights; in October, increased wages of sewers, and ran 4 nights a week; in November, ran weaving room nights; in December, added new dryer; carders and weavers struck against working overtime. — Pontoosuc Woollen Manufacturing Co. shut down on account of dull trade; in February, dyehouse started on full time and later entire mill started up; in March, carding, spinning, and weaving departments shut down; later, started on full time; later, all departments, except dyehouse, finishing, and designing rooms, shut down temporarily; in June, replaced old looms with new; in July, shut down to install new flume under dyehouse; drying room damaged by fire; water wheel discarded in machine shop and electric motor substituted; in August, ran nights; in September, picker room damaged by fire; electric equipment increased; in October, started idle looms in Taconic Mill and increased wages; in November, purchased several looms from the Pomeroy Mills and set them up in weaving department; also started dressing department of Taconic Mill; in December, ran nights and added new looms. — A. H. Rice & Co., silk goods, ran nights; in February, stopped night work; in April, began running on short time; in July, shut down for stock taking.

February. J. L. & T. D. Peck Manufacturing Co. shut down upper mill temporarily; later, resumed on 4-days time and subsequently shut down all but dyehouse; girls employed in twisting room of lower mill struck to resist a cutdown; compromised; in March, added new jack spooler and section beamer to lower mill and 20 looms to upper; weave room shut down for 3 days; old fulling mills replaced by new; in April, upper mill wired for electric lights, and lower mill shut down for repairs; in May, upper mill shut down for stock taking; in July, shut down for one week's vacation; in September, added new looms; in October, began erection of new dyehouse and added new boiler; in November, card room in upper mill damaged by fire. — S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co. shut down finishing room and dyehouse for 3 days; in April, shut down weave room owing to scarcity of warp; in July, shut down weaving department to install new looms and began work on addition to plant; in August, added new cards, and ran carding and spinning departments nights; in October, increased wages; in December, completed addition to plant. — Helliwell & Co. started portion of plant with machinery brought from England; in March, started 25 looms; in April, put additional looms in operation and increased force; in May, had portion of work done at Peck's Mills; in July, ran carding and spinning departments nights; weavers and spinners struck owing to dissatisfaction with pay; later, returned to work; in December, ran carding and spinning departments nights. — D. M. Collins & Co., knit goods, returned to 5-day time; in April, shut down for repairs, and later, ran 5 days per week; in July, shut down on account of dull trade; in November, increased force; in December, shut down several days owing to scarcity of yarn. — Edwin Saunders, died, aged 84 years; he established the works from which the present silk mills of A. H. Rice & Co. were developed. — Solomon N. Russell of the S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co., died, aged 77 years.

March. Work began on the new Hubbell Foundry. — Cheshire Shoe Manufacturing Co. ran on full time on orders only. — Gimlich & White, brewers, added 6 tanks holding 5,400 gallons. — O. W. Robbins Shoe Co. ran on full time; in April, began on summer-time schedule; in October, shut down for stock taking; in November, resumed operations. — Pittsfield Manufacturing Co. started on part time; later, shut down, resuming in October. *April.* Sisson & Robinson, boxes, increased capacity. — Chas. E. Merrill, woodworker, shut down for repairs. — Berkshire Typewriter Paper Co. increased capacity; in July, moved to larger quarters. *May.* E. D. Jones & Sons Co. increased force in draughting department; in June, pattern room damaged by fire; ran machine shop nights; in December, equipped plant with electric lights. — Geo. D. Parker's saw-mill equipped with electric lights. — Chas. H. Daniel's cider mill destroyed by fire. — Musgrove Knitting Co. incorporated to manufacture underwear; authorized capital, \$12,000; started up; in September, finished samples and began on orders. *June.* A. D. Gale, harnesses, retired; no successor. — Stevenson Co. shut down for balance of year. *July.* Pittsfield Heel Stock Co. started manufacturing; added new machinery and increased force. *September.* Arthur W. Eaton and others purchased from the American Writing Paper Co. the discarded plant of the Hurlbut Stationery Co. and formed new company as Eaton-Hurlbut Stationery Co. *October.* E. C. Brimmer, shirts, added new machinery. — Pittsfield Cotton Wear Manufacturing Co. formed. *November.* Hamilton Mining & Milling Co. incorporated under Delaware laws; authorized capital, \$100,000.

Plymouth. In January, creditors of Plymouth Woollen Mill agreed to continue business of the company and form a new corporation; in June, absorbed by American Woollen Co. *March.* Plymouth Cordage Co. began addition to factory.

Princeton. In April, the M. & H. Manufacturing Co. moved to larger quarters. *August.* J. H. Temple's chair factory destroyed by fire.

QUINCY. In February, strike inaugurated by the granite cutters. After two weeks it was declared off March 12; the minimum price per hour was fixed at 28 cents, a gain of nearly two cents for the cutters; it was also agreed to pay weekly; in April, cutters struck over question of pay day; settled satisfactorily. *April.* Old Colony Boot & Shoe Co. ran nights. *May.* Carriage factory of Simeon Scannell destroyed by fire.

Randolph. In February, several edgetrimmers and edgeseeters employed at the shoe factory of Bradley, Hagney, & Leonard, struck by order of the Brockton Boot & Shoe Workers Union; later, partial settlement made with firm and work resumed. *November.* Haggerty & Sullivan, shoes, began work on foundation for new factory, 125 x 31 feet, 4 stories. — Tileston Bros. Shoe Co. increased capital stock, \$10,000.

Raynham. In May, Jackson's sawmill, occupied by Everett Horton, destroyed by fire.

Reading. In July, Oliver Whiteman Shoe Co. organized to manufacture shoes; leased plant and began operations. *October.* Richardson Shoe Co. incorporated under Maine laws; authorized capital, \$75,000.

Richmond. In March, Richmond Iron Works received sufficient orders to warrant work being carried on for several months.

Rockland. In February, lasters employed at French, Shriner, & Urner's shoe factory, granted an advance in wages on all grades of work, amounting to nearly 25 cents per day for each workman. — The several shoe factories were compelled to shut down owing to the severe snow storm. *November.* E. T. Wright & Co., shoes, shut down owing to accident to machinery.

Rockport. In April, stone cutters employed by Rockport Granite Co. struck by order of the National Stone Cutters Association, on account of labor troubles in New York; later, quarrymen struck. *May.* Nathaniel Webster and his employes were perpetually enjoined by the Suffolk Superior Court from cutting ice on Cape Pond. *September.* Edw. Canney, purchased works and quarries of Lanesville Granite Co.

Rowley. In June, sawmill owned by N. N. Dummer destroyed by fire. *July.* New machinery added to shoe factory of Wm. C. Foster's Sons.

Royalston. In February, Geo. Whitney Woollen Co. started up after a shutdown of several weeks.

Russell. In March, the works of the Blandford Brick & Tile Co. started up. *September.* Woronoco Paper Co. began an addition to main building, 81 x 40 feet, for a stock house; in December, shut down on account of low water.

Rutland. In June, Moulton Bros. satinette mills destroyed by fire; to be rebuilt. *December.* After several months idleness, Lakeville Woollen Co. resumed operations.

SALEM. In January, Treadwell Bros. & Clark sold to Kelton-Bruce Manufacturing Co. who began operations in December. — Burke & Bamford Shoe Co. moved to Ipswich. *February.* Geo. L. Newcomb, shoe tools, died, aged 87 years. — Fire damaged lumber drying room of N. P. Gifford. *March.* Patrick J. Creedon & Co. began addition to factory; in May, completed and occupied; in July, shut down partially, 3 weeks. — M. Robson Leather Co. absorbed by American Hide & Leather Co. *April.* Naumkeag Steam Cotton Mills increased wages; in December, increased wages. *May.* White Bros. began manufacture of heels. — Michael Kelly, Morocco, moved to Peabody. — O'Rourke Bros., cut granite, ran nights. *June.* D. D. Lefavor & Co.'s shoe factory damaged by fire; repaired and capacity increased; in September, moved to new factory. — John

Rood & Co., shaving machines, retired from business; no successor. — Plant of West India Fibre Co. damaged by fire; rebuilt and operated in September. *August*. Whiteners at the Robson tannery struck for increase; places filled. *September*. Parker Bros. moved into new addition. — Finishers at C. R. Brainard & Co.'s morocco factory struck on account of objectionable workman. — Cutters at J. Brown & Sons shoe factory struck owing to dissatisfaction over pay; in October, returned to work; in November, new price list agreed on and posted. *October*. Cartier & Pelletier leased plant and in November began manufacture of patent fish hooks. — W. P. & E. F. Harmon, leather, shut down for balance of year. — Meyer Page of Warren Page, & Co., molded counters, died, aged 48 years. — Sterry Smith, who in 1845 established the first iron foundry in Salem, died, aged 78 years. *November*. Riley leather factory sold at auction and leased by Keith-Carr Leather Co. — Thomas E. Green started manufacture of calfskins in the Lambert tannery. — Arthur W. Copp, wood and paper boxes, consolidated with J. P. Friend & Co. of Beverly, under title of Friend & Copp Co. and moved to the latter town. — John G. Page of F. M. Page & Co., findings, died. *December*. Cass & Daley, shoes, moved to larger quarters. — P. A. Field & Co., shoes, increased wages.

Sandwich. In April, Isaac N. Keith, proprietor Keith Manufacturing Co., builders of railroad cars, died, aged 60 years.

Saugus. In November, Snowdrift Footwear Co. purchased factory, and remodeled same to manufacture rubber shoes. *December*. R. Y. Russell & Son Co., folding boxes, moved to Lynn.

Savoy. In February, Barber's steam sawmill ran on full time.

Sharon. In April, H. A. Lothrop Manufacturing Co. succeeded by H. A. Lothrop & Co. *June*. Geo. R. & W. R. Mann, cotton goods, closed mill, removed all machinery, and advertised building for rent.

Shelburne. In February, Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Co., cutlery, ran on 4-day time. — H. H. Mayhew Co. ran nights. *April*. Foundation begun for the steam hammer at the new steel casket factory.

Shirley. In February, F. D. Weeks Extracting Co.'s shoddy mill destroyed by fire; in April, work of rebuilding begun; in July, mill completed and occupied. *April*. Phoenix Mills shut down partially, owing to accident to dam. *September*. C. A. Edgerton Manufacturing Co. increased capacity. *October*. Gould Manufacturing Co. purchased "Slab City" mill privilege and began repairs and erection of new mill on site of the old sawmill owned by Samuel Hazen nearly 100 years ago. *November*. Samson Cordage Works began clearing away ruins of old Fredonia Mill, burned 3 years ago, preparatory to erecting a new building, 40 x 40 feet, to be used as a power house.

Somerset. In March, Somerset Stove Foundry Co. resumed operations. *April*. Mt. Hope Iron Co. shut down two weeks for repairs. *July*. Somerset Lumber Co. started up after being idle for some time on account of low water. — Somerset Stove Foundry Co. shut down for two weeks. *September*. Mt. Hope Iron Co. resumed work after recent shutdown. *December*. Somerset Manufacturing Co. incorporated to manufacture metallic globules for polishing, etc.; authorized capital, \$50,000.

SOMERVILLE. In February, factory of Standard Vinegar Co. damaged by fire. *July*. Firemen employed by North Packing & Provision Co. given 8-hour day and an advance of \$2 per week. *November*. Hawkes Manufacturing Co. dissolved; H. F. Hawkes moved to Boston and continued. *December*. Samuel Walker of Walker Oil Works, died, aged 81 years.

Southampton. In February, sawmill of E. K. Parsons shut down owing to low water. *October*. Alfred Russell sold his whip shop to Westfield parties.

Southbridge. In March, John M. Clemence, retired box manufacturer, died, aged 79 years. — Hamilton Woollen Co. and Central Mills Co. began on summer time schedule. *April*. Building formerly occupied by Richards Manufacturing Co. sold at auction to a new corporation for the manufacture of knives; incorporated with authorized capital of \$6,000, and started up with many of the old employes. — Hamilton Woollen Co. added

new spinning frames. *May.* Work begun on construction of new buildings for American Optical Co., one 240 x 35 feet, 2 stories, the other a storehouse, 60 x 27 feet. *July.* Work begun on erection of addition to Southbridge Printing Co., 60 x 30 feet, three stories. — Worcester Optical Co. purchased machinery and stock of defunct Richards Manufacturing Co. and moved it to Worcester. *August.* Southbridge Printing Co. shut down for repairs. — Chester A. Dresser died; in 1858 he purchased the Central Manufacturing Co.'s mills with which he had since been connected. *November.* Theodore Harrington, manufacturer of knives, died, aged 79 years.

South Hadley. In June, stockholders of Glasgow Mills decided to pay all outstanding debts by mortgaging the property. Mill had been closed since September, 1896; later, plans made to resume work. — Carew Manufacturing Co. began work on new addition; in November and December, added new boilers. *July.* Lynch Bros. shut down their brick yard for the season. *August.* Hampshire Paper Co. started up after a shutdown of 4 weeks.

Spencer. In January, Beebe, Webber, & Co. of Holyoke decided to continue operations in branch mill in this town; plant run to full capacity; in April, weave room ran nights. — E. E. Stone & Co. assumed control of manufacturing the Myles E. Dunbar bicycle crate; in July, boxmakers struck; in October, added new machinery. *March.* Spencer Wire Co. increased wages. — E. Jones & Co., shoes, ran on 10-hour time. — Brookfield Counter Co. moved here from Brookfield. *April.* Spencer Bottling Co. removed to Worcester. — Stock and machinery of Prouty Bros., shoes, sold at auction. — Chas. E. Kent, boot manufacturer, died, aged 63 years. *July.* J. E. Fenner, started manufacturing under name of Warp Knitting Co.; later, incorporated under Maine laws; authorized capital, \$5,000; in November, shut down; in December, attached by N. E. Cotton Yarn Co. *September.* Ne Plus Ultra Yeast Co. installed tanks preparatory to manufacturing. *October.* Fire damaged heel factory of W. A. Barr & Son. — Heel cutters at Isaac Prouty & Co.'s struck; in November, demands granted and work resumed.

SPRINGFIELD. In January, Old Corner Wall Paper Co. bought mantel and tile works of P. H. Potter. *February.* Strike occurred among employés at gas house for more pay or shorter hours. — Machinery of Warwick Cycle Manufacturing Co. sold to A. B. Pitkin Machine Co. of Providence; in November, plant sold to D. B. Wesson. — Davis Electrical Co. shut down on account of business troubles; in May, re-incorporated under Maine laws. *April.* Springfield Foundry Co. increased wages. — Pearl cutters at Newell Bros. Manufacturing Co. struck for increase. — Pickling vat at Barney & Berry's skate works destroyed by fire. — United States Armory discontinued manufacture of new army rifle sights; in June, shut down owing to accident to machinery and for stock taking. — Indian Orchard Co. added new machinery; in July, began excavating for new flume, wheel pit, and tail race; in October, dye department damaged by fire; later, completed addition to dyehouse. — Springfield Rendering Co. laid foundation for new abattoir. — J. E. Landen, jewelry, moved to larger quarters. — Smith & Wesson installed smoke consuming device; in July, shut down 2 weeks for stock taking. — O. W. Bullock & Co., jewelers' tools, increased capacity. — Springfield Breweries Co. formed and absorbed the Springfield and Highland breweries in this city, the Consumers of Chicopee, and the Hampden of Holyoke. *May.* Employés of the Springfield Breweries Co. struck for a new wage contract; partly compromised and work resumed; in June, brewers struck for the 9 hour day during the 4 winter months; the syndicate held out for the short day for 2 months; later, the bottlers and drivers joined the brewers and the Company granted demands, the employés agreeing to give up their demand for 9 hours on Saturdays for 2 other months of the year. — C. J. Brosnan & W. J. Dunn leased quarters to manufacture envelopes and papeteries. *June.* Industrial Cycle Manufacturing Co. and Springfield Lumber Co. damaged by fire. *July.* Springfield Brick Co. purchased plants of Coomes Brick Co. of Chicopee and Agawam and Wellington Brick Cos. of Springfield; in November, purchased Hennessey brick yard at Longmeadow. — Woodman & Canavan began manufacture of cigar boxes. — Molders and helpers employed by Bausch & Harris Machine Tool Co. paid off and notified that there would be no more work; the men had made a number of demands which the company refused to grant; in August, Molders Union declared a boycott on company; in September, company secured injunction restraining Molders Union from posting sentinels in front of company's buildings or in any way interfering with its business, its employés, or those seeking employment. — Burtworth Carpet Co. moved to Chicopee. — United States Envelope Co. began consolidation of plants, combining Springfield branch with that,

of Holyoke, moving machinery to that city, and closing local factory. — L. L. Fitts retired from business; no successor. *September.* Boston Artificial Leather Co. incorporated under New Jersey laws; authorized capital, \$100,000. — Bullard Camera Co. incorporated under Massachusetts laws; authorized capital, \$100,000. — Planet Manufacturing Co. increased capital stock \$10,000, and purchased business of Iroquois Bag & Oil Co. — J. H. Williams Wall Paper Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$5,000. — Alaska Knitting Co. started to work off stock on hand. *October.* Composition pressmen at Dickinson Hard Rubber Co.'s struck over disagreement about wages and union matters; places filled. — Victor Sporting Goods Co., Young & Hosley, and Springfield Facing Co. damaged by fire. *November.* F. W. Potter erected new building, 30 x 20 feet, 2 stories, for use of Potter Photographic Co. making a specialty of photo-jewelry. — Boston Insole Co. began manufacture. — Cheney-Bigelow Wire Works purchased from D. B. Wesson the idle Warwick Cycle plant. — Natick Underwear Co. added new machinery. — Boynton Manufacturing Co. discontinued manufacturing rubber stamps, and F. C. Boynton took W. E. Kendall into partnership and began manufacture of typewriter keys, door plates, etc. *December.* Metallic Drawing Roll Co. ran nights. — Elektron Manufacturing Co. ran nights. — Parsons & Green Manufacturing Co. began closing out its papeterie business. — L. S. Wilder sold business and patents of Wilder Manufacturing Co. to R. H. B. Warburton who continued under old name. — John M. Tarbox, retired manufacturer and inventor, died, aged 71 years.

Stockbridge. In January, Miles E. Dunbar sold the right to manufacture his folding bicycle crate to E. E. Stone & Co. of Spencer. *April.* Chas. E. Callender, paper, ran overtime.

Stoneham. In September, Wm. Tidd & Co. sold to American Hide & Leather Co.; in December, plant shut down permanently. — Fire damaged cutting room of P. Cogan & Son's shoe factory; temporary shutdown caused. *October.* F. B. Jenkins & Co., shoes, dissolved, new firm continued under same name. *December.* Morocco factory of T. J. Quinn damaged by fire. — W. P. Fletcher's box factory damaged by fire. — Fire damaged cement room of Thos. H. Jones' shoe factory.

Stoughton. In January, T. A. Norris of Brockton purchased the shoe machinery in the old Tenney factory and moved it to Boston. *June.* Tack factory of Lamont Pratt partially destroyed by fire. *August.* Fire damaged Chapman's bicycle factory.

Sturbridge. In October, Fiskdale Mills made repairs; mule room of No. 2 mill shut down on account of low water. *November.* Snell Manufacturing Co. installed new engine.

Sutton. In February, D. T. Dudley & Son Co., shuttles, ran nights. — Fred. S. Smith's shoddy mill shut down for indefinite period. *December.* Manchaug Mills increased wages.

Swansea. In March, D. R. Child & Co. began addition to jewelry factory.

TAUNTON. In January, Atlas Tack Co. shut down for stock taking; in April, ran nights; in May, No. 1 mill shut down owing to differences between employes and management; in October, feeder boys struck; places filled; in December, sold Taunton mills to H. H. Rogers of Fairhaven. — J. C. Sproat's sawmill shut down indefinitely. — Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Co. ran 3 nights a week; in March, ran nights and increased force; in April, ran nights; in May, increased force; in June, ran nights; in September, equipped plant with electric lights; in October, built addition; in November and December, ran nights. — Weir Stove Co., Taunton Nickel Plating Works, and Taunton Iron Works, started up. *February.* Mills and factories temporarily shut down owing to severe snow storm and scarcity of coal. — Corr Manufacturing Co.'s picker room damaged by fire; in April and December, increased wages and ran nights. — C. W. Coops Piano Co. moved to Boston. *March.* Mason Machine Works started on full time; in September, added new employes; in October and November, ran nights. — Lincoln & Wood Twist Drill Co. ran nights. *April.* Dighton Furnace Co. ran 5 days per week; in May, ran 4 days; in November, ran on full time. *May.* Whittenton Manufacturing Co. increased wages; in October, ran nights and added new boilers; in November, portion of plant shut down for repairs; in December, increased wages. *June.* Phoenix Crucible Works, owned by Henry D. Atwood, sold to American Smelting & Refining Co.; in September,

ber, repairs completed. — Buildings of New England Stove Co. damaged by fire. *July*. West Silver Co. started up after a shutdown of a number of weeks. *September*. Eagle Mill purchased by a company known as Cohannet Brewery; incorporated under West Virginia laws; authorized capital, \$100,000; alterations and repairs begun. — Taunton Rivet Co. enlarged plant. — Ground broken for new mill to be operated by Winthrop Cotton Goods Co. incorporated with authorized capital of \$150,000. *October*. Evans' Nickel Works ran nights. — Cohannet Mills absorbed by New England Cotton Yarn Co.; ran portion of plant nights; in November, shut down temporarily for repairs; in December, increased wages. — Vigilant Button Co. ran nights. *November*. L. O. Garrett, manager Atlas Tack Co., died, aged 35 years. — Nemasket Mills absorbed by New England Cotton Yarn Co.; shut down on account of low water. *December*. Elizabeth Poole Mill increased wages. — F. W. R. Emery, bookbinder, died, aged 57 years.

Templeton. In November, Otter River Mills, which had been idle all the year, leased by Geo. Whitney Woollen Co. of South Royalston, for one year.

Tolland. In April, Lyman Clark's steam sawmill destroyed by fire.

Townsend. In January, Webber Specialty Manufacturing Co. incorporated to manufacture washing machines; authorized capital, \$50,000. *April*. Fessenden & Rockwood's stove and lumber mill destroyed by fire; temporary structure built and occupied; later, main mill rebuilt, also blacksmith, paint, and wagon shop. During the year, Spaulding Bros. installed electric light plant in their leather-board factory.

Tyngsborough. During the year, heirs of J. E. Upton, boxes, closed out plant; at close, nothing left except water power and old and useless machinery.

Tyringham. In July, Geo. W. Oles, rakes, sold to Carroll Downs.

Upton. In January, increased force added to workers at the straw factories. *February*. Nelson & Ladow, straw goods, added new machinery; in July, shut down and retired from business; no successor. *July*. Wm. Knowlton & Sons made repairs and added new machinery; in September, increased force; in October, foundation begun for addition to dyehouse; in November and December, increased force. *November*. Machinery of Chapman Bone Cutter plant sold to Worcester Machine Screw Co.

Uxbridge. In January, the Calumet Woollen Co. shut down 10 days on account of dull trade. *May*. Carriage shop of S. C. Newell and blacksmith shop of B. L. Dresser destroyed by fire. *June*. Richard Sayles & Co., woollens, resumed on full-time schedule after a long idleness. *September*. Calumet Woollen Co. shut down for 10 days. — Plant of Chas. C. Capron leased and run by the Norfolk Woollen Co. of Franklin. *October*. Royal C. Taft closed mill for balance of year.

Wakefield. In March, Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. shut down for repairs owing to damage caused by lightning.

Wales. In April, Golden Rod and Berkeley woollen mills ran nights; the former built addition for installation of carbonizing plant.

Walpole. In January, main building of Lewis Batting Co. destroyed by fire; rebuilt, 130 x 60 feet.

WALTHAM. In January, Hill, Whitney, & Wood Co., aluminum utensils, increased capacity. — New England Motor Carriage Co. organized; authorized capital, \$1,000,000; in March, began remodeling old Dial factory for its use. *February*. American Waltham Watch Co. suspended night work owing to accident to machinery; in April, began erection of one-story building to be used as a benzine cleansing room; in May, 80 per cent of employes voted for change in running time so that they might have Saturday afternoons during the summer for half holiday; in June, shut down 16 days for vacation; in July, installed new boiler and added another floor to a portion of the plant; in August, repaired electric light plant; in September, increased capital stock \$1,000,000. *March*. Waltham Manufacturing Co., bicycles, began erection of addition to be used as a receiving and shipping department. *April*. Columbia Watch Co. shut down for a few hours; in June, shut down 3 weeks for vacation; in July, began erection of addition. *July*.

American Watch Tool Co. resumed work on old time schedule without the usual Saturday half holiday. — Waltham Clock Co. ran nights and notified employes there would be no vacation this year; in September, increased force. — Boston Manufacturing Co. shut down mule spinning and carding rooms for repairs; in August, discontinued hosiery department; machinery to be replaced with spinning machinery. *November.* J. L. Thompson Manufacturing Co. ran nights.

Watch decision. A final decision was given in the suit of American Waltham Watch Co. vs. United States Watch Co. The suit was brought for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the use of the words, "Waltham, Mass.," on watches of their manufacture. The plaintiff contended that the defendant should not use either one or both words without some accompanying statement which would clearly distinguish its watches from those manufactured by the plaintiff; while the defendant claimed that, as they were geographical names, it had the legal right to use them without distinguishing words. The decree as allowed by the opinion of the full bench of the Supreme Court was as follows:

"This case came on to be further heard at this term, and was argued by counsel; and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the respondent, its agents, attorneys, and counsellors are hereby enjoined to desist and refrain:

"From using the combined words, 'Waltham watch' or 'Waltham watches,' either by themselves or in combination with other words in connection with, or in describing, advertising or selling watches or parts of watches;

"From using the word 'Waltham' in any advertisement of its watches otherwise than geographically in connection with the word 'Massachusetts' or the abbreviation 'Mass.' in giving its place of business, and are required in all advertisements hereafter issued to take precautions to distinguish the defendant from the plaintiff to the full extent of commercial practicability;

"From using the word 'Waltham,' with or without other words, on the dials of its watches; from making, selling, or disposing of watches, or parts of watches, having plates inscribed with the word 'Waltham' unless accompanied by the word 'Mass.,' and unless there is also prominently collocated with the word 'Waltham' the words 'A new watch company at Waltham, established 1885,' and unless its corporate name, whether in full or abbreviated, is printed on such plates in letters easily legible; from using the word 'Waltham' in any such way as to induce the belief that its watches are made by the plaintiff; and from doing anything to avail itself of the reputation of the plaintiff's watches to increase the sale of its own.

"This injunction shall not apply to inscriptions now on the plates and dials of watches heretofore sold and delivered in the ordinary course of business by the defendant to bona fide purchasers, nor to the plates of watches heretofore finished by the defendant so far as to be fitted, but not sold and delivered, a sworn list of which last named watches, with the numbers thereof, shall be filed with the court within two weeks, and quarterly returns of sales thereof shall be returned to the court under oath."

Ware. In February, J. T. Wood Co., boots and shoes, absorbed the plant of McIntosh & Co., West Brookfield; deal completed in March; new addition, 40 x 40 feet, begun to accommodate machinery; completed in May; removal of machinery from West Brookfield begun; finished in June and West Brookfield factory shut down permanently. *July.* C. A. Stevens & Co. shut down its woollen mill until Sept. 4. *December.* Geo. H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. completed restoration of rate of wages paid in 1893. — Geo. F. Brown sold his tallow rendering business to Ware Beef Co.

Wareham. In May, Tremont Nail Co. advanced wages; steel plant, which had been shut down for about a year, started up with increased force.

Warren. In January, Sayles & Jenks Manufacturing Co., woollen goods, started up after being shut down since Nov. 19, 1898; in July, increased wages; in August, card room damaged by fire; in November, weavers struck owing to dissatisfaction with pay and work; later, differences adjusted. *February.* Bradford Yarn Mills started up after a shutdown of several weeks; in March, picker room damaged by fire; in June, storehouse destroyed by fire. — Warren Steam Pump Works completed its pattern room and removed from its temporary quarters in the Slater Engine Co.'s buildings; in March, began erection of new boiler house. — Thorndike Co. started its No. 2 mill; new elevator installed in No. 1 mill; 2 wheels added to No. 2 mill and work begun on storage sheds; in April, increased wages; completed storage sheds and repaired looms in No. 3 mill; in May, added new drying machine; in June, added another story to main building; No. 3 mill shut down on account of water from the canal running into an excavation for a new

engine house; in July, added new engine to No. 2 mill; in October, foundation begun for new storehouse for No. 2 mill; No. 1 mill shut down temporarily on account of accident to machinery; in November, No. 2 mill ran nights; later, engine disabled and mill shut down temporarily; dyehouse, machine, and other shops equipped with electric lights; in December, increased wages. *March.* Torkelson Manufacturing Co., firearms, increased force and put in operation a new nickel-plating plant. — Warren Specialty Manufacturing Co. contracted to manufacture the Crown electric water heater. *April.* Slater Engine Co. ran nights. *August.* Warren Cotton Mills Corporation filed petition for dissolution.

Watertown. In March, Hollingsworth & Whitney Co. sold to Union Bag & Paper Co. *July.* Hood Rubber Co. started up after a temporary shutdown; in December, increased capital stock to \$100,000; in December, again increased capital stock, \$100,000. — Watertown Arsenal started up after a two weeks' shutdown during which an enlargement of plant was made and new engine installed.

Wayland. In July, Cochituate Shoe Co. formed to manufacture shoes.

Webster. In January, H. N. Slater Manufacturing Co. added 2 new boilers; in April, increased wages; in May, shut down for repairs; in August, carding and electric equipment damaged by lightning; later, changed over looms in new mill; in November, shut down owing to low water; in December, cambric works damaged by fire; increased wages. *February.* A. J. Bates & Co., shoes, shut down on account of accident to machinery; in November, the McKay sewers struck against reduction in wages. *March.* Joel Goddard & Co., sashes and blinds, resumed operations after a shutdown of 18 months. *April.* L. D. Perry, woollen yarn, ran portion of machinery nights; in August, discontinued night work; in November, shut down on account of low water. *May.* Strike occurred among laborers laying tracks for Worcester & Webster Street Railway Co. *June.* James Manning of Worcester bought the Webster Dye Works.

August. Horatio N. Slater of H. N. Slater Manufacturing Co. died, aged 65 years. Mr. Slater had always been connected with the large Slater establishments in Webster, and upon the death of the elder H. N. Slater, 11 years ago, assumed control of the entire business. The mills were originally established by Samuel Slater, who came from England in 1789, and was the first man in the United States to successfully manufacture cotton goods. The mills now in existence are for the manufacture of both cotton and woollen goods. The first mill was built by Samuel Slater in 1812, while from time to time, others have been built and additions and alterations made. The most recent was a new brick cotton mill at the North Village, built two years ago and fully equipped with modern machinery. The Slater Woollen Company, the most important of the plants situated at the South Village, was incorporated in 1865 with a capital of \$500,000. It contains 50 sets of cards and 17,000 spindles, employing about 900 hands. The products are broadcloth flannels, doeskin, and uniform cloth. The cotton mills at the North Village and cambric works at East Village furnish employment for about 800 persons. At the former plant Mr. Slater had recently added two new mills. These mills produce cotton piece goods, silesias, cambrics, and calicoes. As a result of some difficulty with the New York and New England Railroad, the elder Mr. Slater built a branch railroad 11 miles in length from Webster to the main line of the Boston and Albany Railroad, which has for the past 15 years been operated by that railroad company and has sidetracks and conveniences to the North and East village mills. Columbia block, containing the Slater New York store, was a later enterprise. The taxable value of the Slater interests in Webster was \$595,300. The first public water works in Webster were established by the Slater family and later absorbed by the town system. *December.* Chas. E. Brown, retired shoe manufacturer, died at Boston, aged 73 years.

Wellesley. In January, engine and boiler house of Charles River Paper Co. (Dillingham & Wiswall), damaged by fire; not operated again during the year. *April.* Portion of plant of Billings, Clapp, & Co. destroyed by explosion of gun cotton; business removed to Rhode Island.

Westborough. In May, box factory of F. V. Bartlett & Co. damaged by fire. *June.* American Saddle Co. and L. R. Bates ran on short time. — Gould & Walker, shoes, added new blower to finishing room. *October.* J. A. Atwood, bicycles, sold to S. A. Sawtelle. *November.* Gould & Walker dissolved; Walker & Dunning continued. — During the year, Hunt Manufacturing Co. and American Saddle Co. absorbed by the American Bicycle Co.

West Boylston. In April, West Boylston Manufacturing Co. increased wages; in June, purchased Williston Mills at Easthampton and moved to that town; capital stock increased \$100,000; local mill ran nights during month. — Geo. F. Howe of Howe, Morton, & Lovell, shoes, died, aged 74 years. *May.* Metropolitan Water Board granted extension of time to Clarendon Mills and West Boylston Manufacturing Co. for removal of plants. *June.* Samuel R. Warfield, retired cotton yarn manufacturer, died. *September.* Clarendon Mills began moving machinery to West Peterborough, N. H. *October.* L. M. Harris Manufacturing Co. sold plant to Metropolitan Water Board for \$125,000; company started in 1845 and had carried on business here ever since.

West Bridgewater. In December, Charles E. Tisdale, shoe manufacturer, died, aged 46 years.

West Brookfield. In January, McIntosh & Co., shoes, shut down for stock taking; announced reduction of wages when business should be resumed; in February, started up temporarily; stockholders of Quaboag Building Association, owners of the factory building, voted not to allow firm free rental of the property, the company having asked this concession in order to continue in business; in March, business absorbed by J. T. Woods Co. of Ware and machinery, etc., removed to that town; meanwhile, the bottomers, edge-trimmers, lasters, and McKay stitchers struck work, demanding an increase in pay; adjusted temporarily, treers then struck and their troubles were adjusted; in June, factory shut down and all work transferred to Ware. — Olmstead-Quaboag Corset Co. reduced wages; in May, increased force; in August, shut down for stock taking.

Westfield. In February, Vitrified Wheel Co. reduced capital stock to \$53,300. *April.* J. B. Laughton & Co., color pads, moved to larger quarters. *August.* Textile Manufacturing Co. began erection of new factory, 43 x 236 feet, 4 stories. *October.* W. Warren Thread Co. increased capital stock \$50,000; new power house completed, engine added, and new plant begun, portion of which was to be occupied by Westfield Braid Co., who closed its Becket plant and moved machinery here. — Pomeroy & Van Deusen and Searle Whip Co. moved to larger quarters. *November.* H. B. Smith Co. began addition to foundry, 46 x 150 feet, 2 stories. — Vacant organ factory formerly operated by Johnson & Son sold to August Hocker. — Edwin R. Van Deusen, retired whip and cigar manufacturer, died, aged 82 years. *December.* Westfield Braid Co. ran nights. — O'Brien & Devine of the Westfield Granite & Marble Co. purchased the Herlihy property to enlarge their works. — During the year, Lozier Bicycle Co. added blacksmith shop and office to plant, and was absorbed by the American Bicycle Co. — Springdale Paper Co. made additions and was absorbed by the American Writing Paper Co.

Westford. In April, Edw. A. Moore, woollen goods manufacturer, died, aged 74 years.

West Newbury. In January, Hayden Brown of S. C. Noyes & Co., horn combs, died, aged 80 years. *April.* W. B. Chaplin, shoes, increased force; in October, shut down for a month. *September.* S. C. Noyes & Co., combs, shut down for repairs.

Weston. In February, Hook & Hastings Co., church organs, increased force; in December, increased wages.

West Springfield. In April, boiler makers employed in the Boston & Albany R.R. shops struck for more pay or shorter hours; demands granted. *June.* The Worthy grist mill destroyed by fire; this mill was over 100 years old, and although there are no records concerning its early history, it was undoubtedly started a century ago and was operated by the people for their mutual good. It was a very small beginning but was the first mill of its kind in the neighborhood. As the mill passed from hand to hand, each owner made changes, and a valuable water-power was developed. Pelletier Ashley was the earliest owner recorded. He had it 60 or more years ago. Capt. Henry Phelon and his son, Capt. Henry A. Phelon, owned it in the '40's and early '50's, when it was purchased by J. L. Worthy. Soon after, he added to it two stories, and a few years later pushed out the original part from beneath and put in new wheels and floors. Two years ago he built a new front, and last winter still further improvements were made in the mill to give it greater capacity. In the century or more of the mill's existence, it had never previously been damaged by fire. *July.* Agawam Paper Co. shut down No. 2 mill finishing room on account of low water; absorbed by the American Writing Paper Co. — Southworth Paper Co. shut down for repairs. *November.* Boston & Albany R.R. Co.'s machine shops ran nights. — During the year, Mittineague Paper Co. erected new stock house.

West Stockbridge. In April, Pomeroy Mining Co. started up its idle furnaces. *October.* Employés of Stockbridge Marble Co. struck for back pay; later, settled satisfactorily.

Weymouth. In February, Bates & Slattery, shoes, closed out. *April* M. C. Dizer & Co. and Gordon-Kiley Co., shoes, ran nights. *June.* One of the boilers of the East Weymouth Wool Scouring Co. exploded. — Slight fire occurred at fireworks factory of E. S. Hunt & Sons. *December.* Frederick E. Cook, retired shoe manufacturer, died, aged 63 years. — Abbott L. Lovell, of A. L. Lovell & Co., shoes, died; stock and fixtures of firm sold and business discontinued; no successor.

Whitman. In January, State Board of Arbitration rendered its report on the question of prices paid for lasting by the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.* Lasters objected to the decision and appealed to the Governor, who declined to interfere; lasters left the factory Feb. 3, causing a shutdown of the balance of the factory. The company also wrote the Governor who referred the letter to the Board of Arbitration which simply acknowledged its receipt as there was nothing further to be done under the circumstances. Some of the departments started up again on the 13th, and on the 16th the lasters returned on an agreement to abide by the prices fixed by the State Board for 60 days; later, settled satisfactorily; in April, shut down for stock taking; in July, occupied new office building. — L. C. Bliss & Co. changed stitching room from contract work and ran same under their own direction. — John R. Graham of Quincy purchased the Whitman electric-light plant for improvement. *September.* J. E. Whidden leased old Dunbar factory and opened machine shop. — Hardening room at David A. Gurney & Co. damaged by fire. *October.* McKay work on tack machines formerly done at Ansonia, Conn., to be done at D. B. Gurney's in the future.

Williamsburg. In February, Haydenville Manufacturing Co. increased temporary force; during month subscriptions taken to perfect reorganization of company; in March, plant sold to new company known as The Haydenville Co.; plant shut down for stock taking; in April, business reorganized and work begun on full time; in June, increased wages of molders; in July, strappers struck on account of reduction in wages; compromised.

Williamstown. In February, Boston Finishing Works shut down 2 days; in March, shut down partially on account of muddy condition of river water; in May, added new napping machine. *March.* Williamstown Manufacturing Co. added new machinery; in April, increased wages; in October, began changing over its machinery to make fancy cotton goods; in December, increased wages.

Winchendon. In February the woodenware plant of William Brown & Sons sold to a Western syndicate; in July, works shut down permanently. — Employés of the late G. N. Goodspeed, manufacturer of woodworking machinery, formed a company known as the Goodspeed Machine Co. to succeed to the business left by Mr. Goodspeed.

Winchester. In April, Willard Mfg. Co. of Boston purchased large tract of land with announced purpose of erecting a factory for the manufacture of harness. *July.* Sylvanus Elliott's Son, organ actions, sold business to S. J. Symmes. *August.* John H. Bacon, retired manufacturer of felt goods, died, aged 88 years. *November.* Beggs & Cobb began erection of addition to factory.

WOBURN. In March, new plant of the Woburn Electric Light, Heat, & Power Co. completed. *October.* Patrick Calnan, manufacturer of shoe stock, died, aged 78 years. *November.* Leather factory of Beggs & Cobb and currying shop of B. F. Kimball & Co. destroyed by fire. *December.* Rebuilding of Beggs & Cobb's factory begun. — Machine shop of F. S. Bassett destroyed by fire. During the year, the following plants absorbed by the American Hide & Leather Co.: J. P. Crane & Co., Stephen Dow & Co., E. C. Cottel & Son, James Skinner Leather Co., Middlesex Leather Co., and Watauga Tanning Co.

WORCESTER. In January, Worcester Woollen Mill Co., formerly Adriatic Woollen Mill, started up. — Rice & Hutchins moved Marlborough plant to this city and installed new lasting machines. — Parisian Wrapper Manufacturing Co. destroyed by fire; in

* See Report of Board of Arbitration and Conciliation — 1899.

March, business continued in portion of Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co.'s plant; in April, purchased tract of land for new factory. — Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. absorbed by American Steel & Wire Co.; in March, increased wages; in July, began erection of steel plant; in December, portion of plant shut down owing to low water. — Wachusett Thread Co. organized under Maine laws to oppose trust; authorized capital, \$50,000; in March, leased quarters for 3 months. — Worcester Carpet Co. ran nights; in August, shut down for repairs. *February.* Wm. Hyland & Son, mattresses, started branch factory in Fall River. — J. H. Whittle purchased shop, tools, etc., of Cleveland Machine Works. — Worcester and Globe Corset Companies refused to enter corset trust. — William Hill started a sawmill in storehouse of old Dority Mill. — Strike of molders at Prespey Pero's foundry, started in October, 1898, declared off. — Beaver Brook Manufacturing Co. shut down indefinitely. — Allen Wall Paper Co. formed; in April, new building begun, 400 x 60 feet, 4 stories. *March.* Bay State Motor Co. dissolved by order of the Court. — Crompton & Knowles Loom Works ran on full time; in June, purchased plant of Gilbert Loom Co.; in December, began erection of addition, 50 x 60 feet, 4 stories. — Worcester Wire Co. absorbed by American Steel and Wire Co.

April. Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co., leather belting, purchased tract of land for an extension of factory. — Worcester Brewing Co. sold at auction to R. F. Taylor; in May, succeeded by Worcester Brewing Corporation. — Spencer Bottling Co. moved to this city from Spencer. — John R. Scott of Uxbridge leased the Piedmont Woollen Mill; in July, started up. — Fire damaged plants of Reed & Prince Manufacturing Co. and Forehand Arms Co. — A general molders strike inaugurated, affecting every foundry or machine shop in the city in which molders were employed; 7 out of the 11 employers granted their demands; 3 ran as non-union shops, and A. B. Davidson shut down indefinitely. — Loring Coes & Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$50,000. — American Wheelock Engine Co. sold to International Power Co. of New York and machinery and stock moved to Providence, R. I. *May.* Dover Printing & Engraving Co. shut down on account of business troubles. — Draper Co. of Hopedale purchased Worcester Spinning Ring Co. — F. B. Williams and T. C. Booth organized Standard Foundry Co. and began erection of new plant; in August, began operations; in October, completed additional building. *June.* Picker room of Southgate Woollen Co. damaged by fire. — M. M. Whitman & Co., refrigerators, destroyed by fire. — L. B. Butler leased his satinnet mill to P. M. Pfaffman. — Glasgo Thread Co. absorbed by American Thread Co.; stock and machinery moved to Connecticut and local plant shut down. *July.* Worcester Optical Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$50,000; machinery and stock of Richards Manufacturing Co. of Southbridge purchased and moved to this city. — Benjamin Raboin, sausages, sold to Simpson & Martin Co. — Worcester Thread Co. started in opposition to trust.

August. Davis & Buxton Stamping Co. began manufacturing cycle trimmings, ferules, etc. — Spencer Wire Co. began erection of new wire mill, 60 x 199 feet. — Drury-Gilmour Co., perfumes, etc., retired from business; no successor. *September.* Wachusett Mills began manufacture of iron cloth used for overcoat and ulster linings, resembling in appearance common haircloth. — Powell Planer Co. began addition to main shop, 90 x 160 feet; in December, new plant dedicated at a ball given to the employés. — Morgan Spring Co. increased force. — Forehand Arms Co. increased force and ran nights. — Globe Foundry Co. damaged by fire; in November, repairs made and started up on full time. *October.* Standard Foundry Co. completed additions to plant. — Warren Machine Co. sold to Rudolph Kirschbaum, Berlin, Germany. — Samuel H. Colton sold his interest in Wright & Colton Wire Cloth Co. and retired from business. — James S. Rand, retired straw hat manufacturer, died, aged 85 years, and Frank E. Heywood, shoe manufacturer, died, aged 40 years. — T. H. Buckley began erection of new factory, 70 x 100 feet. — Norton Emery Wheel Co. began erection of addition to factory, 45 x 65 feet, 4 stories. — Persons Manufacturing Co. incorporated to manufacture saddles of all kinds; authorized capital, \$5,000. — United States Envelope Co. issued revised list increasing prices; the principal reason for the increase was given as scarcity of water. *November.* Worcester Machine Screw Co. purchased machinery of the Chapman Bone Cutter plant. — Cereal Machine Co. started addition for an oven. — Brown Woollen Co. incorporated; authorized capital, \$15,000. — J. S. Southgate, retired last manufacturer, died, aged 58 years. — Chas. G. Reed, manufacturer of carriage wheels and materials, died, aged 64 years. — Augustus S. Wilcox, retired woollen goods manufacturer, and Arthur M. Evans of Evans & Co., granite, died. *December.* Deaths during month: Wm. H. Warren of Warren Machine Co., aged 61 years; Hamilton B. Fay, retired shoe manufacturer, aged 78 years; John S. Bowler of Bowler Brewing Co., aged 41 years. — Ruddy Thread Co. absorbed by the American Thread Co.

THE STATE. As in past years, the preceding chronology has been prepared from information supplied by manufacturers, and from other sources. It includes the more important events affecting the conduct of the industrial enterprises of the Commonwealth. Returns are from 224 cities and towns as against 215 cities and towns reported in the volume for 1898.

In the following summary will be found a statement of the principal industrial events arranged by subjects and industries. The proper method of reading the table is as follows: In 1899, there were 160 instances of new firms or industries established in the several cities and towns; of these 2 were established to manufacture artisans' tools; 42 for the manufacture of boots and shoes; 5, clothing; 6, cotton goods, etc. There were 73 new buildings constructed during the year, 5 for firms engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; 10, cotton goods; 6, woollen goods, etc. Other lines may be read in a similar manner.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
New Establishments, etc.	160	Buildings Constructed during the Year.	73
Artisans' tools,	2	Agricultural implements,	1
Boots and shoes,	42	Arms and ammunition,	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	3	Artisans' tools,	1
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	3	Boots and shoes,	5
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	1
Carriages and wagons,	6	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	2
Chemical preparations (compounded),	1	Carriages and wagons,	3
Clothing,	5	Clocks and watches,	1
Cordage and twine,	1	Clothing,	2
Cotton goods,	6	Cotton goods,	10
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	1	Drugs and medicines,	1
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	1	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	2
Food preparations,	6	Fancy articles, etc.,	1
Furniture,	2	Food preparations,	1
Hosiery and knit goods,	2	Hosiery and knit goods,	2
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	3	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	2
Jewelry,	4	Jewelry,	3
Leather,	7	Leather,	3
Lumber,	2	Machines and machinery,	3
Machines and machinery,	9	Metals and metallic goods,	8
Metals and metallic goods,	12	Models, lasts, and patterns,	1
Models, lasts, and patterns,	1	Musical instruments and materials,	1
Musical instruments and materials,	2	Paper,	1
Paper,	4	Paper goods,	1
Paper goods,	2	Photographs and photographic materials,	1
Photographs and photographic materials,	1	Scientific instruments and appliances,	2
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	4	Silk and silk goods,	2
Rubber and elastic goods,	3	Stone,	3
Silk and silk goods,	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	1
Stone,	4	Woollen goods,	6
Straw and palm leaf goods,	1	Worsted goods,	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	1		
Toys and games (children's),	1	Machinery added to Plants.	175
Wooden goods,	1	Arms and ammunition,	1
Woollen goods,	14	Artisans' tools,	1
Worsted goods,	1	Boots and shoes,	19

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Machinery added to Plants — Con.		Other Additions to Plants — Con.	
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	3	Fireworks and matches,	1
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	1	Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	2
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	2	Food preparations,	2
Carpetings,	4	Hosiery and knit goods,	3
Carriages and wagons,	2	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	3
Clocks and watches,	1	Jewelry,	2
Clothing,	4	Leather,	4
Cotton goods,	57	Liquors (malt),	1
Electrical apparatus and appli- ances,	2	Lumber,	2
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	1	Machines and machinery,	10
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	3	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	11
Food preparations,	2	Musical instruments and materials,	3
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	Oils and illuminating fluids, . . .	2
Leather,	1	Paper,	11
Lumber,	1	Polishes and dressing,	1
Machines and machinery,	6	Printing, publishing, and book- binding,	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	3	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	7
Paper,	6	Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	2
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	5	Scientific instruments and appli- ances,	1
Shipbuilding,	1	Shipbuilding,	1
Silk and silk goods,	3	Silk and silk goods,	1
Stone,	1	Stone,	4
Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	2	Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	2
Wooden goods,	2	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	1
Woollen goods,	30	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . .	1
Worsted goods,	10	Woollen goods,	18
Other Additions to Plants.	178	Worsted goods,	3
Agricultural implements,	1	Addition of New Class of Product.	28
Arms and ammunition,	1	Boots and shoes,	2
Artisans' tools,	1	Clothing,	2
Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	3	Cotton goods,	5
Boots and shoes,	23	Furniture,	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	1	Machines and machinery,	6
Boxes (paper),	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	2
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	1	Paper,	2
Carpetings,	1	Printing, publishing, and book- binding,	1
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, .	1	Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	1
Clocks and watches,	2	Wooden goods,	2
Clothing,	4	Woollen goods,	4
Cordage and twine,	1	Rebuilding of Burned Fac- tories, etc.	19
Cotton goods,	31	Boots and shoes,	1
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., .	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	2
Electrical apparatus and appli- ances,	3	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	1
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	1	Carpetings,	1
Fertilizers,	1		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Rebuilding of Burned Factories, etc. — Con.		Changes from Private Firms to Corporations.	20
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	2	Artisans' tools,	1
Cotton goods,	2	Boots and shoes,	7
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	Clothing,	2
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1	Furniture,	1
Leather,	1	Hosiery and knit goods,	1
Lumber,	1	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1	Jewelry,	2
Metals and metallic goods,	1	Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1
Wooden goods,	1	Machines and machinery,	2
Woollen goods,	3	Musical instruments and materials,	1
		Worsted goods,	1
Removal to New or Larger Quarters.	43	Changes in Firms, Firm Names, etc.	64
Artisans' tools,	1	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1
Boots and shoes,	28	Boots and shoes,	33
Boxes (paper),	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	2
Carriages and wagons,	1	Clothing,	1
Clothing,	1	Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	1
Jewelry,	1	Food preparations,	3
Leather,	1	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1	Jewelry,	2
Paper,	2	Leather,	2
Paper goods,	1	Liquors (malt),	1
Polishes and dressing,	1	Machines and machinery,	3
Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	1	Metals and metallic goods,	4
Toys and games (children's),	1	Models, lasts, and patterns,	1
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	2	Polishes and dressing,	1
		Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	1
Resumption of Business after Protracted Shutdowns.	29	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1
Boots and shoes,	2	Rubber and elastic goods,	2
Building materials,	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	2
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	1	Wooden goods,	2
Clocks and watches,	1	Changes in Character of Product.	7
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	1	Boots and shoes,	1
Cordage and twine,	1	Carriages and wagons,	1
Cotton goods,	2	Leather,	1
Electroplating,	1	Liquors (malt),	1
Furniture,	1	Rubber and elastic goods,	1
Glass,	1	Woollen goods,	2
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	Changes in Character of Machinery.	12
Machines and machinery,	1	Boots and shoes,	1
Metals and metallic goods,	4	Cotton goods,	10
Stone,	1	Woollen goods,	1
Woollen goods,	10		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Consolidations of Firms and Corporations.	12	Increase in Number of Employes—Con.	
Boots and shoes,	3	Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	2	Machines and machinery, . . .	11
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	3
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	1	Musical instruments and materials, . . .	1
Musical instruments and materials, . . .	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1
Paper,	1	Stone,	3
Polishes and dressing,	1	Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	3
Saddlery and harness,	1	Woollen goods,	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . .	1		
Removals of Firms and Industries to Massachusetts from other States.	3	Reduction in Number of Employes.	5
Boots and shoes,	3	Boots and shoes,	1
Removals of Firms and Industries from Massachusetts to other States.	9	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	1
Chemical preparations (compounded),	2	Paper,	1
Clothing,	1	Stone,	1
Cotton goods,	2	Woollen goods,	1
Hosiery and knit goods,	1		
Leather,	1	Increase in Rate of Wages Paid.	425
Machines and machinery,	1	Awnings, sails, tents, etc., . . .	4
Musical instruments and materials, . . .	1	Boots and shoes,	50
Removals from one Town to Another in Massachusetts.	27	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	1
Boots and shoes,	12	Boxes (paper),	3
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	1	Carpetings,	1
Boxes (paper),	1	Clothing,	1
Carpetings,	1	Cotton goods,	175
Furniture,	1	Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	1
Leather,	2	Food preparations,	1
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1	Hosiery and knit goods,	2
Machines and machinery,	2	Machines and machinery,	2
Metals and metallic goods,	1	Metals and metallic goods,	10
Models, lasts, and patterns,	1	Musical instruments and materials, . . .	1
Musical instruments and materials, . . .	2	Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	1
Paper,	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	2
Stone,	1	Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . .	153
Increase in Number of Employes.	49	Woollen goods,	11
Arms and ammunition,	3	Worsted goods,	4
Boots and shoes,	13	Reduction in Rate of Wages Paid.	14
Carriages and wagons,	1	Boots and shoes,	8
Clocks and watches,	1	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	1
Clothing,	4	Carpetings,	1
Electroplating,	1	Clothing,	1
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	Cotton goods,	1
Jewelry,	1	Hosiery and knit goods,	1
		Musical instruments and materials, . . .	1

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Increase in Hours of Labor per Day or Week.	53	Running Overtime and Nights—Con.	
Arms and ammunition,	1	Railroad construction and equip-	
Boots and shoes,	11	ment,	1
Carriages and wagons,	4	Rubber and elastic goods,	1
Clothing,	2	Scientific instruments and appli-	
Cooking, lighting, and heating ap-		ances,	1
paratus,	1	Silk and silk goods,	1
Cotton goods,	3	Stone,	1
Electroplating,	1	Straw and palm leaf goods,	2
Leather,	1	Wooden goods,	1
Lumber,	2	Woollen goods,	53
Machines and machinery,	5	Worsted goods,	12
Metals and metallic goods,	2		
Paper,	1	Introduction of Electric	
Rubber and elastic goods,	3	Lighting and Power into	
Stone,	1	Factories, etc.	19
Woollen goods,	15	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1
		Boots and shoes,	2
Reduction in Hours of Labor per Day or Week.	1	Cotton goods,	3
Food preparations,	1	Fancy articles, etc.,	1
		Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1
Running Overtime and Nights.	230	Leather,	1
Arms and ammunition,	3	Lumber,	1
Artisans' tools,	2	Machines and machinery,	2
Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	4	Paper,	1
Boots and shoes,	19	Woollen goods,	6
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	2		
Buttons and dress trimmings,	1	Running on Short Time.	29
Carpetings,	1	Arms and ammunition,	1
Carriages and wagons,	1	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1
Clocks and watches,	1	Boots and shoes,	3
Clothing,	5	Carpetings,	1
Cotton goods,	46	Clothing,	1
Drugs and medicines,	1	Cooking, lighting, and heating ap-	
Electrical apparatus and appli-		paratus,	2
ances,	3	Cotton goods,	1
Electroplating,	1	Hosiery and knit goods,	2
Emery and sand paper and cloth,		Jewelry,	1
etc.,	1	Metals and metallic goods,	1
Fancy articles, etc.,	1	Rubber and elastic goods,	1
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	1	Silk and silk goods,	1
Hosiery and knit goods,	3	Straw and palm leaf goods,	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	4	Woollen goods,	10
Jewelry,	7	Worsted goods,	2
Leather,	1		
Machines and machinery,	24	Suspensions for Vacations.	65
Metals and metallic goods,	11	Artisans' tools,	2
Paper,	10	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1
Print works, dye works, and		Boots and shoes,	41
bleacheries,	4	Clocks and watches,	3
		Clothing,	1
		Cotton goods,	5

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Suspensions for Vacations — Con.		Suspensions Indefinite as to Duration — Con.	
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	1	Paper,	2
Leather goods,	1	Paper goods,	1
Machines and machinery, . . .	1	Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	1
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	1	Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	1
Paper,	2	Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	1
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	Wooden goods,	3
Woollen goods,	3	Woollen goods,	13
Worsted goods,	2	Worsted goods,	1
Suspensions for Stock Taking.	46	Suspensions on account of Low Water.	24
Arms and ammunition,	2	Artisans' tools,	1
Artisans' tools,	2	Cotton goods,	10
Boots and shoes,	21	Lumber,	1
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	1	Machines and machinery, . . .	1
Carpetings,	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	2
Clothing,	4	Paper,	2
Cotton goods,	1	Silk and silk goods,	1
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	1	Wooden goods,	1
Machines and machinery,	1	Woollen goods,	4
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	3	Worsted goods,	1
Paper,	3	Suspensions on account of High Water.	8
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	Cotton goods,	3
Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	1	Hosiery and knit goods,	1
Silk and silk goods,	1	Paper,	4
Woollen goods,	1	Suspensions on account of Accidents to Machinery.	78
Worsted goods,	2	Arms and ammunition,	1
Suspensions Indefinite as to Duration.	54	Boots and shoes,	12
Arms and ammunition,	1	Boxes (paper),	1
Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1	Clocks and watches,	1
Boots and shoes,	3	Clothing,	3
Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	2	Cotton goods,	43
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	1	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	1
Carpetings,	1	Leather,	1
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster, .	1	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	2
Clocks and watches,	1	Paper,	1
Clothing,	2	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	2
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	3	Shipbuilding,	1
Cotton goods,	4	Woollen goods,	7
Glass,	1	Worsted goods,	2
Hair work (animal and human), . .	1	Suspensions on account of Repairs and Improvements.	68
Leather,	2	Agricultural implements,	1
Lumber,	2	Arms and ammunition,	1
Machines and machinery,	2	Boots and shoes,	10
Metals and metallic goods,	3		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Suspensions on account of Repairs and Improvements — Con.		Suspensions on account of Retirement from Business (No Successor) — Con.	
Building materials,	1	Metals and metallic goods,	2
Carpetings,	2	Models, lasts, and patterns,	1
Clothing,	3	Paper,	1
Cotton goods,	6	Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	1
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	1	Saddlery and harness,	1
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	1	Shipbuilding,	1
Furniture,	1	Straw and palm leaf goods,	1
Hosiery and knit goods,	3	Woollen goods,	3
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	1	Worsted goods,	1
Leather,	1		
Lumber,	2	Suspensions (cause not given).	99
Machines and machinery,	2	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1
Metals and metallic goods,	4	Boots and shoes,	19
Paper,	10	Carpetings,	3
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	1	Clocks and watches,	1
Rubber and elastic goods,	1	Clothing,	2
Woollen goods,	16	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	4
		Cotton goods,	24
Suspensions for Curtailment of Production.	1	Hosiery and knit goods,	2
Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1	Jewelry,	2
		Leather,	1
Suspensions on account of Dull Trade.	13	Metals and metallic goods,	3
Boots and shoes,	1	Musical instruments and materials,	1
Cotton goods,	1	Paper,	6
Food preparations,	1	Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	4
Hosiery and knit goods,	2	Rubber and elastic goods,	1
Leather,	1	Stone,	1
Paper,	1	Woollen goods,	14
Stone,	1	Worsted goods,	10
Straw and palm leaf goods,	1		
Woollen goods,	4	Strikes and Lockouts.	299
		Artisans' tools,	1
Suspensions on account of Retirement from Business (No Successor).	65	Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	4
Artisans' tools,	2	Boots and shoes,	51
Bicycles, tricycles, etc.,	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	1
Boots and shoes,	27	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	1
Carriages and wagons,	2	Building,	46
Clothing,	2	Buttons and dress trimming,	2
Cotton goods,	7	Carpetings,	2
Fireworks and matches,	1	Clothing,	2
Food preparations,	3	Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	4
Furniture,	1	Cotton goods,	36
Jewelry,	1	Electrical apparatus and appliances,	2
Liquors (distilled),	1	Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	1
Machines and machinery,	5		

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Strikes and Lockouts—Con.		Sales of Plants in Whole or in Part—Con.	
Gas and residual products, . . .	2	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	13
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	3	Musical instruments and materials,	5
Leather,	15	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	1
Liquors (malt),	5	Paper,	3
Machines and machinery, . . .	38	Print works, dye works, and	
Metals and metallic goods, . . .	17	bleacheries,	1
Models, lasts, and patterns, . . .	1	Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	2
Paper,	2	Shipbuilding,	1
Printing, publishing, and book-		Silk and silk goods,	1
binding,	19	Stone,	2
Print works, dye works, and		Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	1
bleacheries,	1	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	1
Railroad construction and equip-		Toys and games (children's), . . .	1
ment,	2	Whips, lashes, and stocks, . . .	1
Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	2	Wooden goods,	3
Shipbuilding,	1	Woollen goods,	14
Stone,	9	Worsted goods,	3
Straw and palm leaf goods, . . .	1		
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	1	Sales of Plants to Industrial	
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars, . . .	2	Combinations.	91
Wooden goods,	1	Artisans' tools,	3
Woollen goods,	17	Bicycles, tricycles, etc., . . .	4
Worsted goods,	7	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	1
Sales of Plants in Whole or		Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	4
in Part.	137	Cotton goods,	12
Agricultural implements, . . .	1	Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	1
Artisans' tools,	4	Leather,	10
Bicycles, tricycles, etc., . . .	3	Liquors (malt),	4
Boots and shoes,	23	Machines and machinery, . . .	6
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	5	Metals and metallic goods, . . .	4
Brooms, brushes, and mops, . . .	1	Paper,	25
Building materials,	1	Rubber and elastic goods, . . .	2
Buttons and dress trimmings, . . .	1	Wooden goods,	1
Carriages and wagons,	2	Woollen goods,	14
Clothing,	5		
Cotton goods,	11	Fires during the Year.	275
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc., .	1	Agricultural implements, . . .	1
Electrical apparatus and appli-		Arms and ammunition,	1
cances,	2	Artisans' tools,	1
Electroplating,	1	Bicycles, tricycles, etc., . . .	5
Fancy articles, etc.,	1	Boots and shoes,	36
Flax, hemp, and jute goods, . . .	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc., . . .	9
Food preparations,	5	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe, . . .	3
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	Building,	1
Leather,	4	Building materials,	1
Leather goods,	1	Carpetings,	3
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated		Carriages and wagons,	6
beverages,	1	Chemical preparations (com-	
Liquors (malt),	1	pounded),	1
Machines and machinery, . . .	8	Clothing,	7

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number
Fires during the Year—Con.		Plants damaged by Explosions.	5
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	5	Arms and ammunition,	2
Cordage and twine,	2	Chemical preparations (compounded),	1
Cotton goods,	34	Liquors (malt),	1
Crayons, pencils, crucibles, etc.,	1	Woollen goods,	1
Drugs and medicines,	1		
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	4	Deaths of Manufacturers.	111
Electroplating,	2	Agricultural implements,	1
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	2	Artisans' tools,	3
Fancy articles, etc.,	2	Boots and shoes,	33
Fireworks and matches,	1	Boxes, barrels, kegs, etc.,	2
Food preparations,	6	Boxes (paper),	1
Furniture,	13	Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	1
Gas and residual products,	1	Brooms, brushes, and mops,	1
Glass,	1	Building materials,	1
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	1	Carriages and wagons,	2
Hosiery and knit goods,	2	Clothing,	1
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	2	Cordage and twine,	2
Leather,	6	Cotton goods,	7
Leather goods,	1	Furniture,	2
Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1	Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods,	2
Lumber,	11	Jewelry,	2
Machines and machinery,	13	Leather,	3
Metals and metallic goods,	23	Leather goods,	1
Models, lasts, and patterns,	2	Liquors (bottled) and carbonated beverages,	1
Musical instruments and materials,	3	Liquors (malt),	2
Oils and illuminating fluids,	1	Machines and machinery,	7
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	2	Metals and metallic goods,	3
Paper,	4	Models, lasts, and patterns,	2
Polishes and dressing,	1	Musical instruments and materials,	3
Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	5	Oils and illuminating fluids,	1
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	2	Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	1
Scientific instruments and appliances,	1	Paper,	3
Silk and silk goods,	1	Printing, publishing, and book-binding,	2
Sporting and athletic goods,	2	Railroad construction and equipment,	1
Stone,	1	Rubber and elastic goods,	1
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	2	Silk and silk goods,	1
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	3	Stone,	3
Wooden goods,	11	Straw and palm leaf goods,	1
Woollen goods,	24	Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	2
		Whips, lashes, and stocks,	1
		Woollen goods,	11

Corporations and Capital Stock.

In the following table, the number of new corporations formed is shown, together with the amount of capital authorized by their charters; also the increases in capital stock; and the decreases in capital stock, classified by industries:

SUBJECTS AND INDUSTRIES.	Number	Amount of authorized Capital
New Corporations.	47	\$5,721,000
Boots and shoes,	6	225,000
Carriages and wagons,	2	1,150,000
Cotton goods,	6	825,000
Flax, hemp, and jute goods,	1	20,000
Glass,	2	100,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	4	487,000
Leather,	3	125,000
Liquors (malt),	1	100,000
Machines and machinery,	6	1,076,000
Metals and metallic goods,	5	168,000
Paper,	1	5,000
Print works, dye works, and bleacherles,	1	40,000
Rubber and elastic goods,	1	500,000
Saddlery and harness,	1	5,000
Scientific instruments and appliances,	2	150,000
Silk and silk goods,	1	130,000
Woollen goods,	4	615,000
Increases in Capital Stock.	20	\$4,225,500
Boots and shoes,	2	30,000
Clocks and watches,	1	1,000,000
Cotton goods,	11	2,653,000
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	100,000
Rubber and elastic goods,	1	200,000
Saddlery and harness,	1	10,000
Scientific instruments and appliances,	1	7,500
Silk and silk goods,	1	200,000
Woollen goods,	1	25,000
Decreases in Capital Stock.	7	\$1,110,800
Cotton goods,	5	907,500
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	1	53,300
Hosiery and knit goods,	1	150,000

Recapitulation. 1898, 1899.

In the following table we bring forward the subjects shown in the two preceding presentations in comparison with similar data contained in the Chronology for 1898:

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW FIRMS, BUILDINGS, SUSPENSIONS, FIRES, ETC.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.	
	1898	1899
New establishments, etc.,	90	160
Buildings constructed during the year,	23	73
Machinery added to plants,	175	175

Recapitulation. 1898, 1899 — Concluded.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW FIRMS, BUILDINGS, SUSPENSIONS, FIRES, ETC.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.	
	1898	1899
Other additions to plants,	117	178
Addition of new class of product to manufacture,	16	28
Rebuilding of burned factories, etc.,	10	19
Removals to new or larger quarters,	31	43
Resumption of business after protracted shutdown,	57	29
Changes from private firms to corporations,	45	20
Changes in firms, firm names, etc.,	224	64
Changes in character of product,	3	7
Changes in character of machinery,	1	12
Consolidations of firms and corporations,	21	12
Removals of firms and industries to Massachusetts from other States,	5	3
Removal of firms and industries from Massachusetts to other States,	18	9
Removals from one town to another in Massachusetts,	34	27
Increase in number of employés,	29	49
Reduction in number of employés,	27	5
Increase in rate of wages paid,	6	425
Reduction in rate of wages paid,	52	14
Increase in hours of labor per day or week,	1	53
Reduction in hours of labor per day or week,	3	1
Running overtime and nights,	104	230
Introduction of electric lighting and power into factories, etc.,	10	19
Running on short time,	53	29
Suspensions for vacations,	11	65
Suspensions for stock taking,	32	46
Suspensions indefinite as to duration,	55	54
Suspensions on account of low water,	1	24
Suspensions on account of high water,	1	8
Suspensions on account of accidents to machinery,	8	78
Suspensions on account of repairs and improvements,	46	68
Suspensions for curtailment of production,	22	1
Suspensions on account of dull trade,	27	13
Suspensions on account of retirement from business (no successor),	46	65
Suspensions (cause not given),	83	99
Strikes and lockouts,	131	299
Sales of plants in whole or in part,	29	137
Sales of plants to industrial combinations,	12	91
Fires during the year,	172	275
Plants damaged by explosions,	8	5
Deaths of manufacturers,	120	111
New corporations,	52	47
Amount of authorized capital,	\$5,510,700	\$5,721,000
Increases in capital stock,	8	20
Amount of increase,	-	\$4,225,500
Decreases in capital stock,	4	7
Amount of decrease,	-	\$1,110,800
Net increase of capital stock,	-	\$3,114,700

INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS.

In the following table, we reproduce, as a matter of record, the annual dividends paid in certain manufacturing corporations doing business in this Commonwealth as compiled by Joseph G. Martin of Boston. Comparison is made between the rates paid in 1898 and 1899.

Dividends.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS		NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS	
	1898	1899		1898	1899
Acushnet Mill Corporation, .	12	16	Granite Mills,	1	6
American Glue Co. (pref.), .	8	8	Grinnell M'f'g Corporation, .	6	10
American Linen Co., . . .	1	4¼	Hamilton Manufacturing Co.,	2	4½
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (pref.),	0	5¼	Hamilton Woollen Co., . . .	0	1
Am. Sugar Refinery Co., .	12	12	Hargraves Mills,	6	6
Am. Sugar Refinery Co.			Hathaway M'f'g Co., . . .	10	10
(pref.),	7	7	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield		
Am. Waltham Watch Co., .	6	*9	Co. (pref.),	4	4
Am. Woollen Co. (pref.), .	—	3½	Holyoke Water Power Co., .	10	10
Appleton Co.,	3	6	International Paper Co., .	1	2
Arlington Mills,	6	6	International Paper Co.		
Ashton Valve Co.,	6	7	(pref.),	3	6
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.,	1½	6	Kerr Thread Mills,	6	0
Barnard Manufacturing Co.,	0	3¼	King Philip Mills,	4½	7½
Bay State Brick Co., . . .	6	3	Lancaster Mills,	7	8
Boott Cotton Mills,	2	3	Laurel Lake Mills,	0	3¾
Border City M'f'g Co., . . .	4	6	Lawrence M'f'g Co., . . .	6	6
Boston Belting Co.,	8	8	Lowell Bleachery,	2	4
Boston Duck Co.,	8	8	Lowell Hosiery Co.,	4	4
Boston Lead M'f'g Co., . . .	6	3	Lowell Machine Shops, . . .	6	9
Boston Woven Hose & Rub-			Lowell Manufacturing Co., .	†—	†—
ber Co. (pref.),	0	3	Lyman Mills,	0	4
Bowker Fertilizer Co., . . .	6	7	Massachusetts Cotton Mills, .	3	6
Bristol Manufacturing Co., .	0	4½	Mechanics Mills,	0	5
Chace Mills,	0	6	Merchants M'f'g Co., . . .	0	1
Chapman Valve Co.,	12	12	Merrimack Chemical Co., .	0	7
Chicopee Manufacturing Co.,	3	6	Merrimac M'f'g Co., . . .	3	6
City Manufacturing Co., . . .	3	6¾	Middlesex Co.,	6	6
Conanicut Mills,	0	6	Morse Twist Drill & Machine		
Cordis Mills,	10	10	Co.,	\$—	\$—
Cornell Mills,	5	†12½	Narragansett Mills,	1	5
Dartmouth Mills,	0	4½	National Biscuit Co., . . .	0	1
Davol Mills,	4	5½	National Biscuit Co. (pref.),	5¼	7
Diamond Match Co.,	10	10	National Lead Co.,	1	1
Dwight Manufacturing Co.,	9	10	National Lead Co. (pref.), .	7	7
Everett Mills,	4	5	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.,	0	2
Fisher Manufacturing Co., .	4	5	New Bedford Copper Co., .	6	6
Flint Mills,	4	6	New Bedford Cordage Co., .	4½	6
Globe Buffer Co.,	8	8	New England Piano Co., .	0	3
Globe Yarn Mills,	0	1½	Osborn Mills,	0	5

* Also 16¾ stock dividend Oct. 12, when capital stock was increased \$1,000,000.

† 5 of this, extra.

‡ \$40 per share in 1898, \$25, in 1899.

§ \$8 per share in 1898 and 1899.

Dividends—Concluded.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS		NAMES OF COMPANIES.	RATE OF DIVIDENDS	
	1898	1899		1898	1899
Otis Co.,	8	10	Shaw Stocking Co.,	6	6
Pacific Mills,	10	10	Shove Mills,	0	2½
Parker Mills,	5	5¾	Stafford Mills,	4	*14
Pierce M'f'g Corporation, .	4¼	7	Stevens Manufacturing Co., .	0	8
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.,	0	4½	Tecumseh Mills,	0	5
Potomska Mills Corporation,	0	5	Thorndike Co.,	8	8
Putnam Nail Co.,	8	5	Tremont & Suffolk Mills, .	6	17
Reece Button Hole Machine Co.,	13	12	Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory,	11	18
Revere Rubber Co.,	4	4	Union Bag & Paper Co. (pref.),	0	3½
Reversible Collar Co., . . .	10	10	Union Cotton M'f'g Co., . .	6	8½
Richard Borden M'f'g Co., .	3	7½	U. S. Envelope Co. (pref.), .	2	7
Robeson Mills,	0	3	Wampanoag Mills,	0	6
Saco & Pettee Machine Co., .	6	6	Wamsutta Mills,	4½	6
Sagamore M'f'g Co.,	0	5½	Weetamoe Mills,	0	4½
Sanford Spinning Co., . . .	2	5½	Whitman Mills,	0	6
Seaconnet Mills,	3½	6			

* 6½ of this, extra.

† 33½ extra dividend Oct. 27, when capital stock was increased \$500,000.

STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS.

In the following table is shown the highest and lowest stock price quotations for 1898 and 1899 for such sales as were made of industrial stock listed by the Boston Stock Exchange, together with the amount of capital stock on January 1, 1900, and the par value of stock. The figures were compiled by Joseph G. Martin of Boston.

Stock Price Quotations.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1900	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1898		1899	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
American Linen Co.,	\$800,000	\$100	*102½	-	108	90
American Soda Fountain Co. (com.),	1,250,000	100	10	2	5	-
Am. Soda Fountain Co. (1st pref.), .	1,250,000	100	50	50	52	43
Am. Soda Fountain Co. (2d pref.), .	1,250,000	100	-	-	9	-
American Sugar Refinery Co., . . .	36,968,000	100	146⅞	107¾	186	114⅞
Am. Sugar Refinery Co. (pref.), . .	36,968,000	100	116¼	103	122	110½
American Waltham Watch Co., . . .	4,000,000	100	120	109	175	120
American Woollen Co.,	25,000,000	100	-	-	26¼	19
American Woollen Co. (pref.), . . .	16,000,000	100	-	-	100	75
Appleton Co.,	450,000	100	290	100	106	101
Arkwright Mills,	450,000	100	-	-	*92½	-
Arlington Mills,	2,500,000	100	107¼	100	106¼	100
Atlantic Mills,	1,000,000	100	50⅞	38	65	44

* Only sale.

Stock Price Quotations — Continued.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1900	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1898		1899	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Barnaby Manufacturing Co., . . .	\$400,000	\$100	70	50	90	70
Barnard Manufacturing Co., . . .	495,000	100	85	65	100	77½
Boott Cotton Mills,	1,200,000	1,000	900	700	822½	700
Border City Manufacturing Co., . .	1,000,000	100	110	85	147½	105
Boston Belting Co.,	1,000,000	100	190½	172	210¼	185
Boston Duck Co.,	350,000	700	797½	750	975	860
Boston Manufacturing Co.,	800,000	1,000	460	400	462½	447½
Bowker Fertilizer Co.,	1,000,000	100	90	82	122	91
Chace Mills,	750,000	100	102½	90	110	95
Chicopee Manufacturing Co., . . .	1,000,000	100	70¼	49¾	95½	77¾
Cornell Mills,	400,000	100	107½	92	130	100
Corr Manufacturing Co.,	500,000	100	—	—	*87½	—
Davol Mills,	400,000	100	100	85	110	100
Dwight Manufacturing Co.,	1,200,000	500	797½	760	957½	852½
Everett Mills,	800,000	100	70	55	97	73¼
Flint Mills,	580,000	100	100	90	110	95
Globe Yarn Mills,	1,200,000	100	84	65	90	65
Granite Mills,	1,000,000	100	110	70	110	95
Grinnell M'fg Corporation,	800,000	100	*142½	—	*185	—
Hamilton Manufacturing Co., . . .	1,800,000	1,000	680	617½	855	657½
Hamilton Woollen Co.,	1,000,000	100	40½	39½	51¼	40
Hargraves Mills,	800,000	100	100	97½	110	100
Holyoke Water Power Co.,	1,200,000	100	300	290	—	—
King Philip Mills,	1,000,000	100	100	85	135	102½
Lancaster Mills,	1,200,000	400	382	255	451¼	425
Laurel Lake Mills,	300,000	100	*98	—	122	35
Lawrence Manufacturing Co., . . .	750,000	100	107¼	100	127¼	108½
Lowell Bleachery,	400,000	100	90	75	82¼	75¼
Lowell Hosiery Co.,	200,000	100	*76½	—	86¼	85¾
Lowell Machine Shops,	900,000	500	670	600	800	651¼
Lowell Manufacturing Co.,	2,000,000	690	537½	475	602½	520
Lyman Mills,	1,470,000	100	60	46¾	71½	52¼
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, . . .	1,800,000	100	82¾	76	106¼	90½
Mechanics Mills,	750,000	100	90	65	90	70
Merchants Manufacturing Co., . . .	800,000	100	110	75	105	75
Merrimack Chemical Co.,	600,000	50	—	—	52¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing Co., . . .	2,500,000	1,000	950	865	1,170	965
Middlesex Co.,	750,000	100	120	115	118¼	115
Narragansett Mills,	400,000	100	104	90	108	90
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., . . .	1,500,000	100	51	40	71	51¾
New England Cotton Yarn Co. (pref.),	5,000,000	100	—	—	107½	101
Osborn Mills,	600,000	100	112½	93½	110½	90
Otis Co.,	800,000	1,000	1,607½	1,500	1,830	1,640
Pacific Mills,	2,500,000	1,000	2,000	1,850	2,225	2,000
Parker Mills,	800,000	100	101½	100	110	100
Pocasset Manufacturing Co., . . .	600,000	100	*120	—	117½	107
Potomska Mills Corporation, . . .	1,200,000	100	—	—	*90	*85¼
Putnam Nail Co.,	300,000	100	104	100	†101¾	—
Reece Button Hole Machine Co., . .	1,000,000	10	17	8¾	14	11

* Only sale.

† One share.

Stock Price Quotations — Concluded.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Capital Stock, Jan. 1, 1900	Par Value of Stock	STOCK PRICE QUOTATIONS			
			1898		1899	
			Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co.,	\$800,000	\$100	106	95	121	105
Robeson Mills,	78,000	100	*72	-	*72	-
Saco & Pettee Machine Co., . .	800,000	100	*85½	-	-	-
Sagamore Manufacturing Co., . .	900,000	100	107½	80	117½	98
Sanford Spinning Co.,	500,000	100	93	85	*97½	-
Seaconnet Mills,	600,000	100	100	88½	105	100
Shaw Stocking Co.,	360,000	100	125	125	120¼	119
Shove Mills,	550,000	100	100	85	105	85
Slade Mills,	200,000	100	50	10	102½	100
Stafford Mills,	1,000,000	100	105	90	116½	105
Tecumseh Mill,	500,000	100	105	90	117½	90
Thorndike Co.,	450,000	1,000	1,040	1,000	1,075	1,037½
Tremont & Suffolk Mills,	2,000,000	100	133¼	125¼	140	134
Troy Cotton & Woollen Manufactory,	300,000	500	1,250	910	1,225	1,100
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., .	750,000	100	145	130	200	137½
Wamsutta Mills,	3,000,000	100	85¼	77¼	110¼	95¼
Wampanoag Mills,	750,000	100	105	92½	107½	92½
Wason Manufacturing Co.,	300,000	100	-	-	*75½	-
Weetamoe Mills,	550,000	100	62½	35	67½	55

* Only sale.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The number of commercial failures in Massachusetts in 1899 was 943 as against 1,003 in 1898, a decrease of 5.98 per cent in the later year. Of these, 355 were failures of manufacturing establishments in 1899, an increase over 1898 of 13.06 per cent. Notwithstanding the increase in number of failures, there was a shrinkage in total liabilities in 1899 of \$5,774,493, or 52.36 per cent as compared with the year 1898.

The data presented in the following tables were supplied by R. G. Dun & Co. of New York. The first table exhibits the number of failures from 1893 to 1899, classified as manufacturing, trading, and other commercial failures.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL FAILURES			
	Manufact- uring	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893,	356	718	14	1,088
1894,	285	546	5	836
1895,	283	270	9	567
1896,	299	563	19	881
1897,	301	605	18	924
1898,	314	674	15	1,003
1899,	355	555	33	943

The second table exhibits the liabilities of the establishments noted in the preceding table, under the same classification.

YEARS.	CLASSIFIED FAILURES—LIABILITIES			
	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893,	\$9,594,092	\$12,629,179	\$485,060	\$22,708,331
1894,	7,219,977	9,014,919	232,735	16,467,631
1895,	5,376,080	4,849,891	716,667	10,942,638
1896,	9,044,924	6,898,372	164,533	16,107,829
1897,	13,202,944	5,740,421	816,046	19,759,411
1898,	11,029,392	6,449,165	74,366	17,552,923
1899,	5,254,899	10,071,111	430,201	15,756,211

In the third table we show the average amount of liabilities per failure for the years 1893 to 1899.

YEARS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES PER FAILURE			
	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893,	\$26,950	\$17,589	\$34,647	\$20,872
1894,	25,333	16,511	46,547	19,698
1895,	18,667	17,963	79,630	19,299
1896,	30,251	12,253	8,660	18,284
1897,	43,864	9,488	45,336	21,385
1898,	35,125	9,568	4,958	17,500
1899,	14,803	18,146	13,036	16,709

From this table it is seen that the average amount of liabilities for each failure in manufacturing was smaller in 1899 than in any other year since 1893, while the average in trading reached the highest point since that year. The relative proportions of the liabilities in manufacturing, trading, and other failures of the total are shown in the next table.

YEARS.	PROPORTION OF CLASSIFIED LIABILITIES OF TOTAL LIABILITIES			
	Manufacturing	Trading	Other Commercial	Totals
1893,	42.25	55.61	2.14	100.00
1894,	43.85	54.74	1.41	100.00
1895,	49.13	44.32	6.55	100.00
1896,	56.15	42.83	1.02	100.00
1897,	66.82	29.05	4.13	100.00
1898,	62.84	36.74	0.42	100.00
1899,	33.35	63.92	2.73	100.00

Of the total amount of liabilities in all failures in 1899 in Massachusetts, one-third were among manufacturing establishments and slightly over six-tenths among those engaged in trading. The liabilities of the establishments included in the other section are small in comparison with those of the first two named. So far as manufacturing failures were concerned it is apparent that the financial loss was less in 1899 than in any other of the past seven years. The next table exhibits the proportion of assets of liabilities in all failures considered.

YEARS.	PROPORTION OF ASSETS OF LIABILITIES—TOTAL COMMERCIAL FAILURES		
	Assets	Liabilities	Percentages
1893,	\$12,649,296	\$22,708,331	55.70
1894,	6,861,021	16,467,631	41.66
1895,	4,342,003	10,942,638	39.68
1896,	8,738,546	16,107,829	54.25
1897,	13,951,470	19,759,411	70.61
1898,	11,384,683	17,552,923	64.86
1899,	8,656,581	15,756,211	54.94

The following summary from *Dun's Review* is of historical interest in connection with this subject: "The Massachusetts manufacturing defaults, in spite of the influence of the Squire collapse, were the smallest in any year, as were those of the other New England States, of New York, of the Middle States, and it may be added of the Central States. The same disaster swelled trading defaults by \$3,920,000 in five provision failures, besides two banks, with liabilities of about \$13,500,000, and two brokerage firms for \$250,000. In New York, the manufacturing failures were only about a quarter of those in two years of the previous five, and not half those of two other years, while the trading failures were also much less than half those of four previous years; but in brokerage the liabilities were nearly as large as in two other years, and in banking larger than in any previous year. But, in other Middle States, manufacturing and trading liabilities presented the same bright contrast, while in both other lines the failures would have been almost nothing but for that of a single large stock concern at Philadelphia wrecked by crime, and in no way caused by business conditions. It may be added that the Central States also showed trading defaults from \$3,000,000 to \$11,000,000 smaller than in any previous year, though some brokerage and promoting failures at Chicago, swelled the 'other commercial' defaults above the returns of previous years except one. The bare account of the aggregate of defaulted liabilities gives but a partial conception of the relation of failures to the commercial world. The average of defaulted liabilities per firm is a test which serves better than most to show how the defaults compare with the extension of business, but this year that average is for the first time less than \$80, the lowest in any previous year having been \$93.63 in 1880. A much better test is the ratio of defaults to actual payments in solvent business through the clearing houses. Here the ratio for 1899 is less than \$1 per one thousand, namely, only 97 cents, the lowest by more than a fifth ever reported in any year, and the lowest ever reported until this year in any quarter, save the third quarter of 1881. . . . It is well here to say that the failures for \$100,000 or more were only 34.7 per cent of the aggregate last year, 38.9 per cent in 1898, and 35.0 per cent in 1897, but 43.6 per cent in the bad year 1896, 42.2 per cent in 1895, and 38.3 per cent in 1894."

INDUSTRIAL COMBINATIONS.

During the year 1899, as shown on page 53, there were 91 instances of the transfer of plants to industrial combinations. Fourteen industries are represented, and in them occurred the consolidations which are noted below. As a matter of historical interest we have included in this review one or two combinations of firms, etc., outside of the Commonwealth, which, while not affecting any of our local establishments at present, may eventually control the allied Massachusetts concerns. We have also included a report on the attempt to form a print cloth combination, as the matter may again be brought forward, and it will be of interest to retain in permanent form the prices offered in 1899.

Bicycles.

A combination was organized in New York on July 19, 1899, known as the American Bicycle Co., and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital of \$40,000,000 of which \$10,000,000 was 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$20,000,000 common stock, and \$10,000,000 five per cent sinking fund gold debenture bonds, redeemable at the rate of \$250,000 per annum at 105. The manufacturers entering the combination were to receive for their plants, 30 per cent cash, 30 per cent preferred stock, and 50 per cent common stock, making 110 per cent in all, and were also privileged to subscribe for debenture bonds at 92½ per cent. The new company absorbed the properties and businesses of the following manufacturers of bicycles and bicycle parts, comprising nearly 60 per cent of the bicycle manufacturers of the United States and Canada:

Massachusetts.

H. A. Lozier & Co., Westfield; (with works at Thompsonville, Conn.; and Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio).

Lamb Manufacturing Co., Chicopee Falls.

American Saddle Co., Westborough, (and at Reading, Pa., Detroit, Mich.; and Cleveland, Elyria, and Canton, Ohio. This company had previously absorbed the Hunt Manufacturing Co., makers of bicycle saddles at Westborough, Mass.).

Connecticut.

Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford.

Hartford Cycle Co., Hartford.

Hartford Rubber Works, Hartford.

New York.

Buffalo Cycle Manufacturing Co., Buffalo.

North Buffalo Wheel Co., Buffalo.

Nuttall Manufacturing Co., Nyack.

E. C. Stearns & Co. (and works at Toronto, Can.), Syracuse.

Barnes Cycle Co., Syracuse.

Syracuse Cycle Co., Syracuse.

Pennsylvania.

Black Manufacturing Co., Erie.

Acme Manufacturing Co., Reading.

Maryland.

Crawford Manufacturing Co., Hagerstown. *

Ohio.

Shelby Cycle Manufacturing Co., Shelby.

Columbus Bicycle Co., Columbus.

Geneva Cycle Co., Geneva.

Viking Manufacturing Co., Toledo.

Fay Manufacturing Co., Elyria.

Colton Cycle Co., Toledo.

Cleveland Machine Screw Co. (steel ball and stamping department only), Cleveland.

White Sewing Machine Co. (bicycle and pedal department only), Cleveland.

Illinois.

Gormully & Jeffery Co., Chicago.

Western Wheel Works, Chicago.

Monarch Cycle Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

A. Featherstone & Co., Chicago.

Ames & Frost Co., Chicago.

Fanning Cycle Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

Geo. L. Thompson Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

Hart & Cooley Manufacturing Co., Chicago.

Illinois — Concluded.

H. A. Christy & Co. (and plants at Paris, France, and Walkersville, Canada),	Chicago.
Stover Bicycle Manufacturing Co.,	Freeport.
Peoria Rubber & Manufacturing Co.,	Peoria.

Indiana.

Indiana Bicycle Co.,	Indianapolis.
Indianapolis Rubber Co.,	Indianapolis.
Indiana Novelty Manufacturing Co.,	Plymouth.
Indianapolis Chain & Stamping Co.,	Indianapolis.

Michigan.

Grand Rapids Cycle Co.,	Grand Rapids.
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Wisconsin.

Sterling Cycle Works,	Kenosha.
A. D. Meiselbach,	Milwaukee.
Milwaukee Engineering Co.,	Milwaukee.
Milwaukee Manufacturing Co.,	Milwaukee.
C. J. Smith & Sons Co.,	Milwaukee.

In the official statement issued by the company the announcement was made that the term "Division" would be given to each constituent company, and that the business of such companies would be conducted under supervision from the general headquarters at New York.

Bobbins and Shuttles.

On July 31, 1899, the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Co. was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capitalization of \$2,300,000, divided as follows: Common stock, \$1,200,000; seven per cent cumulative preferred stock, \$800,000; and first mortgage six per cent 20-year gold bonds, \$300,000. The following plants were purchased:

Fall River Bobbin & Shuttle Co.,	Fall River.
T. J. Hale,	Lawrence.
L. Sprague Co.,	Lawrence.
Wm. H. Parker & Sons,	Lowell.
The James Baldwin Co.,	Manchester, N. H.
Woonsocket Bobbin Co.,	Woonsocket, R. I.

Breweries.

On April 17, 1899, the Springfield Breweries Co. consolidated the plants of the Springfield Brewing Co. and Highland Brewing Co. of Springfield and the Hampden and Consumers Brewing Companies of Chicopee, having been chartered under the laws of West Virginia for this purpose. The entire business was taken as of January 1, 1899, and none of the expense of incorporation or of issuance of stock and bonds was a charge on the new company. The company started with a capitalization consisting of \$1,150,000 common stock, \$1,150,000 cumulative eight per cent preferred stock, and \$1,150,000 sinking fund six per cent gold bonds. Of this all but \$700,000 bonds, \$500,000 preferred stock, and \$200,000 common stock were retained by the persons interested. The bonds were a consolidated mortgage on the lands, buildings, and machinery of the new company, and beginning January 1, 1900, a sinking fund of \$25,000 per annum was to be set aside to retire the bonds. Both kinds of stock were non-assessable and non-liaible.

Bricks.

During the year there were several local combinations organized to protect certain establishments in the sale of their products. Each was guaranteed its share of the business, and the arrangement, while not precluding the sale of brick at the several yards, provided that all such sales were to be reported to the general agent. As a rule, the agreement was for one year.

The Springfield Brick Co. was incorporated with authorized capital of \$75,000, and absorbed the Agawam Brick Co. and Wellington Brick Co. of Springfield, Coomes Brick Co. of Chicopee, and Hennessey Brick Co. of Longmeadow.

In December, the Union Brick Co. of New England was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey and it was proposed to issue \$2,000,000 in six per cent common stock, \$1,500,000 in seven per cent preferred stock, and \$1,750,000 in sinking fund mortgage bonds.

Carpetings.

In April, an attempt was made to form a carpet combination with a capitalization of \$50,000,000. The proposal was to buy business and plants, paying one-half cash to represent the investment in real estate and machinery, and one-half in common stock of the new corporation, with cash for material on hand; the cash to make the purchases to be raised by the sale of seven per cent cumulative stock. This, however, failed of realization. In November, it was proposed to form a combination of Massachusetts carpet mills, but the matter was delayed by the withdrawal of one of the parties; and finally, in December, the Lowell Manufacturing Co. and the Bigelow Carpet Co. consolidated by incorporation under Massachusetts laws with the title of Bigelow Carpet Co., and an authorized capital of \$4,030,000.

Car Wheels.

In June, the International Car Wheel Co. was incorporated under New Jersey laws, with an authorized capital of \$15,000,000 divided into \$10,000,000 common stock and \$5,000,000 cumulative preferred stock. The following concerns were absorbed:

Swett Car Wheel & Foundry Co.,	Boston.
Boston Car Wheel Co.,	Boston.
New York Car Wheel Works,	New York, Buffalo, and Philadelphia.
Ramapo Car Wheel Co.,	Ramapo, N. J.
Weston Furnace Co.,	Manistique, Mich.
Pittsburgh Car Wheel Co.,	Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Thomas Car Wheel Co.,	Ontario, Can.
Hamilton Car Wheel & Foundry Co.,	Montreal, Can.
John McDougall & Co.,	Montreal, Can.

Cotton Duck.

In July, the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Co. was incorporated under the laws of Delaware. This company was a consolidation of 14 cotton duck mills situated in different parts of the country, including four operated by the Mt. Vernon Co., five operated by the Woodbury Manufacturing Co., William E. Hopper & Sons, and the Laurel and Franklinville Mills of Baltimore County, Maryland. The Tallahassee Mills of Alabama, Columbia Mills of South Carolina, and Greenwoods Co. of New Hartford, Conn., were also included in the combination. The issue of stock was \$9,500,000 common and \$14,000,000 mortgage bonds.

Cotton Print Cloth.

In August, an English syndicate endeavored to promote consolidation among the print cloth mills of Fall River and the attempt was followed by similar efforts of two other syndicates. None were successful, and the general prosperity in the industry seemed to foster the belief that the prices offered for the stock were too low. The following table shows the prices offered by the syndicate for the stock which they desired to purchase:

MILLS.	Trust Price per Share	Capital- ization per Spindle	By Last Sale	By Trust Bid
American Linen Co.,	\$119	\$8.62	\$8.00	\$10.07
Arkwright Mills,	100	12.40	—	16.71
Barnard Manufacturing Co.,	103	7.66	10.07	12.09
Border City Manufacturing Co.,	150	8.38	8.75	12.13
Chace Mills,	131	6.62	9.70	11.16
Cornell Mills,	135	9.54	10.62	12.05
Davol Mills,	115	8.89	7.69	10.55
Durfee Mills,	950	3.80	—	10.94

MILLS.	Trust Price per Share	Capital- ization per Spindle	By Last Sale	By Trust Bid
Fall River Manufactory,	112	\$4.97	-	\$9.68
Flint Mills,	115	11.41	-	12.63
Granite Mills,	125	8.34	\$10.11	11.98
King Philip Mills,	145	8.31	10.95	13.03
Laurel Lake Mills,	140	7.09	9.09	11.94
Merchants Manufacturing Co.,	121	6.07	7.89	10.08
Mechanics Mills,	102	12.92	8.55	12.04
Metacomet Mills,	45	9.69	-	10.15
Narragansett Mills,	118	8.08	8.89	10.96
Osborn Mills,	123	8.54	8.44	10.62
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.,	132	7.77	7.93	9.84
Richard Borden Manufacturing Co., . .	143	9.23	8.41	10.99
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.,	122	9.92	9.73	11.22
Seaconnet Mills,	114	9.20	12.50	13.79
Shove Mills,	112	7.78	10.99	12.70
Stafford Mills,	120	12.07	11.98	13.18
Tecumseh Mill,	116	6.51	9.22	10.56
Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, .	1,550	6.79	-	17.32
Union Cotton Manufacturing Co., . . .	200	6.84	10.30	12.30
Wampanoag Mills,	116	8.08	9.82	11.01
Weetamoe Mills,	72	12.46	9.88	11.38

The first column shows the prices bid by the syndicate; the second, the capitalization of the mill per spindle; the third, the price per spindle at which the shares of the mill sold, and the fourth, the price at which the shares are valued per spindle. The wide difference in some of the mills' valuations per spindle may be explained by the difference in age and condition of the equipments, the location of the mills, their real estate, and the surpluses which some of the corporations have accumulated. For example, the Durfee mill, which shows a capitalization of only \$3.80 per spindle, is considered as worth \$10.94 by the promoters of the trust. This is due to the surplus which has been allowed to accumulate for purposes of new buildings and equipment. In the case of the Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, the real estate owned by the company in the center of the city brings up its valuation to \$17.32 per spindle, or \$10.53 in excess of the amount shown by the capitalization.

Cotton Thread.

In June, the American Thread Co. was incorporated and absorbed the Warren Thread Co. of Ashland, and, later, Finlayson, Bousfield, & Co. of Grafton; also the Glasgow and Ruddy Thread Cos. of Worcester.

Cotton Yarn.

In July, the New England Cotton Yarn Co. was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital divided as follows: \$6,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, \$6,500,000 cumulative 7 per cent preferred stock, and \$5,000,000 common stock. The following mills were absorbed:

North Dighton Cotton Co.,	Dighton.
Globe Yarn Mills,	Fall River.
Sanford Spinning Co.,	Fall River.
Bennett Spinning Co.,	New Bedford.
Howland Mills Corporation,	New Bedford.
New Bedford Spinning Co.,	New Bedford.
Rotch Spinning Corporation,	New Bedford.
Cohannet Mills,	Taunton.
Nemasket Mills,	Taunton.

Felt.

In February, the American Felt Co. was organized in New York and incorporated with a capital divided as follows: \$2,500,000 common stock, \$2,500,000 cumulative preferred stock, and \$500,000 bonds. The following mills were absorbed:

Waite Felting Co.,	Franklin.
P. A. Waite,	Millis.
City Mills Co.,	Norfolk.
Tingue, House, & Co.,	Glenville, Conn.
Hawthorne Mills,	Pictou, N. J.
American Felt Manufacturing Co.,	Dolgeville, N. Y.

Fertilizers.

In February, steps were taken for the organization of the various fertilizer concerns as the American Agricultural Chemical Co. with an authorized capital of \$40,000,000 divided into \$20,000,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$20,000,000 common stock. The first issue to be limited to \$34,000,000 divided into 170,000 \$100 shares of preferred and the same amount of common, leaving \$6,000,000 in the treasury. The following concerns were included: Bradley Fertilizer Co. and Bowker Fertilizer Co. of Boston, and Lester Agricultural Chemical Co., Read Fertilizer Co., H. J. Baker & Co., Liebig Fertilizer Co., Crocker Fertilizer Co., M. L. Shoemaker & Co., Sharpless & Carpenter, I. P. Thomas, Preston Fertilizer Co., G. W. Grafflin & Son, Cumberland Bone Phosphate Co., Quinpiac Co., Williams & Clark Fertilizer Co., and Lazaretto Guano Co.

Leather.

In April, the American Hide & Leather Co. was incorporated under New Jersey laws with a capital divided as follows: \$17,500,000 in common stock, \$17,500,000 in cumulative preferred stock, and \$10,000,000 in mortgage bonds. Among others, the following Massachusetts concerns were absorbed:

Bernard, Friedman, & Co.,	Danvers.
White Bros.,	Lowell.
M. Robson Leather Co.,	Salem.
Wm. Tidd & Co.,	Stoneham.
J. P. Crane & Co.,	Woburn.
Stephen Dow & Co.,	Woburn.
E. C. Cottle & Son,	Woburn.
Middlesex Leather Co.,	Woburn.
Jas. Skinner Leather Co.,	Woburn.
Watauga Tanning Co.,	Woburn.

Looms.

In June, the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works absorbed the Gilbert Loom Co. of Worcester. On February 3, 1900, the corporation was reorganized under Chapter 51, Acts of 1900, to purchase the old corporation, which had been organized under the laws of Rhode Island, and to manufacture, buy, and sell textiles, and textile and other machinery. The other sections of the Act of incorporation are as follows:

SECTION 2. The capital stock of said corporation shall be three million dollars, and said corporation shall not transact any business until the full amount of capital has been paid in.

SECTION 3. The capital stock of said corporation shall be divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of preferred stock and twenty-two thousand five hundred shares of common stock, the par value of both classes of stock to be one hundred dollars for each share.

SECTION 4. The holders of said preferred stock shall be entitled to receive out of the net profits of the corporation dividends at the rate of eight per cent per annum before any dividends are paid upon the common stock; said dividends on the preferred stock to be cumulative, but without interest on deferred payments. Holders of said preferred stock shall be entitled to all the privileges of common stockholders, except the right to vote upon said preferred stock.

SECTION 5. In case of the dissolution or termination of said corporation the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to payment of the par value of their shares, together with dividends due upon the same, before any payments are made to the holders of common stock.

SECTION 6. Each certificate of the preferred stock shall have printed upon its face section four of this act.

Paper.

In February, negotiations were begun for the formation of a combination to include all the mills making fine writing paper. Later in the year, the American Writing Paper Co. was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000, and a bonded debt of \$17,000,000. The capital stock was divided, one-half comprising 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, having preferences both as to assets and dividends, and one-half in common stock, of which \$3,000,000 was to remain in the treasury of the company. The debt was secured by five per cent sinking fund gold bonds, \$8,400,000 of which were taken by the manufacturers and private investors, and the remaining \$8,600,000 placed on the market at par. The Massachusetts mills absorbed by this combination were as follows: Albion Paper Co., Beebe & Holbrook, Connecticut River Paper Co., Crocker Manufacturing Co., G. R. Dickinson Paper Co., Esleek Paper Co., G. C. Gill Paper Co., Holyoke Paper Co., Linden Paper Co., Massasoit Paper Co., Nonotuck Paper Co., Norman Paper Co., Parsons Paper Co., Riverside Paper Co., and Wauregan Paper Co., all of Holyoke; Chester Paper Co., Huntington; G. K. Baird Paper Co., Eaton, May, & Robbins Paper Co., Hurlbut Paper Co., and Hurlbut Stationery Co., Lee; Springdale Paper Co., Westfield; and Agawam Paper Co., West Springfield. Outside of Massachusetts, the following were included: Harding Paper Co., Ohio; Oakland Paper Co., Platner & Porter Paper Manufacturing Co., and Windsor Paper Co., Connecticut; Shattuck & Babcock Paper Co., Wisconsin; and Syms & Dudley Paper Co., Michigan.

Paper Bags.

In March, the Union Bag & Paper Co., reorganized with a capitalization divided as follows: \$16,000,000 common stock and \$11,000,000 cumulative preferred stock, and absorbed the Hollingsworth & Whitney Co. of Watertown.

Pumps.

In March, the International Steam Pump Co. organized under New Jersey laws with a capital of \$27,500,000, divided into \$12,500,000 cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock and \$15,000,000 common stock. Among the concerns announced as being members of this combination were

George F. Blake Manufacturing Co.,	Cambridge.
Deane Steam Pump Works,	Holyoke.
Knowles Steam Pump Works,	Warren.
Henry R. Worthington Corporation,	Brooklyn, N. Y., and Elizabethport, N. J.
Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co.,	Cincinnati, O.
Snow Steam Pump Works,	Buffalo, N. Y.

Rubber Goods.

In May, the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. was organized under the laws of New Jersey and authorized to issue \$25,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and an equal amount of common stock. The company acquired the following plants:

Sawyer Belting Co.,	Cambridge.
Stoughton Rubber Co.,	Stoughton.
Chicago Rubber Works,	Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland Rubber Works,	Cleveland, O.
New York Belting & Packing Co.,	Passaic, N. J.
New York Belting & Packing Co.,	Sandy Hook, Conn.
Fabric Fire Hose Co.,	Warwick, N. Y.
Morgan & Wright (75 per cent of capital stock),	Chicago, Ill.
Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.,	New York.
India Rubber Co.,	Akron, O.
Hartford Rubber Works,	Hartford, Conn.
Indianapolis Rubber Co.,	Indianapolis, Ind.
Peoria Rubber & Manufacturing Co.,	Peoria, Ill.

Shoe Machinery.

In February, the United Shoe Machinery Co. was organized under New Jersey laws with an authorized capital of \$25,000,000, divided equally between cumulative preferred and common stock. Among the many concerns absorbed was the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co., the McKay Shoe Machinery Co., and the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Machine Co.

In October, the Standard Shoe Machinery Co. was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 was common and \$2,000,000 cumulative preferred stock. This company acquired several large concerns which were not combined with the United Shoe Machinery Co.

Shoe Tools.

The Boston Shoe Tool Co. absorbed the Globe Shoe Tool Co., A. L. Perkins Co., and F. M. Stevens & Co., all of Boston.

Tires.

In April, the International Automobile & Vehicle Tire Co., with headquarters in New York, absorbed the Newton Rubber Co., and in May, purchased the plant of L. C. Chase & Co. of Chelsea. This company's capital of \$3,000,000 was divided equally between common and non-cumulative preferred stock.

Tubes.

In July, the National Tube Co. was organized under New Jersey laws with a capital of \$80,000,000 divided equally into 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and common stock. No mortgage can be placed on the realty of the company without the consent of 80 per cent of the stock, common and preferred, and all dividends exceeding \$2,800,000 go to the common stockholders. The plants controlled number 21 and are mostly situated in Pennsylvania.

Wire.

In March, the American Steel & Wire Co. reorganized under New Jersey laws and issued \$50,000,000 of common and \$40,000,000 of cumulative preferred stock. This company absorbed the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. and the Worcester Wire Co., both of Worcester.

Woollen Goods.

In January, the American Woollen Co. was incorporated with a capital divided into \$40,000,000 common stock and \$25,000,000 cumulative preferred stock. Ray's Woollen Co. at Franklin was the first mill acquired and later the following plants were taken: M. Collins Woollen Manufacturing Co., Dracut; Chase Woollen Co., Dudley; Jesse Eddy Manufacturing Co., Fall River; Beoli Co. and Fitchburg Worsted Co., Fitchburg; Washington Mills, Lawrence; Faulkner Mills, Lowell; Assabet Manufacturing Co., Maynard; and Plymouth Woollen Co., Plymouth.

Authorized Capitalization.

In the following table, we present the names of the industrial combinations which were formed during 1899 and were in full operation at the close of the year, together with the authorized capital, divided into common stock, preferred stock (cumulative and non-cumulative), and mortgage bonds. Only combinations of manufacturers which were actually effected are presented, no note being made of consolidations which were merely anticipated or proposed. The facts relating to them have been taken from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, published by Wm. B. Dana Co. of New York.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	AUTHORIZED CAPITAL			
	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Bonds	Total
American Agricultural Chemical Co.,	\$20,000,000	*\$20,000,000	-	\$40,000,000
American Alkali Co.,	24,000,000	*6,000,000	-	30,000,000
American Beet Sugar Co., . . .	15,000,000	†5,000,000	-	20,000,000
American Bicycle Co.,	20,000,000	10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000	40,000,000
American Bridge Co.,	40,500,000	*27,000,000	-	67,500,000
American Car & Foundry Co., . .	30,000,000	†30,000,000	-	60,000,000
American Cement Co.,	2,100,000	-	1,000,000	3,100,000
American Chiclé Co.,	6,000,000	*3,000,000	-	9,000,000
American Electric Vehicle Co., .	4,000,000	1,000,000	-	5,000,000
American Felt Co.,	2,500,000	*2,500,000	500,000	5,500,000
American Hide & Leather Co., . .	17,500,000	*17,500,000	10,000,000	45,000,000
American Ice Co.,	30,000,000	*30,000,000	-	60,000,000
Am. Iron & Steel Manufacturing Co.,	17,000,000	*3,000,000	-	20,000,000
Am. Pastry & Manufacturing Co., .	2,000,000	*1,000,000	-	3,000,000
American Radiator Co.,	5,000,000	*5,000,000	-	10,000,000
American School Furniture Co., .	5,000,000	*5,000,000	1,500,000	11,500,000
American Shipbuilding Co., . . .	15,000,000	†15,000,000	-	30,000,000
American Steel Hoop Co.,	19,000,000	*14,000,000	-	33,000,000
American Steel & Wire Co., . . .	50,000,000	*40,000,000	-	90,000,000
American Window Glass Co., . . .	13,000,000	*4,000,000	-	17,000,000
American Woollen Co.,	40,000,000	*25,000,000	-	65,000,000
American Writing Paper Co., . . .	12,500,000	*12,500,000	17,000,000	42,000,000
Artificial Lumber Co.,	8,500,000	*3,500,000	-	12,000,000
Asphalt Co. of America,	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	60,000,000
Baltimore Brick Co.,	1,200,000	*900,000	1,500,000	3,600,000
Bigelow Carpet Co.,	4,030,000	-	-†	4,030,000
Borax Consolidated Co.,	3,000,000	*4,000,000	5,000,000	12,000,000
Central Foundry Co.,	7,000,000	*7,000,000	4,000,000	18,000,000
Compressed Air Capsule Co., . . .	13,500,000	*1,500,000	-	15,000,000
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co., . .	5,000,000	*5,000,000	-	10,000,000
Continental Automobile Co., . . .	4,500,000	*3,500,000	-	8,000,000
Continental Cement Co.,	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Continental Cotton Oil Co., . . .	3,000,000	*3,000,000	-	6,000,000
Continental Paper Bag Co., . . .	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000
Cotton Oil & Fibre Co.,	1,500,000	*1,500,000	-	3,000,000
Distilling Co. of America,	70,000,000	*55,000,000	-	125,000,000
Dominion Iron & Steel Co., . . .	15,000,000	-	8,000,000	23,000,000
Edison Portland Cement Co., . . .	9,000,000	*2,000,000	-	11,000,000
Empire Steel & Iron Co.,	2,500,000	*2,500,000	-	\$5,000,000
Erie Brewing Co.,	1,000,000	*500,000	-	1,500,000
General Aristo Co.,	2,500,000	*2,500,000	-	5,000,000
General Carriage Co.,	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
General Chemical Co.,	12,500,000	*12,500,000	-	25,000,000
Great Northern Paper Co.,	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000
International Automobile & Vehicle Tire Co.,	1,500,000	†1,500,000	-	3,000,000
International Car Wheel Co., . . .	10,000,000	*5,000,000	-	15,000,000
International Steam Pump Co., . .	15,000,000	*12,500,000	-	27,500,000
Iowa Portland Cement Co.,	2,500,000	*1,000,000	-	3,500,000

* Cumulative. † Non-cumulative. ‡ Now (1900) issuing \$1,250,000 of bonds.

§ Authority given Jan. 1900, to increase total capital to \$10,000,000.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	AUTHORIZED CAPITAL			
	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Bonds	Total
Manufactured Rubber Co., . . .	\$5,000,000	*\$1,000,000	-	\$6,000,000
Maryland Brewing Co., . . .	3,250,000	3,250,000	\$7,500,000	14,000,000
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Co., . . .	9,500,000	-	14,000,000	23,500,000
National Carbon Co.,	5,500,000	†4,500,000	-	10,000,000
National Enameling & Stamping Co.,	20,000,000	*10,000,000	-	30,000,000
National Salt Co.,	7,000,000	†5,000,000	-	12,000,000
National Steel Co.,	32,000,000	*27,000,000	-	59,000,000
Nat'l Tin Plate & Stamping Ware Co.,	10,000,000	*10,000,000	-	20,000,000
National Tube Co.,	40,000,000	*40,000,000	-	80,000,000
New England Cotton Yarn Co., . .	5,000,000	*6,500,000	6,500,000	18,000,000
Pacific Coast Biscuit Co.,	2,500,000	*1,500,000	1,500,000	5,500,000
Paterson Brewing & Malting Co., .	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	6,000,000
People's Brewing Co.,	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,500,000	3,700,000
Pittsburgh Brewing Co.,	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	19,500,000
Rochester Optical & Camera Co., .	3,500,000	*1,750,000	-	5,250,000
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., .	25,000,000	*25,000,000	-	50,000,000
Rubber Tire Co. of America, . . .	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000
Ruby Match Co.,	6,000,000	†1,000,000	-	7,000,000
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., .	10,000,000	†10,000,000	-	20,000,000
Springfield Breweries Co.,	1,150,000	*1,150,000	1,150,000	3,450,000
Standard Shoe Machinery Co., . . .	3,000,000	*2,000,000	-	5,000,000
Union Bag & Paper Co.,	16,000,000	*11,000,000	-	27,000,000
Union Brick Co. of New England, .	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,750,000	5,250,000
Union Steel & Chain Co.,	30,000,000	†30,000,000	-	60,000,000
United Shoe Machinery Co.,	12,500,000	*12,500,000	-	25,000,000
United Starch Co.,	3,500,000	*2,500,000	-	6,000,000
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.,	1,200,000	*800,000	300,000	2,300,000
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.,	15,000,000	†15,000,000	-	30,000,000
U. S. Flour Milling Co.,	12,500,000	*12,500,000	15,000,000	40,000,000
United States Glucose Co.,	2,000,000	*3,000,000	-	5,000,000
TOTALS,	\$950,530,000	\$647,450,000	\$147,200,000	\$1,745,180,000

* Cumulative.

† Non-cumulative.

